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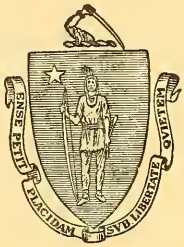

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

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AMERICAN REPUBLICS

APRIL 1909

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page.

Editorial Section 543

Appreciation of the MONTHLY BULLETIN—Special articles in this issue of the BULLETIN—Misleading reports on revolutions—Material possibilities of Central America—Acknowledgment of books contributed by Senator Root—The International Bureau at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition—Progress on the new Pan-American Building—Past and future Pan-American scientific congresses—Latin American participation in western gatherings—The National Association of Manufacturers and Latin America—South American flags and coats of arms—The departure of Señor de Quesada—Hinton Rowan Helper and the Pan-American railway project—The Ambassador from Mexico—Internal development of the Argentine Republic—Brazilian trade and budget provisions—Chilean industries—Colombian conditions—Cuban economic measures—Dominican trade returns—United States Minister to Nicaragua—Chinese in Ecuador—Economic conditions in Guatemala—The New United States Minister to the Argentine Republic—Mexico in 1908—United States Consul-General in Mexico City—Panama treaties—Decrees of the Venezuelan Government.

Page.

BOOK NOTES 560

The old and new Peru—The Campaign of Santiago, Cuba—Brazil in the twentieth century—List of references on international arbitration—Present-day Bolivia.

WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES 564

An American concert of powers—The Isle of Pines—Ecuadoran antiquities—Peru to-day—The First Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile—Home-seeking in Panama—Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, the Western Republics of South America—Origin of Argentine music—Costa Rica, a land of peace and prosperity—The Panama Railroad and the Isthmian Canal—Yaqui land—Argentine comment on election methods in the United States—Official organ of the International Central American Bureau—C. P. Huntington's views on the Panama Canal—A naturalist in the Orinoco delta region—Social life in Havana's palace—Mexican banks—The mental attitude of President McKinley toward the Cuban intervention—Inaugural ceremonies in Cuba, 1909—Latin American industrial conditions—The new start in Cuba—Salvador's bulletin of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—*Industrias Mexicanas*—Mining in Mexico—Mine prospecting in

Page.

Nicaragua—The histrionic latinity of the Cuban President's genius—Dominican review of American topics—Status of the Gatun Dam—The Mexican oil field of San Geronimo—The municipality of Buenos Aires.

Latin-American Notes 573

April Record in Pan-American History 577

First Pan-American Scientific Congress 580

Cotton, the Most Widely Used Staple in the World 599

Municipal Organization in Latin-American Capitals:

HAVANA 614

Wireless Telegraphy in the American Republics 629

Para the State and Para the City 643

Dominican Commerce in 1908 ... 657

Reception of Señor de la Barra, Mexican Ambassador 662

Reception of M. Sannon, New Minister of Haiti 664

The Flags and Coats of Arms of the American Republics:

CUBA 665

National Holidays of the American Republics:

CUBA 670

The Piassava Fiber of Brazil 674

The North American Society of the River Plate 679

Programme of the Fourth International American Conference. 684

Automobiles in Latin America ... 687

British Investments in Latin America 690

The Study of English in the Schools of Guatemala 692

Subject-matter of Consular Reports 694

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC 696

Budget provisions for 1909—Financial statistics, 1907–8—Customs receipts and revenues during 1908—Posts and telegraphs in 1908—Principal exports during 1908—Traffic in Buenos Aires during 1908—Immigration in 1908—International Railway Exhibition in 1910—Municipal statistics of Buenos Aires—Estimate of cereal production for 1909—Shipments of hides in 1908—Railways in 1907.

BOLIVIA 701

New stamp law—Registration of trade-marks.

BRAZIL 701

Customs provisions of the budget—Sugar production of the Republic—Foreign trade, 1908—Bounties for wheat cultivation—Exports of minerals and precious stones—Public works authorized by the budget—Rice culture—Steamship service and contract—Rubber shipments from Para—Zootechnical and agronomical institute—Foreign trade, ten months of 1908—Miscellaneous notes.

CHILE 714

Exhibit of American goods in Santiago—Industries and manufactures—International Seismological Convention—Mining activity at Chañarcillo—Customs receipts in 1908—Railways in construction in 1908—Railroad statistics—Fiscal deposits in Chilean banks on December 31, 1908—Agricultural outlook for 1909.

COLOMBIA 718

Message of President Reyes—Extension of means of communication—Tariff modifications—Exploitation of emerald mines—Improved financial conditions—Net revenues of the Zapaquira salt mines in 1908.

COSTA RICA 722

Exports to the United States in 1908.

CUBA 722

Foreign commerce, 1908—Customs receipts, 1908—Proposed suspension of exports duties on sugar, tobacco, and liquors.

ECUADOR 723

Gathering and status of leading crops.

Page.

GUATEMALA 725
The condemnation of property—Tariff modifications.

HAITI 725
Measures to prevent smuggling.

HONDURAS 726
The Central American Convention of Tegucigalpa—Establishment of wireless telegraph stations—Cattle concession.

MEXICO 728
Foreign trade, first half of 1908–9—Ratification of the International Wireless Convention—Provisions of the new immigration law—Price of government lands in 1909—Museum of Natural History and National Museum of Archæology and History—Mexican sugar and the Brussels convention—Concession for the erection of grain elevators—Banks in 1908—Encouragement of the sugar industry—The Matamoros district in 1908.

NICARAGUA 734
Exports to the United States in 1908—New customs law—Parcels-post Convention with Belgium.

PANAMA 735
Establishment of a sugar refinery—Overland cable from Colon to Panama.

Page.

PARAGUAY 737
New export tariff—Foreign companies in the republic—Tobacco culture.

PERU 739
Mineral statistics—Proposed loans—Sugar production and exports.

SALVADOR 741
Salvador Railway Company—Trade relations with the United States—Publication of a new official map.

URUGUAY 743
Customs receipts, 1908—Regulations for imported food products—New steamship connection with California—Creation of a school of commerce—Docks and yards projected.

VENEZUELA 744
Census returns—Opening of the Escalante River to traffic—Repeal of a stamp and postal-card concession—Immigration, first six months of 1908—Railway statistics—Opening of Venezuelan ports—Payments on account of foreign debt of 1905—Decrees concerning the tobacco industry—Revision of the code—The exploitation of salt—Federal revenues allotted to the States.

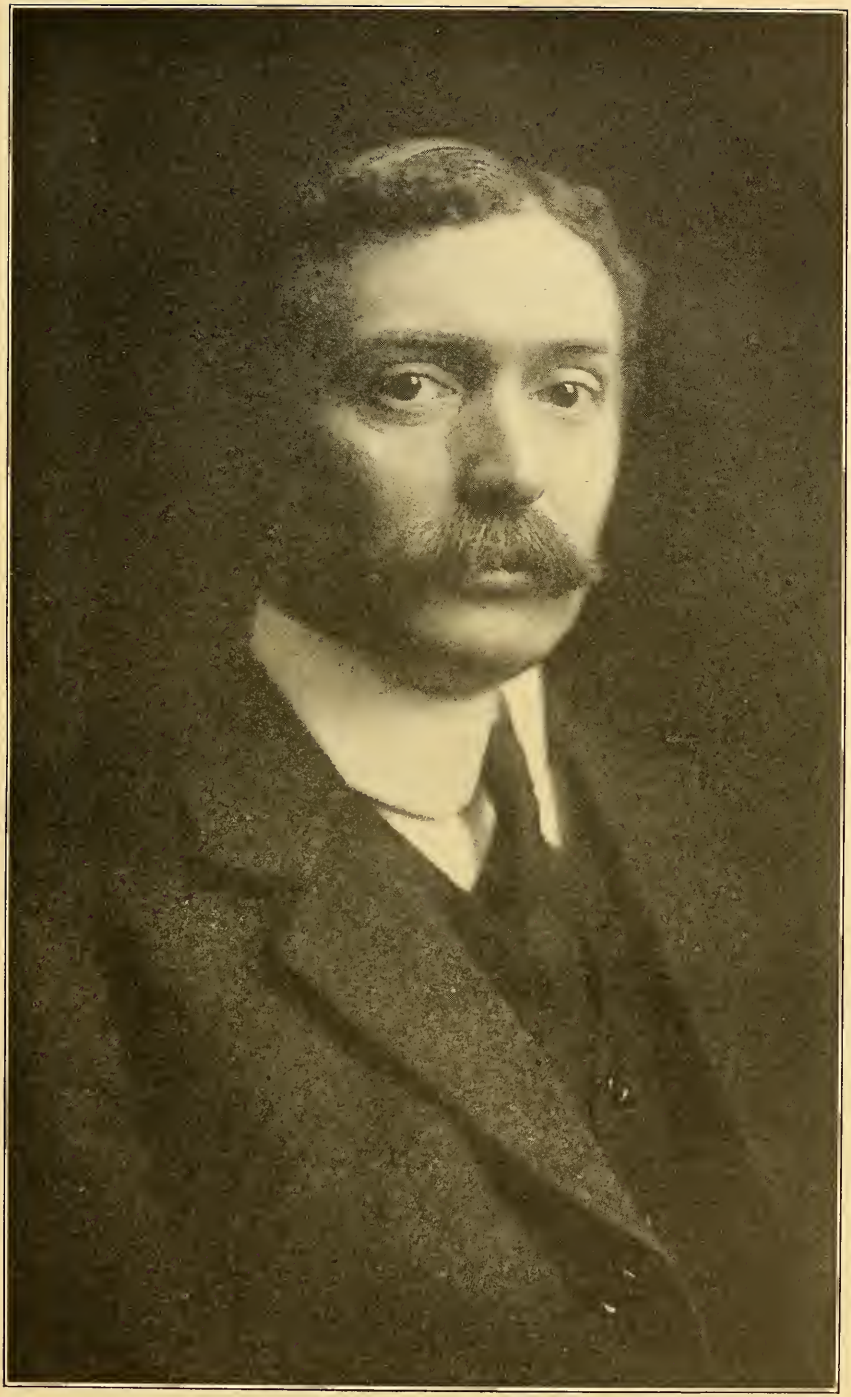
important state and city at the mouth of the Amazon;" "The North American Society of the River Plate in Buenos Aires;" "The flag, coat of arms and national holiday of Cuba;" "The annual report of Hon. W. E. Pulliam, receiver of customs of the Dominican Republic." Aside from these is the usual interesting summary of commercial and general data covering the progress of the different American Republics.

MISLEADING REPORTS ON REVOLUTIONS.

In view of the fact that it is so easy to exaggerate a report of a revolution in some portion of Latin America and to draw on the imagination to picture all sorts of complications resulting from a small disturbance, it is well to bear in mind that two-thirds of the reports of revolutions or outbreaks in Latin America are based on nothing more than what would be classed as a local riot or conflict between a mob and local officials in some town or state in the United States. Just because Cuba has started out anew in self-government, there is a tendency to construe the slightest trouble or clash as an extensively organized movement toward revolution. This is an injustice to Cuba and its present administration. It is natural that with the eyes of the world turned on that Republic a mountain should often be built out of a molehill. But if the critics and cynics will be patient, and if in their place the well-wishers and optimists can be heard, Cuba will not only successfully solve the problems before her but receive that sympathetic support among other nations which counts for much among countries as it does among individuals. Cuba is a land of great promise and she has at her head statesmen of ability and patriotism who should be encouraged in every way possible in their efforts to bring about conditions of lasting stability and prosperity.

MATERIAL POSSIBILITIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

There has been much discussion in the newspapers about the unsettled affairs of certain parts of Latin America. Without debating the political issues involved, it is fitting to call attention to the fact that even if portions of Central America are somewhat disturbed, the material possibilities and varied resources of that part of America should not be overlooked or hidden in the haze of reported difficulties. There is no question that Central America has potentialities of material development that will eventually make it one of the most prosperous sections of the Western Hemisphere. The construction of railways and the improvement of steamship connections, followed by the investment of foreign capital, will eventually bring about a new era of progress which will interest the whole world.



HONORABLE CHARLES HITCHCOCK SHERRILL,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in the Argentine Republic, who sailed for his post April 6, 1909.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BOOKS CONTRIBUTED BY SENATOR ROOT.

The Director wishes to take advantage of this opportunity to thank Hon. ELIHU ROOT, late chairman of the governing board and now United States Senator from the State of New York, for an excellent collection of books, pamphlets, and reports on Latin America collected during his tour of South America and Mexico which he has presented to the Columbus Memorial Library. It is hoped that his example may be followed by others who wish to make this library the best collection of Americana on the Western Hemisphere. Inasmuch as the present number of books, pamphlets, etc., is now approximately 15,000, and as the stack room in the new building will have space for 250,000 volumes, there is abundant opportunity for the growth of this important branch of the Bureau.

THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU AT THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The attitude of the United States Congress toward the present administration of the Bureau, and its confidence in the work it is doing, is evidenced by the provision in the sundry civil bill, which passed the last Congress in its closing hours, for an appropriation of $3,000 to pay the expense of a comprehensive exhibit of the International Bureau at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to be held at Seattle, Washington, from June to October of this year. As this issue goes to press, a carload of exhibits is being shipped to Seattle. These will be placed either in a special building or in a prominent section of the space devoted to foreign countries. An exhibit of this kind on the Pacific coast of the United States can not fail to awaken the interest of that section of North America in the development of closer relations of trade with Mexico, Central and South America. It is the intention, moreover, to have a series of illustrated lectures on the countries, cities, peoples, industries, and resources of Latin America, given in the special biograph hall, which will have space in the United States Government Building. In this connection, the Director wishes to express his appreciation of the cooperation he is receiving from the Hon. JESSE WILSON, chairman of the United States Government Board, and W. M. GEDDES, secretary and disbursing officer thereof, in making preparations for a worthy exhibit of the International Bureau.

PROGRESS ON THE NEW PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING.

The new building of the International Bureau has now reached a point in its construction where the beauty of its proportions can be appreciated. A large portion of the roof is already in place, and it will not be long before work is begun on the interior finish. Plaster casts of the two heroic figures, allegorical representations of North and South America, respectively, are in place, to be carefully considered before they are cut

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HONORABLE WILLIAM G. RUSSELL,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Venezuela.

in marble. They will have a height of about 9 feet from the base of the pedestal to the crown of the head. Above them, at the top of the marble pylons at whose bases the statues sit, will be large marble plaques, one of which—that over the figure of South America—will picture the parting of BOLIVAR and SAN MARTIN, and the other—that over the figure of North America—will picture WASHINGTON'S farewell to his generals. Still higher up on the south pylon will be a marble condor, while on the north pylon will be a marble eagle. In the courtyard or patio the frieze is already in place, carrying names notable in American history, like those of COLUMBUS, WASHINGTON, SAN MARTIN, BOLIVAR, HIDALGO, MARTI, TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, BONIFACIO, and O'HIGGINS. The assembly hall already gives evidence of being one of the most dignified rooms of its kind in the United States.

PAST AND FUTURE PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESSES.

In this issue is published a brief description of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which met in December, 1908, in Santiago, Chile. Credit is due Dr. L. S. ROWE and Dr. W. H. HOLMES, members of the United States delegation, for the data they provided for the preparation of this article. The report of the delegation to the Secretary of State of the United States, which is soon to be submitted, will take up many details that are not included in this statement of what was done. Already the United States delegation, in cooperation with the International Bureau, has commenced to make preparations for the next Congress, which will meet in Washington in 1912. It is now the intention to awaken such wide-spread interest throughout North and South America in the Washington Congress that the success of the Santiago gathering may be duplicated.

LATIN AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN WESTERN GATHERINGS.

Practical appreciation by various organizations in all parts of the United States of the countries which the members of the Governing Board of the Bureau represent in Washington is shown by the invitations extended to these members through the Director from the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which will meet at Denver, Colorado, in August; from the National Irrigation Congress, which will meet at Spokane, Washington, in August; and from the directorate of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which will take place at Seattle, Washington, from June to October, to be present and participate in their programmes. If the President of the United States should make a far western trip this coming summer, as is now intimated, it is hoped that a considerable number of the Latin American Ambassadors and Ministers may accept these invitations.

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General Carlos Garcia Velez,
Minister of Cuba to the United States.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS AND LATIN AMERICA.

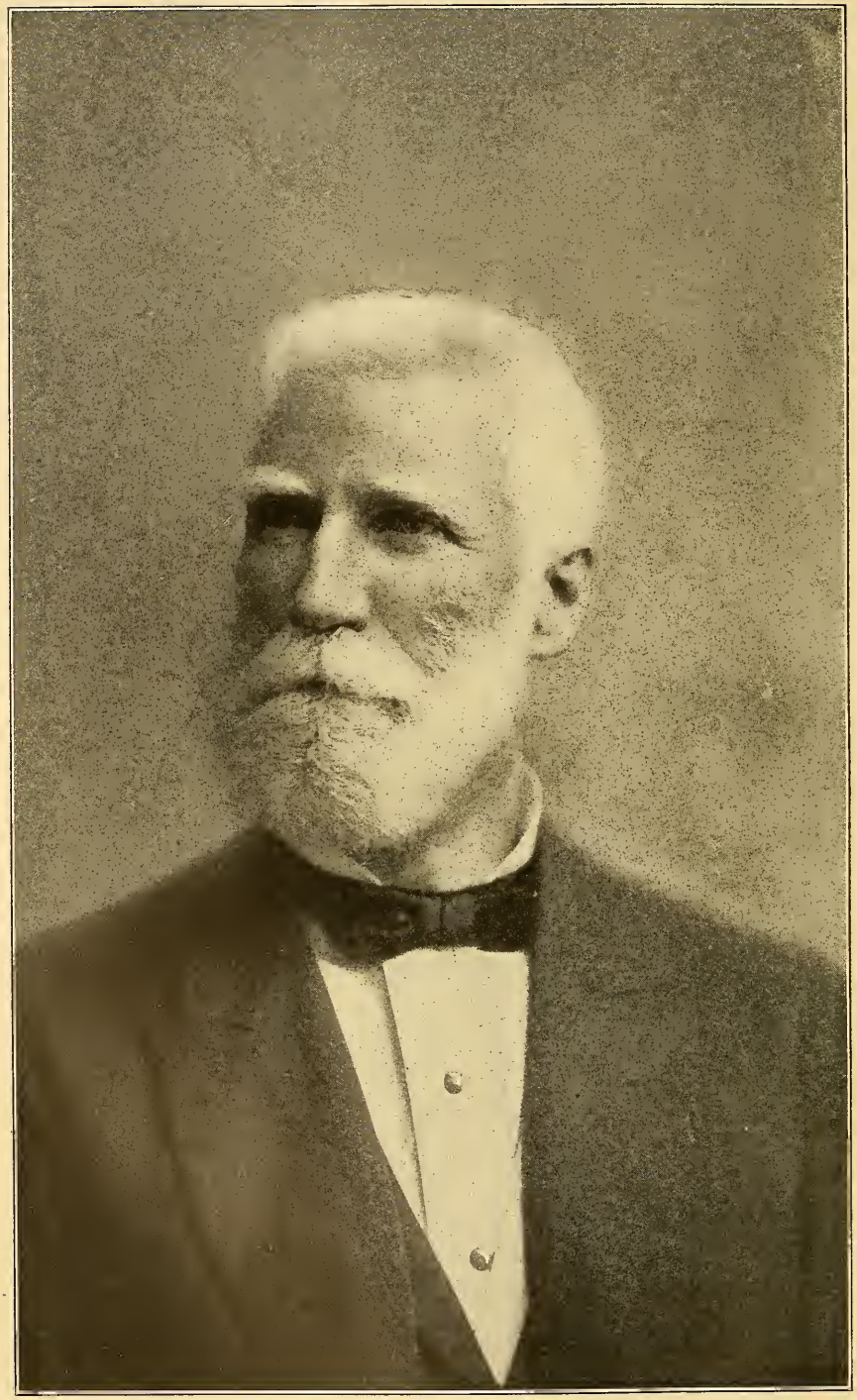
The National Association of Manufacturers, the most powerful organization of its kind in the world, is about to show its recognition of the propaganda of the International Bureau, and of the necesssity of developing closer relations with Latin America, by commencing to publish on April 1 of this year a regular Spanish edition of its official organ "American Industries." When it is remembered that the National Association has a membership of several thousand of the principal manufacturers of the United States, who are desirous not only of finding a wider market for their exports, but a larger variety of products which they can import from foreign countries for the purpose of manufacture in the United States, thus bringing benefit alike to all countries concerned, the importance of such an announcement is evident. It is hoped that this experiment may prove a successful one, and the editor of "American Industries," Mr. HENRY HARRISON LEWIS, has the best wishes of the editorial staff of the BULLETIN in the conduct of this new enterprise.

SOUTH AMERICAN FLAGS AND COATS OF ARMS.

That the publication in the BULLETIN of the flags and coats of arms of the various American Republics is appreciated, is shown by the demand for reproduction of copies of these, not only from magazines in the United States, but in Latin America. As each flag and escutcheon has a particular meaning and carries much historical significance, the educational value of publishing them is being recognized in a way that is gratifying.

THE DEPARTURE OF SEÑOR DE QUESADA.

In saying farewell to Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, one of the members of the Bureau governing board, the International Bureau of the American Republics feels a regret proportionate to the high esteem in which he is held by the officers of the institution. Since the middle of the year 1902 Mr. QUESADA has been minister plenipotentiary of Cuba in Washington and has been the continuous friend and supporter of the aims of the Bureau in whose progress he has always manifested a profound interest. As delegate to the Second and Third International Conferences in Mexico and in Rio de Janeiro, also as president of the committee on the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics, his work for the development and betterment of both Bureau and BULLETIN commanded the warmest acknowledgments of all concerned, and it is with the most earnest desire for his future welfare that his departure is noted.



HONORABLE HINTON ROWAN HELPER,

Ex-Consul-General of the United States in Buenos Aires, who died in Washington, D. C., March 9, 1909.

HINTON ROWAN HELPER AND THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

In HINTON ROWAN HELPER, whose recent death in the city of Washington is reported, an ardent advocate of the project for a railway from Alaska to Patagonia passes to his final accounting. Born in North Carolina, on December 27, 1829, he was a traveler and writer of renown prior to his appointment by PRESIDENT LINCOLN, in 1861, to the consulate of Buenos Aires. Mr. HELPER chose the post in the Argentine Republic in preference to a European assignment by reason of his great interest in Latin American affairs, which had been greatly stimulated by his travels in Central and South America. He served in Buenos Aires, where he married, until 1866, and a strong impression was made upon him of the need of closer rail communication between the extremities of the Western Hemisphere. In a letter presented before the Congress of the United States in 1906 by SENATOR CULLOM, Mr. HELPER narrates the strenuous and unceasing efforts made by him in behalf of the railroad during forty years, during which time, while the project had received the commendation of statesmen and business men, the purpose still remained practically abortive, as a concerted work. That his labor was not in vain is, however, evidenced by the prominence given to the possibilities inherent in a continuous rail route between the three Americas by the various International American conferences held in Washington, Mexico, and Rio de Janeiro, and the creation by those conferences of a committee specially charged with the carrying out of the projected line. Surveys have been made of existing railroads in the various Republics, whose ultimate connection would make them part of the Pan-American route, and the governments interested have lent their cooperation toward opening up new roads looking to a linking up of the entire system as premised by the originator. Mr. HELPER'S activities were not limited to field work, as is attested by numerous scholarly volumes and essays bearing upon diplomatic, industrial, and kindred subjects. Preliminary measures have been taken to erect a monument in his memory worthy of his public services, for which participation on the part of Latin America is desired.

THE AMBASSADOR FROM MEXICO.

The Government of Mexico has appointed Señor Don FRANCISCO LEÓN DE LA BARRA Ambassador to the United States, to succeed Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, who resigned the post to assume the office of Governor of the State of Chihuahua. Señor DE LA BARRA has rendered very important services to Mexico, both within the Republic and in its foreign service. He has devoted much time to the study of international law, for which reason, principally, he was named in 1898 consulting attorney for the ministry of foreign relations and later on first as minister

plenipotentiary to the republics on the Atlantic coast of South America, and again in Belgium and the Netherlands, with residence in Brussels. He was delegate to the Second Pan-American Conference held in the City of Mexico, the Third Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro, and to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, in 1907. Señor BARRA is a member of various scientific and literary societies. The International Bureau of American Republics takes particular pleasure in extending to Señor DE LA BARRA a most cordial welcome, as the representative of Mexico on the Governing Board of the Bureau.

INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The proposed holding of an international railway exhibit in Buenos Aires during the summer of 1910 in connection with the centennial celebration of the independence of the Argentine Republic, renders of peculiar interest the recently published statistics of railways in the country. At the beginning of 1908 there were in operation 13,746 miles of line, indicating an increase during the preceding twelve months of 974 miles. Of these, the Government owned and operated 1,838 miles, while British capitalists were the principal owners of the remaining 11,908 miles. Railroad properties show a total valuation of $949,071,397 gold. These figures increased considerably during 1908. In all lines progress is marked in the record of the Republic for 1908. Immigration figures surpassed previous returns; exports advanced in almost every line; postal and telegraph receipts increased 9.8 per cent, and financial conditions generally were prosperous.

BRAZILIAN TRADE AND BUDGET PROVISIONS.

The item of greatest interest to the United States in connection with the lately promulgated budget of the Brazilian Government for 1909 is that article 13 of the revenue estimate continues the privilege of 20 per cent reduction in the import duties to certain merchandise of United States origin. It is also of note that machinery for the development of certain industries, such as wheat culture, rice growing, sugar cultivation and manufacture, are exempted from customs duties, in many instances bounties being offered by both federal and state government for their inception or continuance. While the trade figures for 1908 show a decline from $472,000,000 to $397,925,000, it is reported that during the closing months of the year commercial prospects greatly improved and the outlook for 1909 is favorable.

CHILEAN INDUSTRIES.

It is reported from Chile that greater interest than ever before is being manifested in the development of industrial life and that the manufacture of articles hitherto imported will be a development of the near future. In spite of the desire of the Chilean authorities to advance in every way possible the sale of the products of their home industries, a cordial reception is assured the projected exhibit of United States merchandise in Santiago during 1909. Railroad construction has been actively carried on, and the recently reported contract for the Arica-La Ligua extension is a valuable index of present interest in the matter. The harvest yield in the wheat-producing sections is anticipated for 1909 at a 20 to 25 per cent increase over the preceding year.

COLOMBIAN CONDITIONS.

President Reyes, in his last message to the Colombian Congress, reported at length concerning the cordial relations existing between Colombia and her sister Republics. The treaties recently negotiated on the part of the United States, Panama, and Colombia, are an augur of future prosperity in all lines. As a consequence of a revised expenditure list, the Government was enabled to report a gold surplus at the close of the fiscal year of $2,000,000, and indications of a betterment of financial conditions are found in lower rates for loans, a satisfactory letting of the contract for the exploitation of the famous Muza emerald mines, and in the renewed activity in railroad construction. Rail connection between Bogota, the capital, and the headwaters of the Magdalena River was initiated in February, though the extension of the line from Girardot, at the head of navigation, as far as Factativa, at which point union is made with the Sabana road to Bogota, which has been in operation for many years.

CUBAN ECONOMIC MEASURES.

It is proposed by the Cuban Executive to suspend export duties on sugar, tobacco, and liquors for so long a time as the revenues from imports shall be sufficient to meet the service of the foreign debt. This is the case at present. While the year 1908 showed a falling off in the trade and customs receipts as compared with the previous twelve months, the reported large crops of sugar and tobacco for the present season will offset the temporary loss.

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HONORABLE HORACE G. KNOWLES,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Nicaragua.

DOMINICAN TRADE RETURNS.

The prosperity prevailing in the Dominican Republic at the close of 1908 is amply demonstrated by the report recently made concerning the trade volume of the year, in which a gain of nearly $2,000,000 is recorded as compared with 1907. This gain is entirely on the side of exports. Cacao, sugar, and coffee, which, with tobacco and bananas, constitute over 94 per cent of the total exports, show notable increases, the yield of cacao being reported as nearly double that of the year previous. The sum of $1,529,729.05 was deposited in New York for the service of the foreign debt, and a generally favorable status is to be noted in all lines of progress.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO NICARAGUA.

The Hon. HORACE G. KNOWLES, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Nicaragua, appointed December 19, 1908, was born at Seaford, Delaware, in 1863. He was graduated at Delaware College in 1884, and in 1889 was appointed United States Consul to Bordeaux, France, and retired with the advent of the CLEVELAND Administration in 1893. He was admitted to the bar of Newcastle County, Delaware, in 1895, was several years the attorney of the county, and successfully conducted many important cases. He was the editor and proprietor of "The Evening Journal," the leading daily newspaper of Delaware, for two years prior to entering the diplomatic service in January, 1907, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Roumania and Servia. July 1, 1907, he was appointed Minister to Roumania and Servia and Diplomatic Agent in Bulgaria.

CHINESE IN ECUADOR.

An incident indicative of the unity of interests between the United States and Latin America is the fact that the Chinese Government has intrusted the affairs of its subjects in Latin America to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States. These officials have been performing the duty in Central America for some time, and recently the American ministers in Chile and Ecuador have been instructed to do so. Most of the Chinese are engaged in commercial pursuits and are very successful. While a rigid exclusion law exists, the President of the Republic, General ALFARO, has shown himself very considerate, and has, at the request of the American minister, Hon. WILLIAMS C. FOX, granted a number of concessions relieving them of hardships.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GUATEMALA.

A message delivered by President ESTRADA CABRERA on March 1, 1909, to the National Assembly reports a favorable status for Guatemalan affairs and forecasts continued development for the Republic. A surplus is credited to the public revenues for 1908 and increased earnings noted for various public enterprises. The new mining code, promulgated in June, has been productive of augmented activity in this field and increased yields of coffee, bananas, rubber, sugar, and hard woods are features of the year's industrial life.

THE NEW UNITED STATES MINISTER TO ARGENTINA.

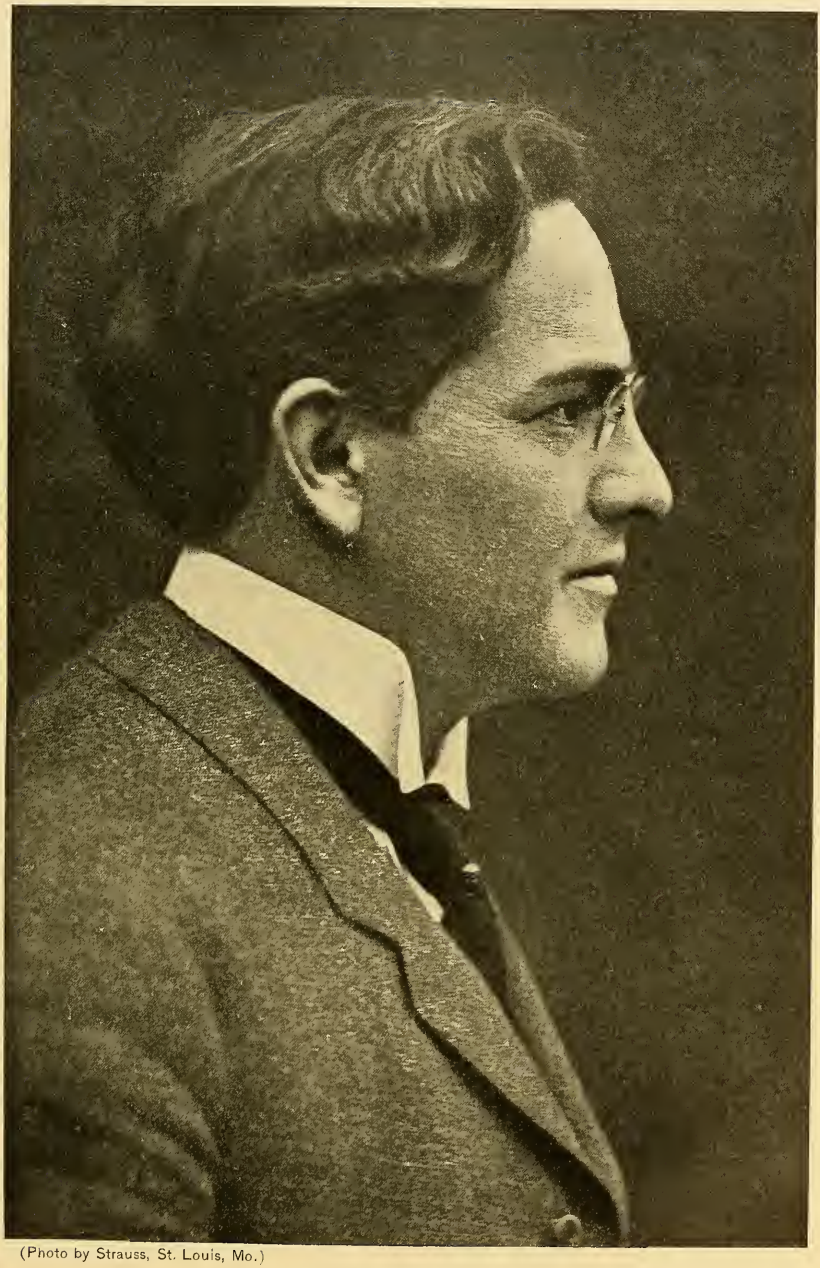
President TAFT and Secretary KNOX have shown their desire to promote cordial relations with the Argentine Republic by the selection of Hon. CHARLES H. SHERRILL, of New York City, as the new United States Minister to that Republic. Mr. SHERRILL is one of the ablest and most successful of the younger lawyers of the North American metropolis. He is a man not only of scholarly attainments, but of wealth and social position, and a personal friend of both President TAFT and ex-President ROOSEVELT. He graduated from Yale University in the class of 1889, and has attained a position of influence seldom reached by men of his years. Particular importance is attached to his mission in view of the fact that the Fourth Pan-American Conference will meet at Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, in the summer of 1910.

MEXICO IN 1908.

Although Mexican trade values for the first six months of the fiscal year 1908–9 show a decline of nearly $35,000,000 gold, as compared with the corresponding period of the year preceding, this shrinkage was the result of conditions which had gone before and which are fast disappearing. On the other hand, a remarkable note is struck by the excess of exports over imports, amounting to over $18,000,000 gold. Furthermore a considerable part of the export decline is under the head of precious metals, the largest item in that reduction being silver pesos, of which none were sent abroad in the six months under review, nor were any Mexican gold coins shipped, both statements being satisfactory signs rather than the reverse.

UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL IN MEXICO CITY.

Mr. ARNOLD SHANKLIN, consul-general of the United States in Mexico City, Mexico, was born in Carrollton, Missouri, January 29, 1869, and is therefore just 40 years of age. He received his education in the Carroll-



(Photo by Strauss, St. Louis, Mo.)

HONORABLE ARNOLD SHANKLIN,

Consul-General of the United States in Mexico City.

ton public schools and at Washington University, St. Louis, from which institution he received the degree of LL. B. in 1889. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of that city. In 1904 he was commissioner of the St. Louis Exposition to Mexico, and on September 25, 1905, was appointed consul-general at Panama. His commission as consul-general to Mexico City is dated January 11, 1909, and on his departure from Panama for his new post, the Panama Journal said:

Mr. ARNOLD SHANKLIN, Consul General of the United States, leaves Panama to-morrow to take up a more important post. The genuine sorrow the people of this country feel at losing him is tempered by the knowledge that his excellent work here has won for him a well-merited promotion.

No other American official on the Isthmus has ever endeared himself so much to Panamanians of all classes of society and of all political parties as the hard-working, keen-witted, and warm-hearted Consul-General, whose frank, open manner and genuine sympathy never failed to inspire the confidence so indispensable to the upbuilding of real solid friendship between Panamanians and Americans on the Isthmus.

From President OBALDIA down to the humblest citizen of this little Republic all look upon SHANKLIN as a friend and inwardly hope that some day he may come back again. At all the banquets and receptions tendered him, all through the long list of official visits he paid, it was noticeable even to the most casual observer that no one ever said "adios," it was always "hasta luego" or "au revoir."

Well! quien sabe?

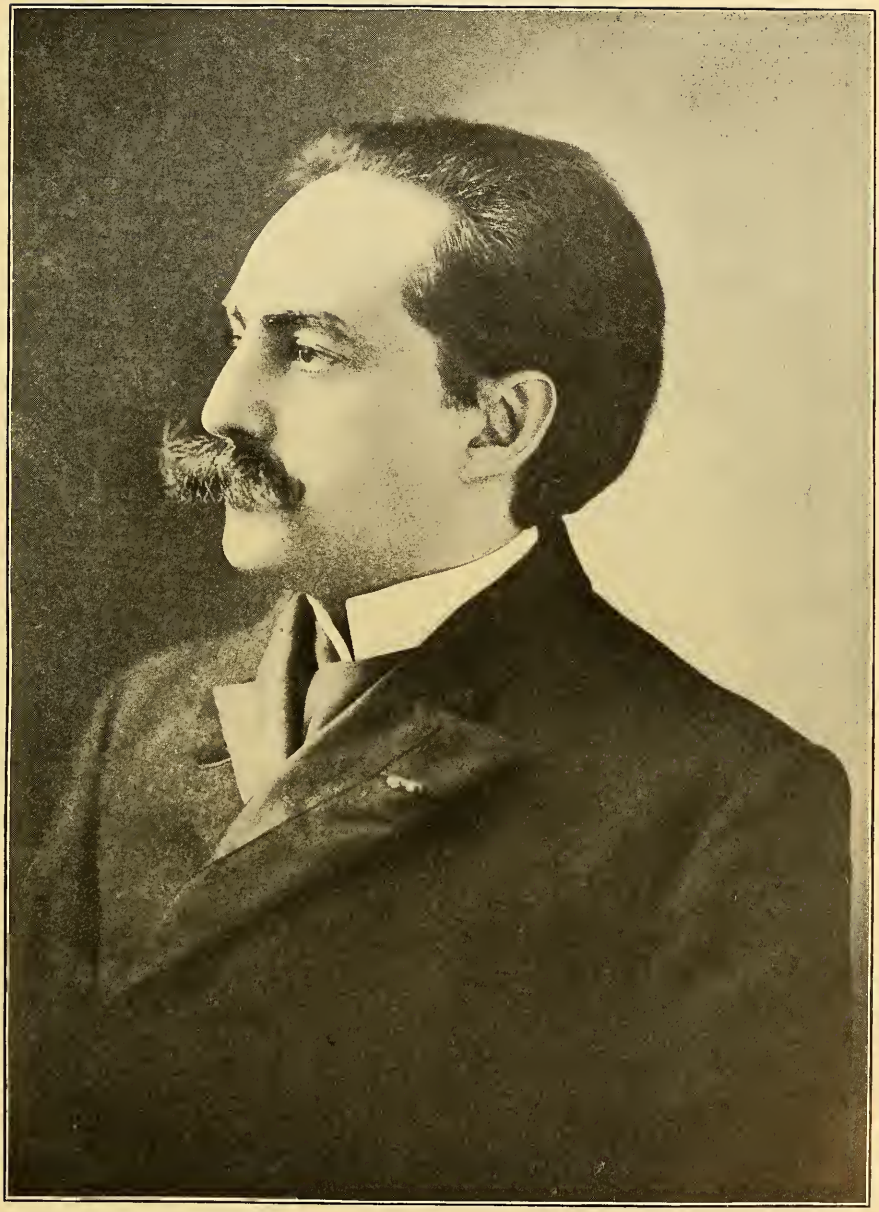
Mr. SHANKLIN is a member of the National Geographic Society, American Society of International Law. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to five clubs, including the Commercial Club of Panama.

PANAMA TREATIES.

The negotiation of treaties on the part of Panama with the United States and Colombia, whose progress is reported from time to time in the press of the countries interested, is an earnest of future prosperity and amity for the Republics concerned. Certain concessions applied to the interchange of products and merchandise will affect trade conditions favorably, while the arbitration provisions are in keeping with the standard of civic virtue required by the new ideals of civilization.

DECREES OF THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT.

Numerous decrees recently issued by the Government of Venezuela provide for conditions whereby certain restrictions on trade and industry are removed and distribution made of certain moneys for public expenditure in the different States of the Republic.



SEÑOR DON GONZALO DE QUESADA,

First diplomatic representative of the Republic of Cuba in the United States, who will be succeeded by Señor Don Carlos Garcia Velez.

BOOK NOTES

"The Old and New Peru," the center and stronghold of Spanish colonial power and prestige for three centuries, and prior to that the seat of Inca civilization and its fabulous wealth, is the subject of Marie Robinson Wright's latest volume in her series of American historical works (George Barrie & Sons, Philadelphia). Mrs. Robinson Wright's labors in the field of research have been crowned by membership in various geographic and scientific societies in both North and South America, and the recognition accorded the meritorious character of her work by the governments and countries described has been that of unlimited appreciation and approval. The volume on Peru is in many respects noteworthy. Not only does much of glamor still cling to the marvelous tales of the gold and silver and precious stones of the Incas, but their surviving works in architecture, irrigation methods, pottery, and textiles attest the high degree of civilization to which they had attained. The solidity and beauty of their buildings were the subject of wonderment on the part of the invading Spaniards, and sociologically they seem to have solved a problem in a manner which only the most advanced thinker of the present day dare formulate, inasmuch as marriage and the rearing of a family were regarded as matters for state or communal management. The details of the betrayal of the noble Inca chief Atahuallpa, who was seized and executed by the order of Pizarro while making a visit of courtesy to the invader, in whose honor and for whose service the entire town of Cajamarca was abandoned, are narrated with picturesque veracity, while the subsequent stripping of the Inca territory of its treasure of precious stones and metals is given the graphic prominence which stories of a nation's spoliation always command. The ensuing sway of the viceroys, the gradual erection of ecclesiastical and civic buildings, which still remain as witnesses to the artistic style of the period; the final struggle for the regaining of the empire by the descendants of the Incas in 1780; and the spread of the doctrine of independence until its achievement in 1820, are all given due place, while the subsequent history of the Republic is a record of the progress and development of a nation which had to learn self-government after having been for centuries accustomed to give unquestioning allegiance to an absolute monarch under a system that gave all honor to military prestige and social rank. That this lesson has been well learned is evidenced by the uniform enlightenment characterizing the national life since its independence. Lima, the capital, not only is the seat of the oldest uni-

versity in America, but its cathedral, dedicated in 1540 and completed in 1625, vies with ecclesiastical structures of the old world in magnificence of conception and detail. To Lima is also credited the only American saint on the calendar of the Roman Church, the deeds of SANTA ROSA of Lima, who lived in the latter part of the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth centuries, being regarded as entitling her to canonization. It is with the new, as well as the old Peru, that the author deals in the present volume, and the vast agricultural resources of the country and their development form an attractive addenda to the spontaneous yield of mineral wealth recorded in the early days. Coincident with this development new railways and roads are being opened, port and navigation facilities are being improved, and commercial and financial growth is attested by increased revenues and greater trade values. In sum, the story of Peru, as told by Mrs. WRIGHT, is of interest to the antiquarian, the soldier, the scholar, and the business man. Photographic reproductions of past glories and present progress give illuminating glimpses of the changed conditions.

The war between the United States and Spain, which began on April 21, 1898, has been told frequently and in some cases well, but no book on the shelves of the Columbus Memorial Library in the International Bureau of the American Republics gives a better general idea of the causes and consequences of this war than "*The Campaign of Santiago, Cuba*," by Col. HERBERT H. SARGENT, Second Cavalry, United States Army. (Three volumes, A. C. McCLURG & Co., Chicago, 8vo.) Although given this title the book treats of the whole era of this war, both on land and sea, with sufficient details of the events in Manila to round out the story to its completion. The military and naval tactician can read the narrative of this campaign with interest, for it gives not only the popular history, but, written as it is by a trained army officer, the technical and military analysis. The author is neither too laudatory nor full of blame; in fact, his exposition of the events as they passed is commendable for its impartiality, the criticisms on faults or errors applying equally to the American as to the Spanish forces and maneuvers. It would appear, however, that in crediting the Cuban patriots with determination to fight for freedom to the last, Colonel SARGENT fails to take into consideration the temper of the Spanish people themselves, who, as a people, were opposed to the war, and were stimulated by false stories and reports about the Americans. Cuba would have been free, in any event, but the reader must from other sources learn to distinguish between the Spanish people and the Spanish Government.

Monsieur PIERRE DENIS, on special mission for the University of Paris, and whose writings and books are widely known, has recently written a very interesting and instructive book, entitled "Le Brésil au XXe Siècle" (Brazil in the twentieth century), in which he sets forth the economic, political, and social life of the country, as well as its wonderful resources and opportunities. Monsieur DENIS gives considerable space to the subject of colonization, immigration, and labor conditions, so that his book is of great value to those who contemplate seeking new homes in this distant land, while the chapters devoted to the monetary and exchange questions and coffee valorization are exceedingly interesting to the financier and capitalist. Monsieur DENIS has given much thought and study to the question of coffee valorization and his article published on this subject in the "*Revue politique et parlementaire*" of Paris was much commented upon. Monsieur DENIS has been spending some time in Washington and on March 1 delivered an interesting lecture before the *Alliance française* of that city on the "Peasantry of France."

A valuable bibliographical index received by the Columbus Memorial Library is the "List of References on International Arbitration," compiled under the direction of APPLETON PRENTISS CLARK GRIFFIN, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress of the United States. The purpose of the list is to furnish a ready reference for all material published concerning international arbitration, and especially The Hague Conferences. As the limitation of armaments and the collection of foreign debts received extended discussion at The Hague Conference of 1907, material covering these two topics is also listed under separate classification. Other references include the French occupation of Mexico, the Venezuelan awards, and the settlement of the Dominican question. For the student of these matters the pamphlet will be found invaluable.

"*La Bolivie Actuelle*" (Present-Day Bolivia) is the title of a compilation of official reports with comments thereon compiled by J. DE LEMOINE, issued under the authority of the Bolivian Consulate-General in Belgium, 1909. The pamphlet is prefaced by a sketch of the life of Dr. ELIODORO VILLAZON, prominently mentioned as a candidate for the presidency of the Republic at the close of President ISMAEL MONTES's supplementary term of one year, the election for which office is to be held on May 2, 1909. The reports included in the publication cover French translations of the 1907 record of public works, finance, commerce, and foreign affairs as prepared by the various bureaus in charge.

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PRESIDENT TAFT AND HIS WIFE RETURNING FROM THE CAPITOL TO THE WHITE HOUSE AFTER TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

This is the first time the wife of the President has accompanied him in the inaugural procession.

(Reproduced from Spanish-Portuguese-French Bulletin for March.)

WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

UNDER the title "An American Concert of the Powers," a scholarly plea for united action on the part of the nations of the Western Hemisphere for the maintenance of peace and progress is published in "Scribner's Magazine" for March, 1909. The writer, THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, taking as his text "The Equality of States," clearly elucidates a working plan, whereby the general principles of the European concert may be translated to America, which operating in union for the keeping of the peace, the advancement of civilization, the fostering of trade, and for mutual protection shall constitute a sort of American police power in the hands of all the stable, responsible, and orderly lands of the continent. In support of the idea he cites the formation of the International Union of the American Republics growing out of the Pan-American Congress of 1889, whose aim is to foster and emphasize the solidarity of American interests, and through whose agency greater mutual knowledge between the States interested has been attained. As a valuable agent in the diffusion of this knowledge tribute is paid to the Bureau of American Republics at Washington and to the visits of Secretary Root to the countries of Latin America. He sees, furthermore, in the joint action of Mexico and the United States in 1906, resulting in the peace of the "Marblehead," the actual introduction into American politics of the principle under discussion, and considers that in the light of various well-known facts it may be assumed that "a concert of powers in America is actually in process of formation; that its influence in keeping the peace has already been exercised and that the machinery for its existence already exists."

In "Van Norden" for February, 1909, the Isle of Pines, off the southern coast of Cuba, is described as "the isle of opportunity," and details furnished as to the resources which offer valuable returns for intelligent exploitation. Apart from the agricultural and timber wealth of the island, ARTHUR B. REEVE states that mineral deposits of known wealth are to be found, while as a health resort its fame is well established. In the forests are hardwoods of the most valuable species, and the tobacco grown is said to be equal to the famous Vuelta de Abajo of Cuba.

The same issue of the magazine gives an account of the Manabi and Esmeraldas antiquities recently brought to light in Ecuador by the

expedition under Professor SAVILLE through the munificence of GEORGE G. HEYE, one of the most enthusiastic archæologists in the United States. The chairs and statuary, of which reproduction is made, give an adequate idea of the high degree of civilization and culture attained by these "people of long past yesterday," as they are called by GUSTAVUS MYERS in the article in reference.

The first number of "Peru To-Day," edited and published by JOHN VAVASOUR NOEL, in Lima, reached the Columbus Memorial Library as the issue for March, 1909. This is stated to be the first illustrated monthly magazine in the English language published in Peru, the purpose of which is to give each month an account of the country's development. Among the interesting contents may be noted an appreciative sketch, with portrait, of President LEGUIA; a charming account of the trip from New York to Callao; an outline of the operations of the Peruvian Steamship and Dock Company of Callao, which, established in February, 1907, has been actively engaged in extending and improving the coastwise service along the Pacific, as well as in the construction of a dry dock which is now on the way from its English yard; while notes of general and social interest are supplemented by a "Panama Section," in which it is designed to publish each month a statement of the progress of the canal, in whose successful completion the magazine foresees a valuable agent of Peruvian advancement.

"The Independent," in its issues for February 18 and 25, devotes considerable attention to Latin American affairs, the first-named number containing a paper by Dr. PAUL S. REINSCH on the "First Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile, in December, 1908," and the other a personal narration of home seeking in Panama by DILWYNN M. HAZLETT. For March 11, another paper in the series, prepared by the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics on Latin American countries, deals with Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, "the western Republics of South America." Considered as producers of nitrate, tins, and copper, respectively, these countries occupy a well-defined position in the commercial world, but other and less exploited resources are also theirs. In the Chilean valley may be raised cereals sufficient for home consumption and a surplus for export, while the abundant water of the south provinces provides inexhaustible water power for the wheels of industrial enterprises. The Bolivian basins of the Amazon and Parana provide

immense rubber areas, the transport of whose product is one of the objective purposes of the railway policy so actively fomented by the Government. Peru, with an outlet for her products on both oceans, is looking more and more to agriculture as a means of national wealth, and irrigation projects supplemental to and also independent of the ancient Inca canals are being used for the utilization of the coastal regions. In all three countries there is a lack of capital and labor, but their natural resources will ultimately repay the price of industrial undertakings.

In the "*Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras*," of Buenos Aires, for January, 1909, is an article treating of the "origin of Argentine music" by Señor J. ALVAREZ. In a general sense the music of the Republic may be divided into two classes—that of the city, which is practically the same as that of Europe, and that of the camp, or, as it is called, "gaucho" music. The compositions which characterize the latter are limited to marking the rythm of a dance or accompanying a song, and there is no provision for chorus or concerted work. While there is undeniably something in the entirety of gaucho music to make it recognizable, the prevailing tendency of Argentine music is to absorb such extraneous influences as come within its borders, so that the effect is necessarily conglomerate. Much of the Indian music is limited to attempts to imitate the sounds of animals, and by reason of their paucity of instruments, their efforts are of limited value. The real origin of almost all Argentine dance and song music is Spanish, which has, in its turn, been influenced by contact with that of other nationalities. The article is concluded with a study of the influence of the music of the negro slaves, who formed at one time a considerable part of the population. For those whose interests lead them in the bypaths of musical wanderings the article is exceedingly valuable. It contains many musical illustrations of arguments advanced by the author, as well as reproductions of native crude instruments.

An appreciative and interesting sketch of "Costa Rica, a Central American Republic that is peaceful and prosperous," is published in "Putnam's Magazine" for March, 1909, the author, HENRY WELLINGTON WACK, speaking with authority and enthusiasm of the resources and possibilities of this "Switzerland of America." The scenic beauty of the mountain districts is contrasted with the tropical wealth of the forests, which contain over 140 varieties of merchantable timber, while the banana and coffee plantations are cited

as producing the finest grade of the products. Thirty thousand bunches of bananas are shipped from Costa Rica daily for northern markets and weekly cargoes are sent to England and France. Over 13,000,000 bunches were exported from Port Limon in 1908, while the 25,000 acres planted in this fruit cause its production to overshadow other resources of the country. The salubrity of the climate, the hospitality of the inhabitants, the adequate hotel accommodations in the larger cities, and the facilities for travel render Costa Rica an ideal country for the tourist and health seeker. Photographs by RUDD, of San José, give illuminating glimpses of architectural and railway construction on a par with that of better-known lands, while the homes and habitat of the peons are shown to retain all the picturesque charm of old-world types.

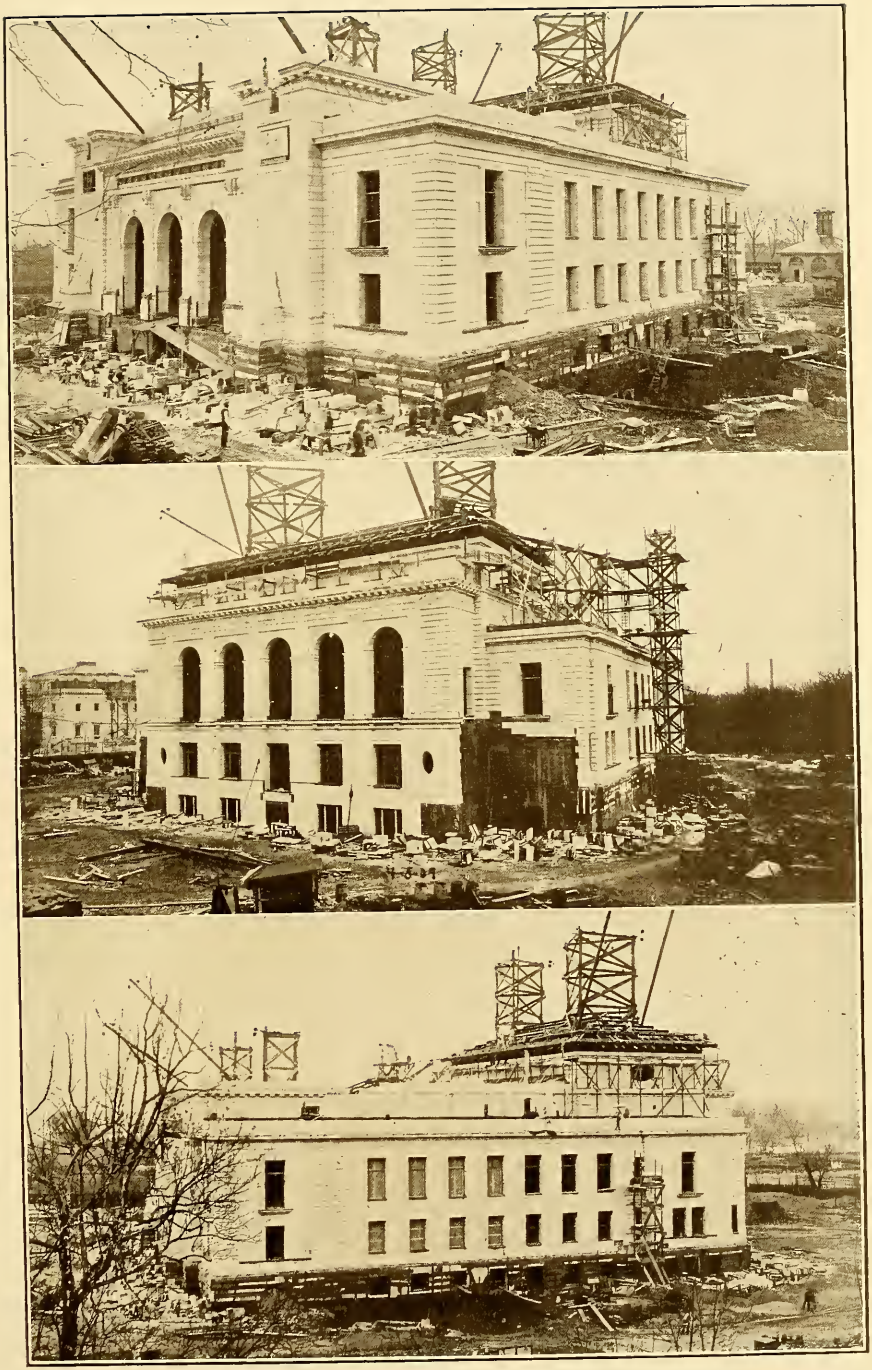
The part played by the Panama Railroad in the building of the Isthmian Canal and its bearing upon the future operation of that waterway is given first place in "The Bookkeeper" for March, 1909. Described as the pivot of two oceans, this road and its history is followed by ERNEST CAWCROFT from the time COLUMBUS approached the shores of America to the present day. Numerous efforts were made to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and many pioneer railroad men found the prospect of linking the east and west shores of the continent an attractive one, but it was not until 1851, on the 1st of October, that a train ran over the completed track from Aspinwall or Colon to Gatun, the first station on the line from the Atlantic. Six years of constructive effort, the expenditure of $8,000,000, and many lives sacrificed resulted in the completion of this 48-mile road, the shortest but one of the most valuable transcontinental railways in operation. As a factor in developing trade interchange between the east and the west Mr. CAWCROFT accords to the Panama Railroad a position second only to the Panama Canal.

An attractive description of Yaqui land forms the initial article of the "Pacific Monthly," for February, 1909. For the Yaqui Indian of Mexico the writer, CHARLES R. PRICE, claims descent from the enlightened Aztecs, against whom Cortez conspired. Upon scattering after conquest, the peaceful valley at the mouth of the Yaqui River on the coast of Lower California was selected for their future home. Here they prospered, surrounded by all facilities for peace and plenty, until the latter part of the eighteenth century. The long period of peace had not deprived the Yaqui of his warrior

qualities, and in subsequent contests, either with the Spaniard or Mexican, the personal bravery, fortitude and self-denial of these Indians made their name a synonym for Spartan endurance. Their deportation after surrender has left their old home open to the vanguard of civilization, and towns have sprung up, and ranchers and farmers are cultivating the soil under irrigation methods which would be regarded by the former dwellers thereon as a defiance of the god of nature.

A consideration of election methods in the United States by R. Ancizar occupies considerable space in the February, 1909, issue of "*Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras*," of Buenos Aires. Opening with a translated extract from the "London Globe," in which adverse comment is made on the personal element injected into the recent campaign by President Roosevelt, the article proceeds in the main to justify such action as productive of beneficial results. In summing up the requirements for the presidency of a great nation, it is well said that political gifts alone are not sufficient. The conditions are much the same as those governing commercial and economic enterprises in which, while it is sufficient for the administrative boards to be composed of just and honest men, for the actual management of affairs, technical specialists are required. It is claimed that the methods employed in America prior to elections are such as to focus the public gaze upon just such special qualifications.

The Columbus Memorial Library is in receipt of the first number of the official organ of the International Central American Bureau, "*Centro-América*," for January, 1909. The bureau, which was inaugurated on September 15, 1908, in Guatemala City as the result of a convention between the various Central American Republics, is designed for the development and mutual furthering of the interests of the signatory States. Such is also the announced policy of the new magazine, whose activities will have direct bearing upon the well-being of the 4,706,262 inhabitants of Central America. The present publication contains the text of the convention prescribing the establishment of the Bureau, the proceedings of the inaugural ceremonies, a report on the work and duties of the Bureau, supplemented by much general information concerning Central America in general, extracts from the report of the Director of the International Bureau in Washington, and many items of instructive interest.



Views of the new international bureau building, taken April 5, 1909.

C. P. HUNTINGTON's views as to the Panama Canal are interpreted by FRANCIS H. ROBINSON in the "Overland Monthly" for February, 1909. The effect of the construction of this or any other isthmian waterway upon the various large cities of the Pacific coast and of the Gulf of Mexico was held in the main to be disastrous, while for the port of New Orleans a future as the greatest city in the United States was predicted. The location of great industrial enterprises in the Mississippi was forecasted, while the far-reaching results of the canal across Central America would, it was promised, revolutionize commercial and industrial enterprises. The high position held by Mr. HUNTINGTON in the railroad world renders his opinion of note. He fought the project with all the vigor for which he was noted and, as the time is drawing near for the testing of these prophecies, this statement of the dead magnate is of more than passing interest.

For the nature lover "Harper's Magazine" for March contains an article of thrilling interest in the description by C. WILLIAM and M. B. BEEBE of the life of a "Naturalist in the Tropics." The particular tropical section is the Orinoco delta region, where the gentle explorers spent their time aboard ship or in a dugout penetrating the mysteries of the mangrove forest, throughout which exists not a foot of solid soil. The curious habits of the tree which practically creates the soil in which it grows by sending out tendrils and roots to which adhere the particles of matter which shall one day extend the coast of the continent, the beauty and rarity of the forest denizens, the swamp animals and fish, the haunting noises of the night, all are described with graphic eloquence, while photographs of hitherto unobtainable species bear tribute to the zeal and enterprise of the writers.

The personal aspect of the American intervention in Cuba and the new régime in Havana are considered by C. R. MILLER in "Town and Country," for March 6, 1909, under the title: "The social life of Havana's palace." As in a monarchy, the palace is the center of social life in the Cuban Republic, and President GOMEZ, with his attractive family, of whom photographs are published, intend to maintain the hospitable standard expected of them. Interior and exterior views display architectural and decorative features of great beauty.

The development attained by Mexican banks since the application of the banking law of March 19, 1897, to the close of 1908, is shown

in his paper on Mexico's credit institutions in "The Banker's Magazine," for March, 1909, by Señor JOAQUIN D. CASASUS, forming part of the series now running through that magazine. In effect, the capital of the banks of issue absolutely paid up, which amounted in 1897 to $23,010,000, had risen in 1908 to $119,900,000, a fivefold increase.

Dr. HENRY S. PRITCHETT, in "The North American Review," for March, 1909, publishes some interesting recollections of President MCKINLEY and his mental attitude toward the Cuban intervention in 1898. Of value is the statement that the then President of the United States expressed the opinion that "if he had been left alone, he could have concluded an arrangement with the Spanish Government under which the Spanish troops would have been withdrawn from Cuba without a war."

The restoration of self-government in Cuba and the ceremonies attendant upon the transfer of the island to the control of the islanders are discussed by Mrs. C. R. MILLER in "Leslie's Weekly," for March 11, 1909. Stress is laid upon the evident determination of the Cubans to worthily make use of their opportunities as an independent nation, and the writer bespeaks for Cuba a square deal by American newspapers in their published treatment of the affairs of the island.

"*Industria*" (London), for February 1, 1909, apart from its general notes on Latin American industrial conditions, publishes veracious sketches of the Republics of Salvador, Bolivia, and Guatemala, also a paper on coffee, a most important item in the domestic economy, while reproduction is made of the article on "Rubber and its relatives," recently prepared for the Bulletin of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

"The World To-Day," for March, 1909, makes, among its record of the month's events, note of the new start in Cuba, publishing pictures of localities and individuals connected with the inauguration of President GOMEZ, the same subject being treated in the body of the magazine by CARMELA NIETO DE DURLAND.

The Republic of Salvador, commencing with January, 1909, has decided upon the issuance of a monthly publication, "*Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*," in which, as in other countries of America and Europe, the important features of the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are to be published.

"*Industrias Mexicanas*" is the title of a new monthly publication to be issued in Monterey, which made its initial appearance in February, 1909. As its name indicates, it is to be issued in the interests of Mexican industries.

"The Mining World," in its issues for January 23 and February 6, 1909, publishes interesting papers by T. C. GRAHAM and MARK R. LAMB, on "Mining camps near Topia, Mexico," and "Cyaniding operations in Mexico during 1908," respectively.

"The Mining Journal" for January 9, 1909, has a paper treating of mine prospecting in Nicaragua, principally in the Wawa district, in which it is stated that future operations may reasonably be expected to be successful by reason of small working expenses and very rich ores.

"Current Literature" for March, 1909, publishes extensive excerpts with comments on an article in the Spanish "*Diario*" touching the histrionic latinity of the Cuban President's genius.

With the opening of the year 1909, the Dominican Republic began the publication of a monthly American review, in which various events of interest to Latin America are reported and commented on.

"Nothing wrong at Panama," declares ROY CRANDALL in the "World Magazine" for March, 1909, supplementing his utterance by official and other statements to prove that Gatun Dam is all it should be or was intended to be.

With the announcement to the world of news of the great geyser of fire spouting from the Mexican oil field of San Geronimo, CARL WILLIAMS, in "Van Norden" for February, 1909, states that the greatest petroleum field yet known was brought to the attention of the public.

In its comment on the leading articles of the month, the "Review of Reviews" for March publishes, with complimentary note, extracts from the BULLETIN article on the "Municipality of Buenos Aires."

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TROOP "A," OHIO NATIONAL GUARD, ESCORT TO PRESIDENT TAFT IN THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES, MARCH 4, 1909, IN PARADE FORMATION, AWAITING THE COMMAND TO BEGIN THE MARCH TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The building in the background is the Congressional Library.

(Reproduced from Spanish-Portuguese-French Bulletin for March.)

LATIN-AMERICAN NOTES

The longevity of the inhabitants of Buenos Aires is shown by the fact that during December, 1908, two centenarians died at the ages of 118 and 119 years.

Two United States business men are reported to be negotiating with the government of the State of Piauhy, Brazil, for the purpose of organizing a company to engage in cattle raising and mining in that State.

The Playa Vicente Rubber and Development Company, which has planted some 950 acres of rubber trees (*Castilloa elástica*) near Playa Vicente, in the State of Veracruz, Mexico, exports annually over 70,000 pounds of rubber, or about one-tenth of the total yearly exports from that Republic.

President Diaz, of Mexico, on December 12, 1908, formally opened the new railroad from Guadalajara to the port of Manzanillo. From Guadalajara the President proceeded to Manzanillo to inspect the important port works, which promise to make Manzanillo one of the safest ports on the Pacific.

The Ocos Railway, in Guatemala, although only 24 miles in length, handles some 150,000 bags of coffee, or over 15,000,000 pounds of dry coffee, annually. This railway connects the port of Ocos with the rich coffee districts of Tumbador and San Marcos. It is now proposed to establish connection with Guatemala City.

Plans are being completed for the installation of a big poultry and fine feather farm in Orizaba, Mexico. The company will invest about $25,000 gold on the plant, covering more than 4 acres. Feathers will be treated for market; the feather boas and other articles will be manufactured. Rabbits and pigeons will be raised for cities of southern Mexico.

The interest which Mexico takes in the final completion of the Pan-American Railway is shown by the fact that recently, on the inauguration of the new section of the Tehuantepec Railway, and the establishment of Gamboa Station, it was ordered that all documents, tickets, bills of lading, etc., shall read: "Via Gamboa y Ferrocarril Pan-Americano."

The Government of Salvador has under construction a handsome office building, in the city of San Salvador, which will provide up-to-date and modern quarters for the government departments, and in addition will go far toward beautifying the capital city. It is

being erected in the Corinthian style of architecture, and is expected to be ready for occupancy in a few months.

"Gateado," one of the most beautiful of woods, is extensively found in the forests of Mexico, especially in the State of Veracruz. It is of a deep yellow color, heavily marked with seal brown and lighter brown stripes of irregular form and size, which gives it a peculiar aspect. It is used to some extent in furniture-making in Mexico, the manufactured article retaining all the natural colors.

By a decree of President GOMEZ, of Venezuela, dated January 8, 1909, the National School of Arts at Caracas is to include in its course of instruction theoretical and practical training in the manual arts, embracing building and carpentry work, cabinet and carpet making, printing, lithographing and bookbinding, the manufacture of hardware, and ironwork and pottery. The course covers three years.

Near the Temple of Minerva, Guatemala City, where the Minerva festival was recently celebrated, is a unique relief map of Guatemala, which is an ingenious and artistic piece of work designed by FRANCISCO VELA. This map is 80 square meters in extent, built of brick and cement, and shows clearly the ports, cities, mountains, rivers, and railroads of the country, as well as Lakes Atitlan and Amatitlan, surrounded by lofty peaks and mountains.

The rich silver mines of Juliantla, State of Guerrero, Mexico, were discovered by an Indian, MIGUEL JOSÉ, who, while burning charcoal, saw traces of the ore exposed by the heat of his fire. An excavation disclosed the famous "Estaca" mine, which has produced millions of dollars worth of the precious metal. Smelting works, with a capacity of 50 tons per day, have been established at this mine, and it is proposed to increase the capacity to 200 tons.

By the opening of rail communication between Guadalajara and Colima, and thence over the already operated line to Manzanillo on the Pacific, Mexico has established a second transcontinental railway connecting the two oceans. The Tehuantepec Railroad is of course the principal and the shortest way across the continent, but now it becomes possible to leave the steamer at Tampico or Veracruz and to travel overland through Guadalajara to Manzanillo with only two changes of cars. While such a route is not intended to be a trunk line, it will often serve the purpose of shortening the trip from and to various ports of the east and west, and attention ought, therefore, to be called to it on account of the possibilities offered.

Few trees can be said to be of as much use to mankind as the Brazilian wax palm (*Copernicia cerifera*), which is found in the northwestern States of Brazil. The root is used for medicinal pur-

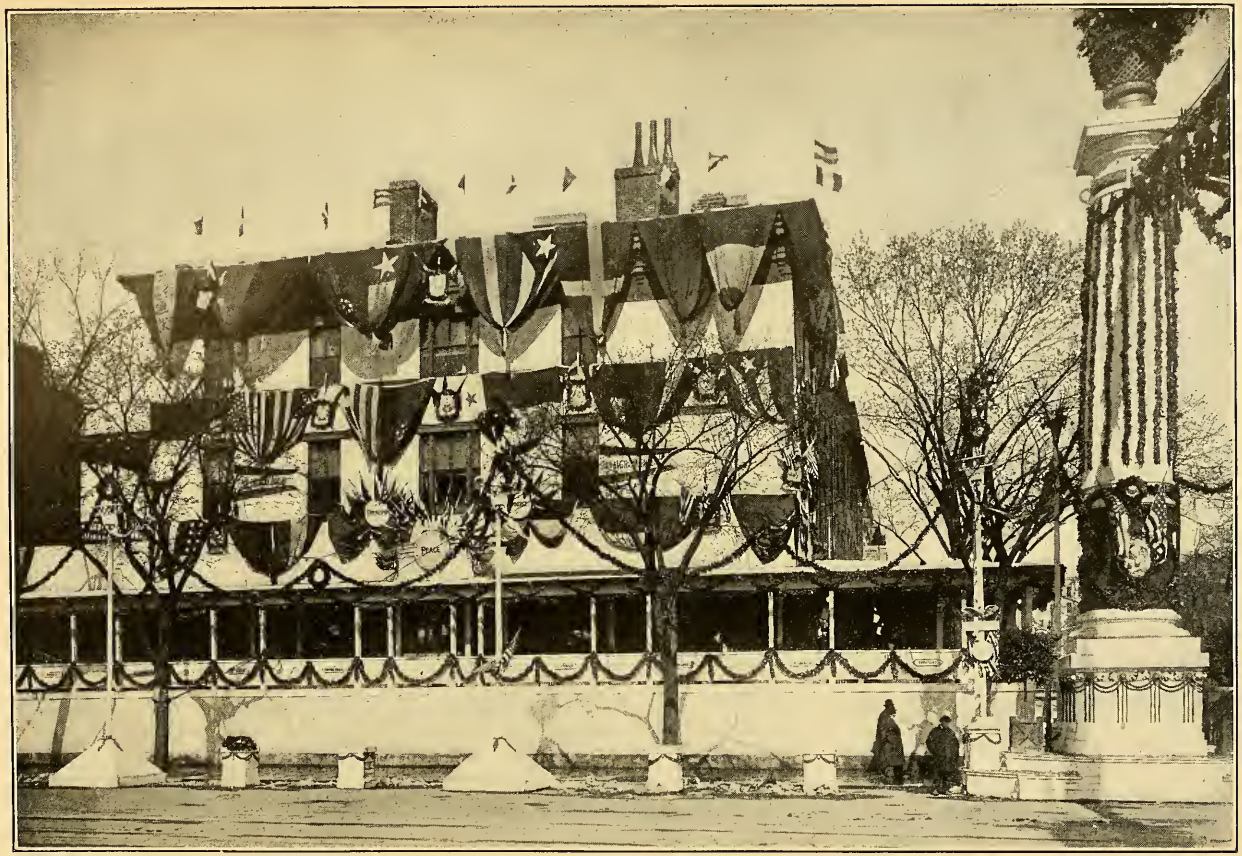
poses and produces the same effect as sarsaparilla. The trunk furnishes excellent material for building purposes; also for musical instruments, water pipes, and pumps. The fruit is used for feeding cattle, and the nut obtained from the tree is a substitute for coffee. From certain portions of the tree wine and vinegar are made, while it also yields starch and a saccharine substance.

An American engineer, D. H. MacMillan, in a report to the stockholders of the *Compañía Petroleas del Pacífico*, affirms that there is every evidence of an extensive petroleum field in the district of Carelmapu, Chile, but it will be necessary to sink deeper wells than has heretofore been done. The report states that the geological formation of the ground is ideal for petroleum, and very similar to that of the oil fields at Baku, Russia, and Texas in the United States. The company has ordered more powerful hydraulic machinery from the United States with which to continue the explorations.

On February 24, 1909, the large floating dry dock of the Compañía Peruana de Vapores y Dique del Callao, left Punta Arenas, in the Strait of Magellan, for Callao, Peru. It concluded its long journey from England and arrived at its destination in March of the present year. The new steamship *Ucuyali* of this company, also being built in England, is expected to reach Callao in June, 1909, and will immediately be placed in service between Panama and Callao. This vessel and the sister ship *Huallaga* will be 400 feet long and capable of maintaining a speed of 18 knots an hour, and it is expected that the time for the voyage between these ports will be reduced from ten to four days.

As an indication of the determination to control the consumption of pulque in Mexico, as indicated in the article on Maguey (Bulletin, March, 1909), it is worthy of note that the municipality of Orizaba, Mexico, has decided to derive a larger share of its revenues from the pulque industry and thereby to remove other taxes, such as that for professional occupations, etc., which bore rather heavily upon just those citizens who were the greatest credit to the community. The step is equivalent to the "high license" so justly popular in other countries.

The seaport of Palos, Spain, from which Columbus sailed in his memorable voyage of discovery of America, has determined to perpetuate as an annual holiday the day of August 3. On that date in 1908 a committee took action to establish a suitable form for this celebration and decided to hold a regatta on the bay which the town faces. This is to be called the Palos-Canarias Regatta of the 3d of August. All the Republics of Latin America have entered into the project with enthusiasm, and the entire western world is asked to take part in the next festival and celebration.



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DECORATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS BUILDING ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT TAFT, SHOWING A PORTION OF THE COURT OF HONOR.

The Bureau decorations are formed by the flags and coat of arms of the twenty-one American Republics. In the center are three shields bearing the words "Friendship," "Peace," and "Commerce," respectively, each being draped with miniature flags of the Republics.

(Reproduced from Spanish-Portuguese-French Bulletin for March.)

THIS MONTH IN PAN-AMERICAN HISTORY

April 1, 1801. The first newspaper published in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, "El Telegrafo Mercantil, Rural, Politico, Economico é Historiografo del Rio de la Plata," is issued in that city.

2, 1531. The Spanish conquistador PIZARRO enters Cajamarca, the capital of the Inca King Atahuallpa, and, taking advantage of the unsuspecting king, makes him a prisoner.

1895. A treaty is signed between the United States of Mexico and the Republic of Guatemala settling their boundary disputes.

3, 1533. Spanish troops capture the city of Cuzco, capital of the Inca Empire thus completing the conquest of that vast territory.

4, 1735. LA CONDAMINE, having discovered india rubber, or caoutchouc, in South America, brings samples of it to Europe.

5, 1818. General SAN MARTIN obtains a decisive victory over the Spanish troops at the battle of Maipu, which practically assures the independence of the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Chile.

6, 1682. The great French explorer, ROBERT CHEVALLIER DE LA SALLE, reaches the mouth of the Mississippi River and takes possession of the adjacent country in the name of the French King.

7, 1831. EMPEROR DOM PEDRO I abdicates the throne of Brazil in favor of his young son.

8, 1494. COLUMBUS, on his second voyage of exploration, discovers the Gulf of Darien and the Isthmus of Panama.

9, 1677. The French Government takes formal possession of Haiti, which had previously been seized by French buccaneers.

10, 1864. PRINCE FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA, formally accepts the Crown of Mexico.

11, 1608. The Jesuits, having reached Paraguay, establish extensive missions, as well as industrial establishments, schools, and agricultural colonies.

13, 1743. THOMAS JEFFERSON, third President of the United States of America, is born at Shadwell, Virginia.

14, 1907. A congress is opened in New York City for the furtherance of arbitration and peace.

15, 1904. ANDREW CARNEGIE establishes the so-called "Hero Fund" of $5,000,000.

1865. Death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth President of the United States and emancipator of the slaves in the United States.

16, 1821. Portugal recognizes the independence of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata (now the Argentine Republic).

17, 1521. Death of FERNANDO DE MAGALLANES in the Philippine Islands, shortly after discovering the Strait of Magellan. He was killed by natives.

April 18, 1535. Peruvian bark, from the cinchona tree (used in the manufacture of quinine), is discovered by a Jesuit. Its virtues were not generally known in Europe, however, until the year 1638.

19, 1825. The "thirty-five patriots" of Uruguay, having decided to free the Republic from the Portuguese yoke, land in their native country from Buenos Aires.

1873. Death of WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, North American captain of industry, and promoter of the first steamship line on the west coast of South America, and of various railway lines in Chile and Peru.

20, 1814. The Argentine Admiral, Don GUILLERMO BROWN, commences the blockade of the port of Montevideo, in the possession of the Spanish forces.

21, 1884. Natural gas is discovered at Pittsburg in the United States.

22, 1819. The constitutional congress of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata (now the Argentine Republic) proclaims a constitution.

23, 1907. Treaty of peace, amity, and commerce is signed between the Republics of Salvador and Nicaragua, at Amapala, Honduras.

24, 1704. The first daily newspaper in America, "The Boston News Letter," is issued at Boston, Massachusetts.

1500. The Portuguese navigator, PEDRO ALVAREZ CABRAL, discovers Brazil, and calls it "Terra da Santa Cruz" (land of the holy cross).

1844. Spain recognizes the independence of the Republic of Chile.

25, 1898. PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, of the United States, issues a proclamation declaring war against Spain.

26, 1818. The Chilean men of war *Pueyrredon* and *Lautaro* defeat the Spanish fleet at Valparaiso, compelling the raising of the blockade of that port.

1907. The Tercentenary Exposition, in commemoration of the first settlement of Virginia, is opened at Jamestown, Virginia, in the United States.

27, 1791. SAMUEL E. B. MORSE, the inventor of the telegraph, is born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the United States.

1893. An international naval parade is held in the harbor of New York, in honor of the Columbus quadro-centenary.

1904. The United States of Venezuela adopts the present constitution.

28, 1877. The site of an Indian city of considerable size, with numerous stones covered with undecipherable hieroglyphics, is discovered in the Argentine Republic, in Catamarca, by a scientific expedition.

20, 1851. Inauguration of the first electric railway in America, running from Washington to Bladensburg, Maryland, in the United States.

30, 1789. GEORGE WASHINGTON is inaugurated first President of the United States in the city of New York.

1904. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in commemoration of the purchase from France of the territory now embracing the State of Louisiana and the tier of States contiguous to and adjoining the Mississippi River, is opened at St. Louis, Missouri, in the United States.

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PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT AND HIS CABINET AT THEIR FIRST MEETING.

From left to right they are: President Wm. H. Taft; Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. George W. Wickersham, Attorney-General; Hon. George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State; Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War; Hon. Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster-General; and Hon. Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior.

(Reproduced from the Spanish-Portuguese-French Bulletin for March.)

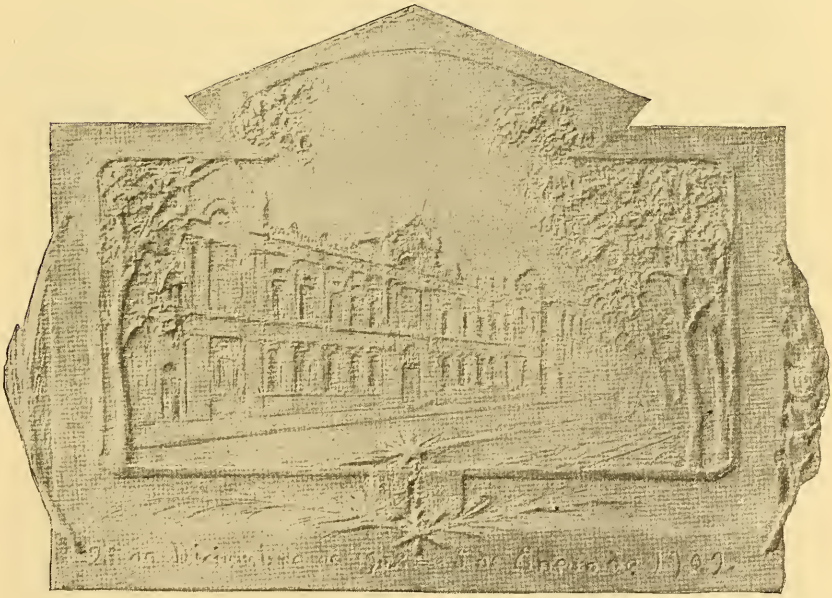
FIRST PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

THE First Pan-American Scientific Congress, which convened in Santiago, Chile, on Christmas Day, 1908, and concluded its labors on January 5, 1909, was in reality the Fourth Latin-American Scientific Congress, broadened, through the inclusion of delegates from the United States, from the narrower idea of Latin-American to the fuller conception of all-American solidarity in scientific and economic studies.

The International Union of the American Republics, concretely expressed through the Conferences of Washington, Mexico, and Rio de Janeiro, and through the creatures of these Conferences, the Bureau of the American Republics and Pan-American committees, represents the idea of American solidarity on its governmental and commercial side. The Pan-American Scientific Congress of Santiago represented the same idea on its intellectual side.

The one expression is the rational complement of the other. Together, they form an ideal of international relations which, were it brought to full fruition, would present an Utopia in the brotherhood of man more perfect than ever dreamed by More. But American solidarity is not a dream. It is already a vigorous growth, and toward this growth the Congress at Santiago has contributed in no small degree.

To the Argentine Scientific Society of Buenos Aires is due the initiative which resulted in these assemblies of scientists from the Latin-American countries at first, and lastly from all the American countries. Under the auspices of the Argentine Government, during the Presidency of Dr. José Evaristo Uriburú, representatives to a First Latin-American Congress were invited to Buenos Aires and met in that city on April 10, 1898. The purpose of continuing these meetings did not form a part of the first plan. The original idea was to commemorate the anniversary of the foundation of the Argentine Society by assembling in the city of Buenos Aires the leading men in all lines of scientific research for a discussion of scientific and economic problems, and particularly such as had a general and peculiar application to Latin-American countries. The invitations sent out by the Argentine Government were most enthusiastically received in all the countries from Mexico south, and the results of the Congress were most satisfactory.



MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF THE FOURTH SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS (FIRST PAN-AMERICAN) IN SANTIAGO, CHILE, 1908–9.

The medal of the Fourth Scientific Congress held in Santiago, Chile, was designed by C. Canut de Bon, a young Chilean sculptor. The obverse represents the American Republics propelling the flaming chariot of progress toward Chile, shown as a distant star in the firmament. The reverse shows the beautiful building of the University of Chile.

It was seen that the continuation of these meetings would result in great good, not only in the benefit to be derived from the exchange of ideas upon special questions of applied science, as advancing particular sciences, but also from the fact of a meeting together of the leading thinkers of the several countries. In other words, the assembly made for the spread of a spirit of neighborly helpfulness and good will.

Politics were eschewed. Points of contact and not points of difference were brought to the front. In this respect the Scientific

CALLE AHUMADA, SANTIAGO.

Between the "Plaza de la Independencia" and the principal avenue, called "Alameda de las Delicias," in the old section of the town, in which are located most of the administrative buildings as well as the commercial houses of the city.

Congresses have a great advantage over the Conferences of the Republics, in that in the latter points of difference are necessarily much to the fore. One aim and purpose of the Conferences is to adjust and settle these differences. The sole purpose of the Congresses is to advance the cause of civilization through a broadening of the intellectual horizon in each of the countries. Both have their uses and both are good.

The Second Congress met in Montevideo, Uruguay, on March 20, 1901, during the term of office as President of the Republic of Señor

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, SANTIAGO.

The Municipal Building, shown in the foreground of this picture, is situated on the north side of the beautiful Plaza de la Independencia, or Plaza de Armas. The adjoining building, with the tower, is the office of the Intendente or Governor of the Province of Santiago, the Post-Office being next to it.

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JUAN CUESTAS, and the Third Congress in Rio de Janeiro on August 6, 1905, during the Presidency of Dr. FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES of Brazil. At the last Congress, Santiago and December, 1908, were chosen as the place and time for the meeting of the Fourth Congress.

In each of the congresses, following the first, there had been a broadening of the scope and work of the meetings. This work was, from the first, accomplished through the organization of the Congress into sections of mathematics, physical sciences, social sciences, etc. New sections have been added, old sections divided, and modifications made in the arrangement of subheads, but the central idea remained the same: A meeting together of Latin Americans in order to discuss matters of especial interest to Latin America. The change of name of the Fourth Congress into the First Pan-American Congress, and the extending of invitations to the Republic across the Rio Grande, was a most significant move in the direction of American solidarity, and this is the true significance of both congresses and conferences. This solidarity does not look to political union or dependence. It is built upon the maintenance of the present status, and its essence is the recognition of a community of interests and identity of purposes in all the American Republics. Whereas in these matters Europe is divided, America is one. The idea did not originate in this the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, nor in the First Conference of the American Republics in 1889, nor even in the famous message of President MONROE. Its birth was the dawn of liberty on the American continent. It is the spirit of PATRICK HENRY and of WASHINGTON, of BOLIVAR, SAN MARTIN, O'HIGGINS, SUCRE, and of HIDALGO. The revolutions, the Monroe doctrine, the conferences, and the congresses are but steps marking its progress.

A prime factor in recognition of this community of interests has been and will be these scientific congresses.

The invitation to the United States to send delegates was received nearly a year in advance from the Executive Committee, of which Dr. VALENTIN LETELIER, President of the University of Chile, was chairman. The invitation was to the Government of the United States, and also to the leading universities and scientific societies. It was favorably received by President ROOSEVELT and Secretary ROOT, and a special recommendation made to Congress for an appropriation to cover the expense of the delegation. Director BARRETT, of the Bureau of American Republics, appeared before the committee of Congress and urged the granting of the appropriation. This was done, $35,000 being allowed for the purpose, and a dele-

gation composed of ten members was appointed by the Secretary of State.

The appointees were as follows:

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, of the chair of political science in the University of Pennsylvania, chairman.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, of the chair of political science in the University of Wisconsin, vice-chairman.

Dr. Hiram Bingham, of the chair of history in Yale University.

Dr. Archibald C. Coolidge, of the chair of history of Harvard University.

Col. William C. Gorgas, United States Army, chief sanitary officer at Panama.

Dr. William H. Holmes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Dr. Bernard Moses, of the chair of history and political science in the University of California.

Mr. George M. Rommel, of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. William R. Shepherd, of the University of Columbia.

Dr. William R. Smith, of the chair of philosophy in Tulane University.

Several of these gentlemen speak Spanish, and all of them are familiar with Latin America.

Owing to the time, at least two months, necessary for the trip and the expense, the response from the scientific societies and universities, not represented on the United States official delegation, were not as full as would otherwise have been. In the case of the universities, the season of the year, midwinter, and the time of their greatest activities, was most inconvenient for so long an absence. However, a number of papers on scientific subjects were prepared and forwarded by persons unable to be in attendance. The following delegates, in addition to the full official delegation as given above, were present from the United States at the Congress:

A. A. Michelson and J. Laurence Laughlin. University of Chicago.

C. W. Hall, University of Minnesota.

J. B. Woolworth and Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.

W. L. Browning, Princeton University.

W. F. Rice, Northwestern University.

H. D. Curtis, University of Michigan.

Adolph Hempel, Illinois University.

Orville A. Derby, Cornell University.

The Congress assembled on the date appointed, December 25, 1908, with some 700 or 800 delegates. The largest delegation, other than

from Chile, was from Argentina, over 100 gentlemen, representing nearly every field of scientific research. The Congress was organized with the following officers:

President Senhor Enrique R. Lisboa, of Brazil; Vice-Presidents Señores Lorenzo Anadón, of Argentina, Fredrico Susviela Guarch, of Uruguay, and Mathias Manzanilla, of Peru; Secretaries Señores Emilio Fernandez, of Bolivia, Melchor Lasso de la Vega, of Panama, and Enrique Martinez Sobral, of Mexico.

Only two general sessions of the Congress were held, the opening session on December 25 and the closing session on January 5. The real work of the Congress was transacted in the several sections, which held daily sessions.

There were nine sections:

1. Pure and applied mathematics, 17 themes proposed.
2. Physical sciences, 33 themes.
3. Natural, anthropological, and ethnological sciences; (I) anthropology and ethnology of the American races, 28 themes; (II) zoology, 13 themes; (III) botany, 9 themes; (IV) geology and mineralogy, 22 themes.
4. Engineering, 27 themes.
5. Medical science and hygiene, 38 themes.
6. Juridical sciences; (I) studies, 2 themes; (II) uniformity of legislation, 2 themes; (III) comparative law, 8 themes; prehistoric, 3 themes.
7. Social sciences; (I) American history, colonial, 10 themes; emancipation, 6 themes; the republics, 9 themes; (II) public international law, 18 themes; conventional international law, 15 themes; diplomatic history, 6 themes; international policy, 16 themes; (III) political economy; history and criticism, 9 themes; commercial and custom-house questions, 11 themes; financial questions, 10 themes; general, 9 themes; (IV) criminology, 11 themes; police, 7 themes; (V) literature and fine arts, 11 themes; (VI) American universities, 6 themes.
8. Pedagogy and philosophy, 69 themes.
9. Agronomy and zootechnics, 45 themes.

Each of the United States delegates presented and read one or more papers in the appropriate sections; and in addition a large number of papers were presented from the United States prepared by others who were unable to be present. The Bureau of the American Republics translated from the English into Spanish thirty-one of these papers which were afterwards presented to the Congress. These were:

"Recent Advances in the Study of Typhoid Fever," by M. T. Rosenau.

GOVERNMENT PALACE.

The Government Palace, called "La Moneda," is situated near the beautiful "Alameda de las Delicias," and is one of the largest buildings in Chile. It contains not only the offices of the President and most of his ministers, but also the Treasury, and a number of departmental offices. In the construction of this huge edifice 1,500,000 pesos were invested.

"The Reclaiming of Arid Lands in the United States," by F. W. NEWELL.

"The Peopling of America," by W. H. HOLMES.

"Plans and Gauges of Inter-Continental Railways," by WILLIAM T. WILGUS.

"Some Phases of the Early History of Mexico and Central America," by ALCÉE FORTIER.

"The Treatment of Indian Tribes in the United States," by FRANCIS E. LEUPP.

"Notes on the Sanitation of Yellow Fever and Malaria, From Isthmian Experience," by Dr. H. R. CARTER.

"Plague, Methods of Control," by Dr. T. C. PERRY.

"The Writing of History in the United States," by W. M. SLOANE.

"The Value of Gas Power," by CHARLES E. LUCKE.

"The Newer Geological Views Regarding Subterranean Waters," by JAMES F. KEMP.

"The Application of Electricity to Railways," by FRANK T. SPRAGUE.

"Uniformity and Cooperation in the Census Methods of the Republics of the American Continent," by S. N. D. NORTH.

"Uniformity of Commercial Law Throughout American Continent," by ROSCOE POUND.

"Instruction in Animal Husbandry at Agricultural Colleges in the United States," by GEORGE M. ROMMEL.

"Terminologia Pan-Americana," by C. O. MAILLOUX.

"America in the Pacific," by ARCHIBALD C. COOLIDGE.

"America and International Law," by PAUL S. REINSCH.

"Car Lighting in North America," by R. M. DIXON.

"Reinforced Concrete Construction for South America," by WILLIAM H. BURR.

"The Mineral Wealth of America," by R. W. RAYMOND.

"The Economy of Fuel," by WILLIAM KENT.

"The New Philippine Currency System," by E. W. KEMMERER.

"Water Supply of Cities and Towns," by ALLEN HAZEN.

"Use of Tertiary Coals in General Metallurgy and in the Manufacture of Coke," by WILLIAM HUTTON BLAUVELT.

"National Sanitary Police in the United States," by GEORGE M. ROMMEL.

"The Supply of Potable Water," by RUDOLPH HERING.

"An Analysis of Four Hundred Cases of Epidemic Meningitis Treated with the Antimeningitis Serum," by JAMES W. JOBLING and SIMON FLEXNER.

"American Agriculture in its Relation to Chilean Nitrate," by WILLIAM S. MYERS.

NATIONAL CONGRESS, SANTIAGO.

The home of the Chilean Congress is a handsome structure in the Doric and Corinthian style of architecture, occupying an entire square, 250 by 256 feet. In the foreground is the monument of the Chilean savant Andres Bello, while on the other side of the building is to be seen the monument erected in memory of President Manuel Montt and his Minister Varas.

"The Process for the Concentration of Ores," by ROBERT H. RICHARDS.

"Future Supply of Iron Ore," by HENRY W. HOWE.

The following resolutions and recommendations were adopted by the Congress at its last day's session:

Recommending the passage of laws regulating stock issues of foreign banks and requiring the effective guaranty of capital stock.

Recommending the necessity of studying the regulation of domestic and foreign stock companies, with a view to securing the interests of stockholders, creditors, and the general public.

Declaring that it is proper to stimulate the study of how to create in the American countries a correct system of industry, commerce, navigation, and credit.

Recognizing that the future Panama Canal is a work called to contribute with especial significance to the economic progress of this Continent, the Congress resolves to register the approval which the happy initiative of the United States merits in undertaking this work of progress and mutual drawing together.

Resolves to recommend to the countries represented that the formation of national steam navigation companies, properly subsidized and associated among themselves in the common exploitation of this Continent, would be a happy means tending to the development of the merchant marine, to the encouragement of commercial interchange, and, therefore, to the economic progress of the Latin-American countries.

Considering the opportunity to have arrived for advancing a general movement for the uniform taking of a census in all the American Republics it is resolved by the Congress to recommend to the Governments thereof—

1. That a common date be chosen for taking the census in all the countries of the American Continent.

2. That, as far as possible, uniform subjects of inquiry be chosen which will facilitate comparison of the returns of the census in all the American Republics, and at the same time increase and perfect the materials required for sociologic, economic, and political studies:

Declares the necessity of enacting general laws in the American countries regarding the utilization of waters: (*a*) The authority competent to make concessions thereof; (*b*) the conditions of the concessions; (*c*) utilities necessary to facilitate their use; (*d*) registry for the recording of rights in waters.

Votes approval and encouragement to the movement of opinion among the American peoples for the reformation of the laws regarding responsibility of employers for accidents to workmen and for the

THE CATHEDRAL, SANTIAGO.

Santiago Cathedral, an imposing structure and one of the oldest churches in South America, is situated on the Plaza de la Independencia, or Plaza de Armas, Santiago's favorite "paseo."

establishment of this responsibility upon the basis of the theory of professional risk.

Votes for the passage in the several countries of America of industrial legislation for the protection of women and children.

Considers necessary the sanction of law to workmen's contracts, or the perfecting of existing laws on the subject, in the sense of giving better protection to the workman.

Reckoning the social defense of infancy a duty of the State, the Congress resolves that the American countries enact social legislation regarding the young with the view of wiping out extreme infantile indigency.

Recommends:

1. The establishment in all the American Republics of national bureaus or departments of labor intended to formulate and develop labor legislation in the respective countries.

2. That there be established an international American labor bureau, which shall be in connection with the national bureaus in the several Republics and shall maintain intimate relations among them.

3. The international American labor bureau shall be composed of delegates from the said national bureaus and shall bring together statistical labor data from the several countries and make up the general American statistics on the subject; shall formulate and encourage American labor legislation, and after having completed said studies promote a new Pan-American economic social Congress, with a view of giving to these studies practical form.

Considering that the development and diffusion of economic social knowledge will contribute most efficaciously to the social order and progress of America; that one of the most adequate means for forwarding and extending this knowledge is the organization of periodical Pan-American social congresses; that one of the objects of these general scientific congresses is to procure the holding of special congresses, recommends to the American universities the promotion of the organization of the first Pan-American Social Congress.

Suggests to the American agricultural universities the propriety of studying the organization of agrarian credit in the form of rural savings institutions (*cajas rurales*) as one of the principal preventive means against misery and vice among the rural proletariat.

Recognizing that economic education of man for the collective life is an efficient method for attaining the harmony and progress of the social classes, therefore recommends to the American countries that they adopt the following means: (*a*) To include in their programmes of general instruction the graduated and proportioned teaching of

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, SANTIAGO.

The National Museum is situated in the Quinta Normal de Agricultura (Agricultural School Farm), which covers 320 acres. The museum, a handsome structure of stone and glass, is a reproduction of the Crystal Palace of London, and contains numerous collections of considerable value.

economic science (individual, domestic, and social economy) adapted to the necessities of each country; (*b*) to found economic institutions which shall constantly investigate the peculiar conditions of society in order to give to this teaching a national character; (*c*) to create centers and a press for economic propoganda; (*d*) to make economic social criticism in the study of history and to include with the study of philosophy that of practical social ethics.

Resolves that the countries of this Continent may give an account in the next Congress of having put into effect these means in furtherance of the economic education of their democracies.

Recommends to the governments the obligatory teaching in primary and secondary institutions of learning of home economy, work, and accounting, as one of the means for resolving the economic and social problem of the people.

Having in mind that the Academy of Sciences of Paris, as also the Third Scientific Congress assembled in Rio de Janeiro, have recommended that finger prints assure personal identification in a manner most certain, and that the Vucetich system or dactiloscopy is that which best utilizes the said finger prints for identification, recommends to the American Governments the adoption of the dactiloscopy of Vucetich both in the police service and in civil acts and contracts where it may be necessary or convenient to prove personal identity.

Passes the following resolutions:

1. To recommend with especial interest to the American countries the installation of central bureaus of dactiloscopic identifications, in order that in proceedings under criminal laws justice may be properly enlightened, as also in order to make more universal and effective the enforcement of laws against crime.

2. To recommend also the collection of criminal statistics under a single direction, which may secure uniformity in proceedings and data.

3. To recommend the adoption of a universal exchange dactiloscopic descriptive card (*cédula*) for individual description, which may be sent from one country to another, making use for this purpose of the Vucetich or other similar model.

Recommends eliminating in every identification system personally vexatious proceedings, and restricting the employment of photography to those cases in which the social defense against crime makes such use necessary.

Recommends to the organization committee of the next Congress the creation of a section of general psychologic studies.

Recommends to future Pan-American Congresses the establishment of a section in which problems relating to the press may be treated.

Recognizing that stability in monetary values is a necessary condition in order that the distribution of wealth may be made equitably

A PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN SANTIAGO.

Although the majority of buildings in Santiago are only one story and built of sun-dried brick or adobe, there are a number of handsome private residences of palatial proportions in the city. Most of these residences are built on or near the main avenue, the "Alameda de las Delicias," or in the adjacent cross streets.

among all members of society, and that this stability exercises at the same time an influence as powerful as beneficent in production, or the economic development of countries; that, therefore, it is a fundamental duty of public authority to care for the maintenance of the monetary units.

Recommends to the American universities (*a*) that, without neglecting the education of professional men, they keep in view the forming and education of men of science, developing in them a civic spirit and the idea of cooperation in the solution of the problems of the American continent; (*b*) that, in the programme of this instruction, preference be given to the acts, affairs, or problems which especially concern the political, economic, and social development of the American countries; (*c*) that administrative, disciplinary, and teaching autonomy be the basis of the organization of the American universities.

Bearing in mind the progressive influence exercised by military institutions in the civilization of peoples, and taking into account that the development of these is necessary to the education of the people and the maintenance and preservation of social order, recommends the creation in subsequent Scientific Congresses of a special section for military institutions.

Recognizes that alone under the shelter of peace can the peoples of America live and prosper, that the aptitudes of a people for the economic life depend in a great part upon the education and the habits of order and work of the individuals, and that the economic development of a country is most intimately connected with its social and political structure.

Declares that in order to make known Latin-American culture, it is proper to have published periodically, under the auspices of the universities, the political and literary history of the countries of Latin America. In order that this history may be extensively distributed to schools and scientific associations it is recommended that the work be from time to time reedited with the necessary additions in order that the intellectual movement and social development, of which the former is the exponent, may be continually embraced in historical exposition and scientific examination.

Recommends that immigration offices, in addition to studying the laws of European countries, take into special consideration the social atmosphere of each of these and of their emigration zones in order to procure, wherever possible, harmony between the customs of the immigrants and of the native population, and to procure suitable surroundings to the industries in which the former are engaged, avoiding, where possible, the immigration of vagrant elements and those without settled occupations.

CALLE DE ESTADO, SANTIAGO.

Calle de Estado is one of the busiest thoroughfares in Santiago, running from the "Alameda de las Delicias" to the principal square, the "Plaza de Armas." It is lined with numerous retail stores, in which can be found all the luxuries of American or European cities.

Records its vote of approval to the most excellent Government of the United States of Mexico for the monetary reformation which it has accomplished in that country and which constitutes one of the most admirable economic operations of our time.

Votes its approval to the Government of the province of Buenos Aires for progress realized in the work of dactiloscopic identification in the police of that province.

Regards the Government of Peru as having performed a truly democratic work in enlarging the rights of workmen in respect to labor accidents, and in consequence records its vote of approval.

One of the most noteworthy features of the Congress was its social recognition by the leading officials and prominent citizens of Chile. The receptions and dinners of President MONTT and of the members of his cabinet were most cordial and brilliant.

The delegates were received and dined by the diplomatic corps. The French Minister, although of course his country was not represented in the Congress, was foremost in the social reception accorded the delegates. The leading families of Santiago threw open their homes and treated members of the Congress as personal friends and honored guests. Excursions to the fine haciendas of the Central Valley in the neighborhood of Santiago were of daily occurrence. The reception given to the United States delegates by Mr. JULIUS FOSTER, by birth a citizen of the United States, but for a long time a resident of Chile and the father of a large family, all Chilean citizens, was one of the most noted assemblies during the Congress, and after its close a large number of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the southern provinces of Chile on an excursion tendered by the Government.

COTTON, THE MOST WIDELY USED STAPLE IN THE WORLD

WHEN and where cotton was first utilized in the industrial and commercial activities of the world can not be definitely established. It does not appear to have been cultivated or woven into fabrics in ancient Egypt, and expert chemical analysis of the cloths used for wrapping Egyptian mummies proves that these materials were of linen and not cotton. The records of India, on the other hand, demonstrate that from time immemorial the cotton plant was cultivated and its fiber converted into wearing apparel, and employed in the useful and ornamental arts. Cotton has also been known and used for a thousand years, at least, in China and Japan. In the rich literature of India this beneficent plant is hardly more than incidentally mentioned. Its textile value and uses were known to the Hebrews and Phœnicians, and probably, through the latter, to the Greeks and Romans.

The Arabs and Saracens introduced cotton into western Europe in the ninth century, but it was not until the fifteenth century, when merchants of Genoa brought cotton to England, in exchange for woolen goods, that its possible commercial and industrial importance was realized. Although Columbus gives no description whatever of the cotton plant, later Spanish and Portuguese explorers found cotton garments worn and cotton extensively cultivated by the Indians on the islands of the West Indies and in Mexico, Peru, and Brazil. Cortez speaks highly of the skill of the Mexican natives in cotton weaving and spinning. Pizarro found cotton fabrics in ancient Peruvian tombs which some modern archæologists trace back to a civilization antedating that of the Incas.

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CHINESE PICKING COTTON ON IRRIGATED LAND IN PERU.

Peru is famed for the excellent quality and fiber of its cotton, for the improved production of which extensive irrigation works are being constructed in the Departments of Piura and Lima, on the coast. Chinese labor is largely employed, being cheap and efficient. The total exports of Peruvian cotton in 1907 were valued at nearly $3,000,000.

Early Portuguese historians describe cotton as they found it in Brazil.

Gossypium, the scientific and botanical name for the cotton family and genus, has been traced back to the Sanskrit and to the Latin *Cossipium* (the fleece worn). The word cotton is derived from the Arabic *qutun*, which originally denoted flax.

The cotton plant is a member of the *Malvaceæ* or mallow family, and the total number of species actually existing is very large. In its wild state it is apt to be a perennial, but when cultivated it frequently becomes an annual. In size the plant varies from less than a foot high to 16 or more feet. The flowers are either single or

AN EGYPTIAN COTTON FIELD.

Egypt stands third among the cotton-producing countries of the world, being ranked only by the United States and British India. Several varieties are grown, but all of them resemble in many respects the well-known American sea-island species. Although the United States is by far the greatest cotton-producing country in the world, it imports large quantities of Egyptian cotton, averaging nearly 54,000,000 pounds annually during the past ten years.

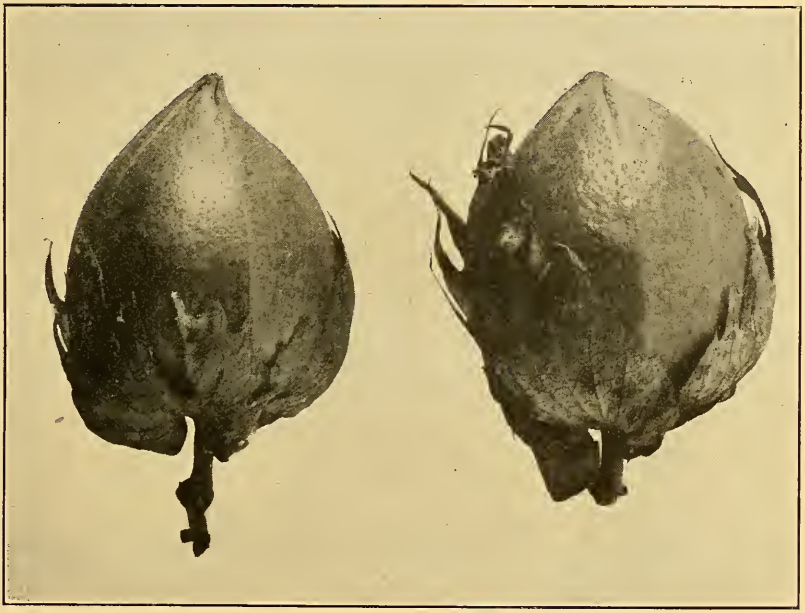
in clusters, varying greatly in size, while the color ranges from a yellowish white to a pale yellow and a rusty red. There are infinite variations in the form and size of the leaves, some being smooth and glossy and others hairy, but they are always lobed, having three, five, or seven lobes. What is known as the "boll" is, for manufacturing purposes, the most important part of the plant, as it contains not only the seeds but also the floss. The pure white varieties of floss, obtained by careful cultivation and selection, are preferred, but among the brown and rust-colored varieties there are some of high industrial value. The cotton bud develops in the following manner: First, the

TRIUMPH COTTON FROM YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI.

This variety was originated in Lockhart, Texas, and was developed from a single plant found in the general crop in 1899 by a planter of that region. It is known as the storm-proof variety, is nondropping, and produces a high percentage of lint.

flower; then the matured "boll" or pod; next, the hard outer covering opens, revealing the white wool-like material within, and, finally, when the white material containing the seeds is removed there remain the four husks of the boll.

Cotton is primarily a native of the tropics, and the number of species diminish rapidly in direct ratio to their distance from the equator. The cotton plant, whether wild or cultivated, is found in a belt of land encircling the globe between 45° north latitude and 30° south latitude, though only where local climatic conditions are favorable can cotton be raised as far north as 45°, as for example in Asiatic Russia, which has the same latitude as Massachusetts.



BOLLS OF TRIUMPH COTTON.

The chief cotton-producing areas of the world embrace: In the United States, the Southern States, including all those parallel with or south of North Carolina, as far west as New Mexico; practically all of British India; and Egypt, which ranks third as a cotton-producing country, followed by Asiatic Russia, Central China and Japan, Brazil, Mexico, and Peru. Among other countries where considerable quantities of cotton are grown, or can be grown, are Paraguay, Colombia, Venezuela, and Central America. The Latin-American field has remarkable possibilities.

In the seventeenth century the first attempt to grow cotton was made in Virginia, and by 1653 the staple had already become of much national importance in the British colonies of North America.

Cotton in England became a competitor to the then strongly intrenched woolen industry, and its manufacture being made profitable through the great inventions of Arkwright and others, it received governmental protection and encouragement. Arkwright's and other English patents were introduced into America, and at the close of the eighteenth century Whitney's saw gin was invented.

Up to this time England had obtained her supplies of cotton chiefly from the Levant, the West Indies, and South America, but at the opening of the nineteenth century, out of her total consumption of 54,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, India furnished 6,500,000 pounds and the United States 20,000,000 pounds. By the middle of the century Fall River, Massachusetts, in the United States, and Manchester and Lancashire, in England, had become the great cotton manufacturing centers of the world. India was also coming to the front as a producer of cotton.

The cotton industry in the United States was terribly paralyzed by the American civil war, and it cost the Southern States thirteen years to regain their former supremacy. At present the most remarkable fact in regard to the United States is that the Southern cotton-growing States are becoming rivals of the Northern noncotton-growing States, and particularly New England, in the manufacturing of cotton textiles. India has advanced to such an extent as a cotton-manufacturing country that, as in the United States, the demands of her own mills naturally control the amount of raw cotton available for export. The twentieth century is characterized by the rapidly advancing progress of cotton manufacturing in the United States, on the Continent of Europe, and in India, which countries are seriously menacing the supremacy of Great Britain in the cotton markets of the world.

The beneficence of the cotton plant as an agent of civilization can hardly be overestimated. Its sudden development is almost unparalleled in the history of economic products, and its enormous importance to-day in the agricultural, commercial, and industrial life of the world renders it difficult to believe that scarcely more than two hundred years ago cotton was practically unknown to the civilized nations of the West. The superiority of raw cotton for the purposes of textile manufacture consists in the fact that the fiber of its floss has a natural twist, possessed by no other vegetable fibers, which renders it peculiarly adaptable for spinning and weaving. Out of its natural wool light and durable clothing is made, and it is manufactured into other textile articles numerous beyond description. Textiles manufactured from a mixture of cotton and wool materially lessen the heat-retaining properties of wool and furnish garments of a medium warmth, while cotton and silk, or cotton and linen, when

interwoven, produce useful and pleasing articles of apparel and ornament. Cotton and cotton wool, in medicine, surgery, and dentistry, have an ever-increasing number of applications. Finally, goods manufactured out of cotton are relatively cheap.

The usefulness of cotton does not end with its adaptability for spinning and textile manufacture. Its seeds furnish an oil which is edible and of industrial value. The stems and leaves furnish an

AN OPEN BOLL OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The several species of Egyptian cotton are characterized by long and very strong fibers, smooth seeds, small, pointed, three-locked bolls, and yellow flowers. Some of them are second only to sea-island cotton in the length, fineness, and silkiness of their fiber. The great strength and high degree of twist allow the production of a very strong yarn in manufacture, and they bring a price second only to that paid for the highest grades of sea-island, being used solely in the manufacture of the finest goods.

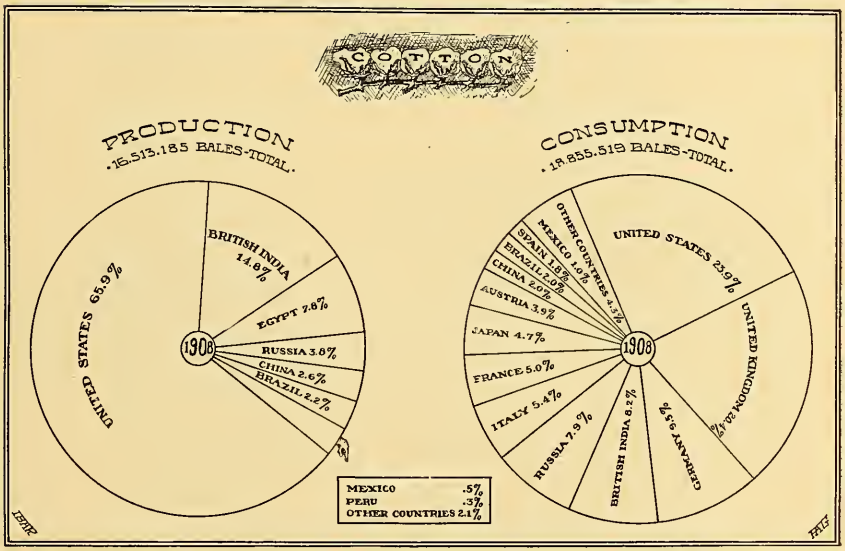
admirable fodder for live stock. Indeed, there is no portion of the plant that has not a high value. Human ingenuity has constantly discovered new applications of its products, notably, the manufacture of gun cotton, a highly explosive substance, obtained by soaking cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry. This substance, when dissolved in a mixture of rectified ether and alcohol, yields an adhesive liquid called collodion, much used in surgery.

A MEXICAN COTTON TREE.

The frequent references to the value of the cotton tree has caused a great deal of interest in its possibilities by cotton planters everywhere. The floss obtained from the tree resembles in appearance the cotton of commerce, but the staple is short and lacks the strength and fineness of the Sea Island and Upland cottons. United States capital was recently reported as being interested in the Mexican *caravonica*, or tree cotton, and two companies were organized with a joint capital stock amounting to $1,000,000 to develop the industry.

As cotton is grown in so many independent centers within the geographical belt between 45° north and 30° south latitude, and many countries make no record of the production within their own areas, it is impossible to state with exactness the total amount annually produced and consumed in the world, but the accompanying table gives an idea of the relative consumption in the leading countries engaged in the industry.

The cotton plant is peculiarly susceptible to a variety of diseases and pests, one of the most formidable being the boll-weevil worm, which came from Mexico into Texas about 1893. It is difficult to calculate the exact losses entailed by armies of weevils during their incursions, year after year, into the cotton belt of the United States. In Texas alone it was estimated that in 1902 and 1903 over $20,000,000



worth of cotton was destroyed each year by weevils and other insect pests. Through the investigations and efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture and the cooperation of the various state governments of the cotton-growing area, and also of Mexico, the ravages of these pests have been materially reduced. One successful method is to introduce early maturing varieties of cotton, and by other means to hasten the harvesting of crops. Another is to endeavor to discover what species, whether wild or cultivated, have the greatest power of resistance. An eminent naturalist, Mr. O. F. Cook, has discovered that, probably for untold centuries, the Indians of Central Guatemala have cultivated a perennial variety of upland cotton called *Kekchi*, in spite of the presence of numerous boll

A COTTON FACTORY IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

There are about 140 cotton factories in the Republic, with approximately 45,000 looms and an annual output of nearly 200,000 miles of cloth, sufficient to girdle the earth eight times. About one-third of the industrial capital of the country is invested in cotton mills. While importing more than $33,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures yearly, Brazil also exports the equivalent of about 140,000 bales of raw cotton each year, in addition to approximately 34,000 tons of cotton seed.

weevils. The climate during the summer has a prolonged dry season, which is a natural aid against weevils.

Among the most useful varieties of the cotton plant are the *Sea Island* (of long staple); the *Uplands* (long and short staples); the *Egyptian cotton* (long staple); and, what appears to be one of the parent stocks of the Egyptian, the *Peruvian* (*G. Peruvianum*), the fibers or staples of which are exceptionally long.

Every Republic in Latin America grows cotton. In some of them—Peru, for instance—and along various parts of the Caribbean coast, cotton is an indigenous plant, and was used by the natives before the discovery of America; in others it has been introduced because the soil and climate were found to be particularly well adapted to all the needs and requirements of successful cultivation. In all probability the ancient aqueducts of the Incas, by which the whole valley of Chira was at one time irrigated, would not have been built had these aborigines not wished to use the land for cotton growing. A modern example of the same industrial ambition is to be found in the famous Laguna district of Mexico, in which, hardly more than a generation ago, the cotton plant was little known, but the soil and climate of the locality were found to be so remarkably suited to its cultivation that a portion of the immense State of Coahuila was irrigated, with the result that the value of the cotton crop now runs into the millions of dollars annually, and an entirely new area has been peopled. During and shortly after the civil war in the United States a large migration from the South took place to Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and Brazil, and the colonists were for a time very successful in planting new cotton fields; but on the declaration of peace, many returned to their old homes, and the industrial activity, due to their settlement, has only recently been emulated by native energy. Now, however, with the increase in the demand for cotton, the popularity of its textiles in all directions and the growing need for the utilization of products which all the Republics of Latin America can so abundantly supply, these cotton areas of the New World are attracting decided attention.

Mexico, Brazil, and Peru are the three Republics in which cotton cultivation has the widest extension, and each of these has given its name to a particular indigenous species of the plant. The plants cultivated in the other Republics belong to some one of these species or they have been introduced from abroad as promising better results than the American plant.

In Mexico the native cotton was found along the eastern shore, but every State in the Republic can grow or is actually growing cotton to-day, and the annual yield would be very much greater even than it is if other crops did not prove at present more profitable.

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BALES OF TEXAS COTTON.

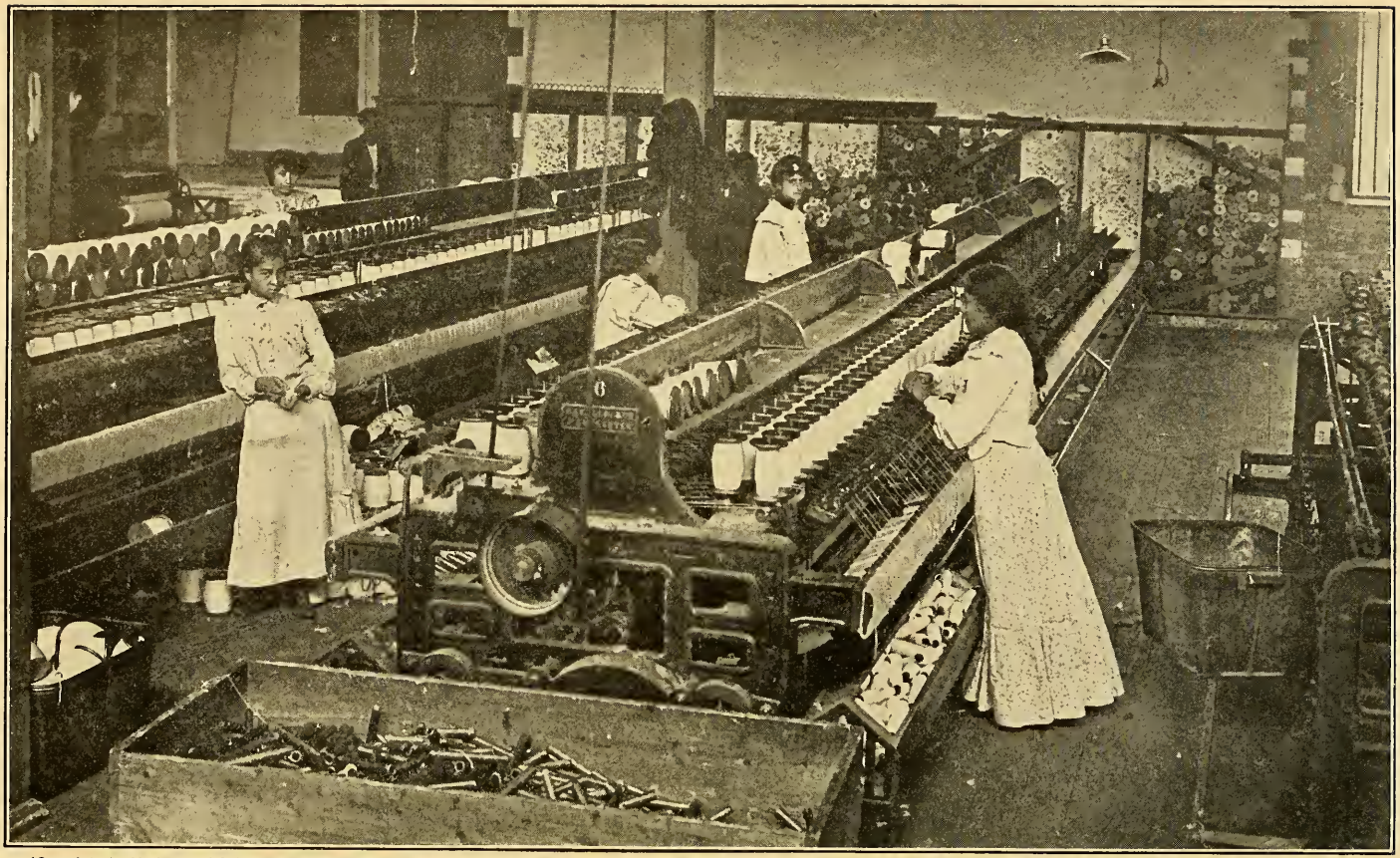
Part of the four-million-bale cotton crop of the great State of Texas ready for shipment to the market. Each bale weighs approximately 500 pounds. The cotton belt of Texas is one of the most productive in the United States, and the State leads in the output of this fleecy staple.

The same assertion may be made in regard to Brazil. Every State has its cotton fields, but only along the Atlantic seaboard of the mid-tropic State is it cultivated sufficiently to form a staple for export. Almost every State in Brazil also has cotton mills, and these form a very prosperous industry in the country. One-third the entire industrial capital of the country, representing $60,000,000, is invested in cotton mills. They pay substantial profits and could consume all the raw cotton produced, although, owing to the configuration of the country, it is often easier to export raw cotton than to try to use it in home mills.

The average value of Peruvian cotton is about $2,500,000 annually, but the area over which it may be cultivated is by no means exhausted. In all the valleys west of the Andes both climate and soil are remarkably favorable, and it is only a question of time, coupled with sufficient labor, when Peru will rank among the great cotton-producing and probably manufacturing countries of the world.

Paraguay is naturally a great cotton country with as high a production per acre, where cultivation is systematically carried out, as that of older and better-known lands. The plant grows spontaneously here, and the raw cotton is finding profitable export to the Argentine Republic and Brazil. The Government is taking wise steps to encourage the industry by offering suitable encouragement to immigrants who will settle on cotton lands and by arranging for a suitable plan whereby the raw cotton may find a foreign market. It is predicted that within a few years Paraguay will be able to export cotton to the amount of $100,000,000 annually.

Although the cotton crops of the other Republics have not yet assumed such proportions that they can be reckoned by percentages among the total output of the world, yet in the aggregate they amount to a noticeable figure. All Central America grows cotton; Panama has valleys that can be brought under cultivation whenever the demand arises; the West Indian Islands all have profitable cotton areas; every country north of the Tropic of Capricorn is blessed with large tracts, either near the sea or in the sheltered valleys of the fertile uplands, where cotton is cultivated for local use or with greater scientific regard than characterized its growth a generation ago. Even Chile and the Argentine Republic, within the Temperate Zone, are giving careful attention to cotton as a profitable agricultural product for the future, and both Republics are exporting cotton as well as manufacturing it. It will be seen, therefore, that when the cotton-bearing areas of the rest of the world, such as are used to-day or are known to be susceptible of cultivation, are in full yield, the soil and climate of Latin America will be found peculiarly adapted by nature, and still more enhanced by the art of man, for the profitable production of cotton.



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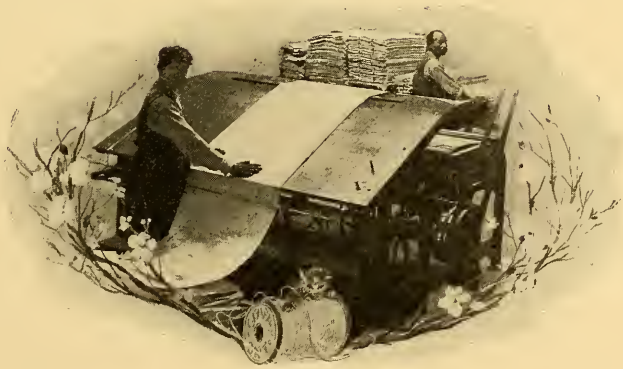
WINDING MACHINE, INCA COTTON MILLS, LIMA, PERU.

There are fine, well-equipped cotton factories located at Lima, one at Arequipa, and one at Ica, the raw material consumed amounting to about 3,000 tons per annum. The Government encourages the industry by the free distribution of cotton seed to planters.

A striking feature of the cotton industry deserves attention. As has been noticed, all Latin America is peculiarly adapted to the cotton plant, and in many instances areas for its cultivation have been for centuries utilized. Before the time of modern commerce the manufacture of the raw material into the finished product was necessarily a matter of domestic activity, but as the mechanical arts progressed in the United States and Europe raw cotton was exported, manufactured abroad into cloth, and as such imported by the country growing it. The United States even to-day continues this practice, as great quantities of raw cotton are exported to the spindles of Europe to be returned transformed into delicate fabrics. The same process is going on in Latin America. The factories of these countries can not keep pace with the demand for cloth, especially that of the finer grades, resulting from the increased standard of living. It happens, therefore, that cotton countries still import cotton goods, and will continue to do so. Brazil uses $33,000,000 of foreign-made cotton cloth; Argentina, $30,000,000; Chile, $13,000,000; Cuba, $8,000,000; Mexico, $7,000,000; Peru, $3,000,000 annually. Only a small fraction of this is in competition with the product of the domestic spindles; the larger portion is used to meet the increasing demand, or is the highest grade class of fabric, which must bear a foreign stamp. Therefore this market is open to the world. By degrees all America will develop its cotton manufacturing industry; the production of native cotton will more and more be utilized in the local mill, but until that period arrives the increasing population of every country will have to be supplied with the finished cloth from cotton.



MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION IN LATIN-AMERICAN CAPITALS

HAVANA.

HAVANA, the "Key of the New World" (*Llave del Nuevo Mundo*), as reads the legend on its coat of arms, was founded on its present site by Diego Velasquez in 1519. Better than any other of the Latin-American cities is it known to foreigners. Thousands, not only citizens of the United States but Europeans, who know but little, if anything, of the capitals of the larger Republics of Brazil, Argentina, or Mexico, are familiar with this capital city of the Pearl of the Antilles.

They know the beauty of its situation, the quaintness and charm of its architecture, and the geniality of its welcome. As one approaches from the sea, where the deep blue of the Gulf changes to the pale green of the inshore waters, the city comes into view, lying like a great carpet of rich oriental colors fringed around by the mottled dark green of the hills behind, fading away to right and left into a lighter green and then into a blue.

The entrance to the harbor is a narrow cut of less than 400 yards in an almost straight shore line. The city, with its yellow and white houses with red-tiled roofs, lies to the right of the entrance. On the left and jutting out a little into the Gulf is the picturesque light-house and fortifications of the Moro. On the right, at the city's extreme point, is the fort of La Punta. The harbor within the entrance is a roughly shaped quadrangle over 2 miles wide. On the harbor front is La Fuerza, the old stronghold of the city.

The architecture of Havana is heavy and massive. Even to one accustomed to the Spanish-American type the houses of Havana seem remarkably solid and heavy. The building material is a peculiar loose-textured seashell conglomerate of a glaring white color called *cantera*. It is similar to the *coquina* of St. Augustine, in Florida, but heavier and more compact. It is hewn out with axes and sawed into great blocks. After exposure to the air it becomes harder. The walls in Havana are nearly always plastered or stuccoed, variously colored. The colors are yellow, white, light gray,

(Miller Photo.)

VIEW OF HAVANA AND THE WATER FRONT FROM CABAÑA FORTRESS.

Cabaña Fortress is situated on a hill that rises almost perpendicularly to the height of 100 feet and commands a fine view of the city, harbor, and surrounding country.

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grayish blue, and deep red. The surfaces are frequently very ornate with frescoing, moldings, and imitated jointings. In the older parts of the city are the projecting Moorish gratings covering the windows.

The President's palace, formerly the home of the governor-general, is one of the finest buildings in the city. It was built in 1834 and occupies an entire block on the Plaza de Armas and near the harbor front. The palace contains the mayor's office and the hall of the city council and other offices of the city government, as well as the residence apartments of the President.

The cathedral, a block away from the palace, is one of the show buildings of Havana. It was built in 1704 and occupies the site of an older church. Other of the more important churches are San Au-

THE NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING IN THE CITY OF HAVANA—IT COST $600,000 GOLD AND WAS OPENED IN MARCH, 1909.

gustin, built in 1608, and now the oldest church in the city. Santa Catalina, built in 1698, and Santo Domingo, formerly a monastery of the dominican fathers. La Merced, the largest, wealthiest, and most aristocratic church, was built in 1746 and rebuilt in 1792. Its interior is richly decorated. El Templete, the memorial chapel, built on the spot, under a ceiba tree, where the first mass was said by the priests accompanying Diego de Valasquez in 1519, was dedicated in 1828.

The most interesting points in Havana are the parks and paseos. The three principal parks are: Columbus Park, now an attractive pleasure place, with fountains playing among tropical plants and flowers; La India Park, containing the famous statue of the Indian

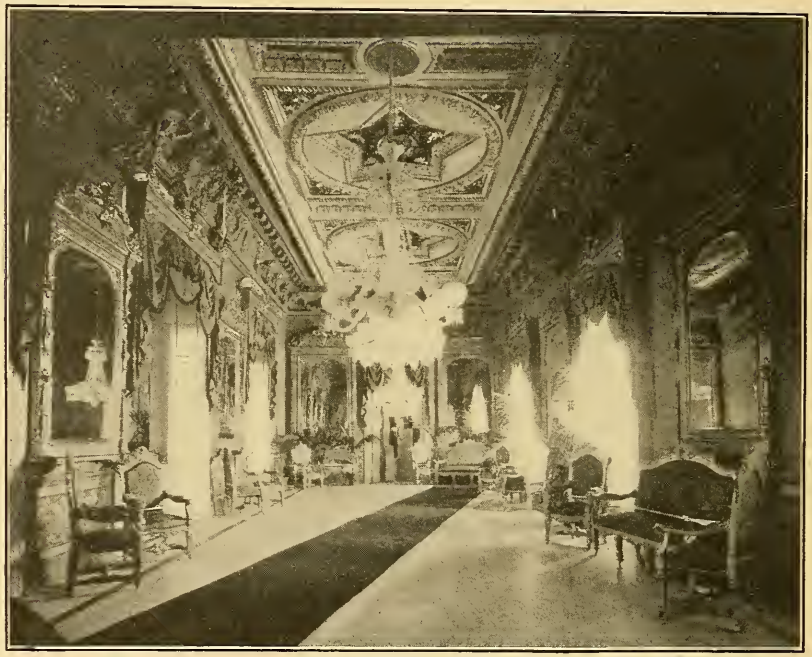
THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE, HAVANA.

The President's Palace, formerly the Palace of the Governor-General, was built in 1834, and is one of the finest edifices of the Cuban capital. The main entrance, facing the Plaza de Armas, is of richly carved marble, and in the beautiful interior garden or court stands a famous statue of Columbus. This building has been the scene of many stirring events in the national life.

woman after which the park is named, and Central Park, surrounded by clubs and hotels, the place of concerts and the center of Havana's social life.

The first comprehensive municipal law in Cuba was the royal decree of July 27, 1859.

Municipalities under the operation of this law were governed by a board of aldermen, presided over by a president who, in Havana, was generally the civil governor of the province. Theoretically the board was autocratic in character, but the real power rested with the president. The board, elected by popular suffrage of all quali-



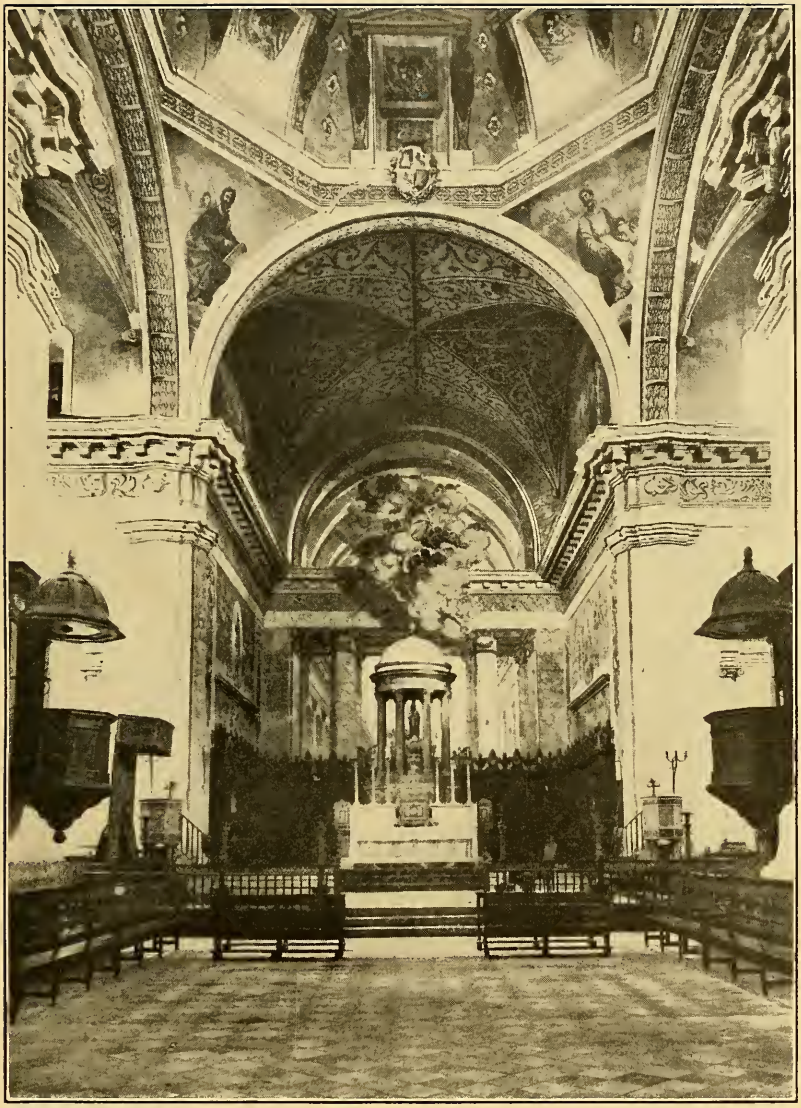
(Miller photo.)

RED OR THRONE ROOM OF THE PALACE, HAVANA.

This is one of the three rooms which comprise the State reception rooms, and Señora Gomez, the President's wife, utilizes it in receiving her guests. Among the crimson upholstered chairs in the room is one which is surmounted by a gilt crown. It was formerly the throne chair, and stood on a dais in this room. Back of the throne room is the Palace chapel.

fied voters, was, in effect, a council of advisers to the president, registering as ordinances such laws as he, acting under the Governor-General of Cuba, thought proper to enact. Differing with the theory in vogue in the United States, that legislative and executive functions ought to be exercised by different instrumentalities, in Cuba these functions were joined in the same body. The board, and that was to say its president, was both legislature and executive of the city.

Subsequent modifications of the law, until recently, did not change this essential feature thereof.



(Miller Photo.)

INTERIOR OF THE COLUMBUS CATHEDRAL, HAVANA.

The Cathedral has long been popularly known as the Columbus Cathedral, but the name is "Cathedral of the Virgin Mary of the Immaculate Conception," and it was erected on the site of another church by the Jesuits in 1704. The interior walls are finished in dark marbles, the columns of highly polished mahogany, with gilt-bronze capitals, the choir stalls of mahogany, beautifully carved. The high altar is of Carrara marble. The walls and ceiling contain many beautiful paintings, and the Cathedral is said to contain a small painting by Murillo, representing the Pope and the Cardinals celebrating mass preparatory to the sailing of Columbus.

By the royal decree of November 25, 1863, the superior civil government of Havana was created. In effect the decree was an amplification of the law of 1859. The decree of January 30, 1866, changed certain functions of the board and regulated the position of the civil governor in his double capacity of governor of the province and president of the board.

The Constitution of Spain, dated July 2, 1876, was not fully proclaimed in Cuba until April 7, 1881, but the organic municipal law of Spain was extended to the island by royal decree of October 2, 1877. Some modifications in the Spanish law were made as applicable especially to Cuba. These modifications referred to the number of

(Miller photo.)

LETTER CARRIERS IN HAVANA.

The mail service in Cuba is conducted by the Department of Communications, which also has under its supervision the telegraph system of the Government. There is free delivery of mail in the larger cities. The Department also conducts a parcels-post system for the carrying of small packages through the mails.

aldermen of each board and to the powers of the Governor-General in appointing mayors. Under it each mayor was appointed by the Governor-General from three nominees presented by the board; although the Governor-General might, if he saw fit, disregard the list furnished by the board. Assistant mayors were appointed in the same manner, except that the appointee must be a member of the board.

The reform law of March 15, 1895, proclaimed on the 23d of that month, was a more or less substantial gain for the democratic idea, although the essential structure of Spanish municipal organization and government was not changed thereby. By virtue of this law

(Miller Photo.)

THE MALECON, HAVANA, DURING THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

The malecon is a massive sea wall overlooking the harbor of Havana and Morro Castle. In the park to the rear is a music pavilion, in the Ionic style, of great architectural beauty. During the carnival festivities the walks and driveways are thronged with merrymakers, and the houses in the vicinity are crowded with spectators.

each board of aldermen elected one of its members as mayor. The Governor-General might, after a hearing, remove the mayor and make a new appointment, but the new mayor could be chosen only from among the members of the board. In addition to their functions as executive officers of the boards the mayors were representatives and delegates of the Governor-General.

The Governor-General had always possessed the power to stay any ordinance of the board, in effect to veto it. By the terms of the reform law this power was limited. If there were charges of corruption in the passage of the ordinance, the Governor-General laid the matter before the criminal court. If, however, the contention was that the board had exceeded its powers or had infringed the organic law, the matter was for the consideration of the provincial governor and assembly. In the latter case, provincial governors might themselves take the initiative for the stay of an ordinance claimed to be *ultra vires*.

In matters of revenue and taxation an appeal lay from the action of the municipal board to the provincial assembly, and a final appeal for the assembly to the council of administration presided over by the Governor-General. This council consisted of 30 members, one half of whom were elected.

Throughout the whole period of Cuba's colonial history the real government of the municipalities of the island, not only on the administrative side but also on the deliberative or legislative side, was in the hands of the Governor-General of Cuba, acting through agencies directly responsible to him and dependent on him.

The present constitution of the Republic of Cuba of February 21, 1901, fundamentally changes the underlying theory of municipal government in the island and approaches somewhat the practice in the United States. In particular, legislative and executive functions are separated. The former are exercised by municipal councils elected by direct vote of all qualified voters, and the latter by mayors, or as they are called in Spanish-speaking countries alcaldes, elected in the same manner as the councils. By the provisions of the constitution (articles 103 to 113) the municipal council has legislative control of all matters relating exclusively to the municipal district. It prepares budgets of expenses and provides the revenues to meet the same. It contracts loans and votes the necessary revenues. It appoints and removes municipal employees. The alcalde has the right of veto as to the resolutions of the council, but the resolution, after deliberation thereon, may be passed over the alcalde's veto and become effective by a two-thirds vote of the council.

Resolutions of municipal councils may be suspended by the alcalde, the provincial governor, or the President of the Republic whenever,

(Miller Photo.)

THE CUBAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN SESSION AT HAVANA.

The view shows the Lower House in session February 5, 1909. The sessions are now held in a temporary building, but a new Hall of Representatives has been planned. Congressmen must be Cuban citizens, not under 25 years of age, and a representative is chosen for every 25,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof.

in their judgment, these are contrary to the constitution, treaties, or the general law. The right to take cognizance and pass upon claims arising out of such suspensions is reserved to the courts.

Alcaldes have general administrative powers and appoint and remove the employees of their own office.

The present organic municipal law, enacted in pursuance of the constitution was decreed on May 19, 1908, to go into effect upon the taking of office by the alcaldes and councilmen elected under the electoral law of April 1, 1908. The law is the work of a special commission appointed to draft the same, composed of Messrs. E. H. Crowder, Rafael Montoro, Felipe G. Sarraín, Juan Gualberto Gómez, Blanton Winship, Miguel F. Viondi, F. Carrera Jústiz, M. M. Coronado, Mario G. Kohly, Otto Schoenrich, Erasmo Regüeiferos, and Alfredo Zayas.

This commission was appointed on December 24, 1906, and its report embodying the first draft of the law was published on January 27, 1908, and distributed to all officials, political parties, newspapers, and private persons requesting the same, inviting them within thirty days to submit any criticisms and objections to the draft that they might deem proper. These criticisms and objections were considered by the commission and a final draft of the law was submitted on May 8, 1908. This draft was in the form as finally decreed eleven days later and first published in the Gaceta Oficial for May 29.

The new law is most comprehensive. It recognizes fully the constitutional division of legislative and executive powers, and also the dual capacity of municipal government, acting locally, and as auxiliary to the central power of the state; but it does not confuse these last two functions as was the case under the old colonial laws.

Municipalities are divided into three classes: First, those having a population of over 100,000 inhabitants; second, those having from 20,000 to 100,000; third, those having 20,000 or less.

Havana, of course, is a city of the first class. Its municipal council consists of 27 members elected for four years, one-half alternately each two years. Councilmen serve without pay and can not be removed except after final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction convicting them of some offense which by the law is a disqualification to holding public office. The officers of the council, a president, vice-president, and two secretaries, are chosen every two years following the municipal elections. Permanent and special committees are chosen from among the councilmen, and to any of these committees, except the finance committee and the tax committee, are added by vote of the council an equal number of private citizens, one-half of whom may be foreigners, as associate members having

BALLROOM IN THE CLUBHOUSE OF THE BUSINESS CLERKS' ASSOCIATION, HAVANA.

The Association of Havana Business Clerks was founded in 1880 to care for the sick and provide instruction and recreation for its members, who now exceed 25,000 in number and whose handsome clubhouse is on the Prado north of Central Park. One flower ball and four carnival balls are given annually in the magnificent white marble clubhouse.

OBISPO STREET, HAVANA.

One of the principal streets of the older shopping districts of Havana, so narrow that wheeled vehicles are only allowed to pass in one direction. The buildings have heavy cornices and overhanging balconies. Signs are often suspended across the street, and during mid-day awnings are stretched from roof to roof, covering the street and producing the subdued light of a huge bazaar.

THE TEMPLETE (CHAPEL), HAVANA.

The chapel, which was dedicated with great pomp in 1828, in commemoration of the first mass said in Havana in 1519, contains three celebrated paintings by Escobar. The bust of Columbus in the court was Vanderlyn's model for the central figure in his painting of the "Landing of Columbus," which hangs in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

the same right to vote on committee matters as have the council members.

Mayors or alcaldes are elected for four years and are paid a salary. In the absence or disability of the mayor the president of the council acts in his stead. The mayor is the head of the civil administration of the city and is assisted in minor affairs by ward or barrio mayors elected by the municipal council. These barrio mayors are exceedingly important officials and perform functions elsewhere exercised by numerous bureaus and officials. In Havana they are the direct medium of communication between the inhabitants of their respective barrios and the higher authorities. They keep a register of licenses, enforce orders and regulations, and report violations of the same. They are charged with the care of streets and highways and of the poor. They issue permits for burial of paupers and tickets for medical attendance to the needy. They overlook all public services, reporting interruptions and accidents and also the enforcement of the truant laws for children of school age. On occasions they may even act as collectors of taxes.

An important provision of the new law is that limiting the proportion of expenditures for municipal government which may be allotted as salaries to the personnel of the administration. This limitation runs from 50 per cent in small towns, having a budget not exceeding $10,000, down to 10 per cent where the budget is from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and 9 per cent where it is over $1,000,000.

In no case can expenditures exceed revenues.

Loans can not be contracted except for public works or public services upon special resolution of the municipal council and approved by a popular vote of two-thirds of the voters.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS[a]

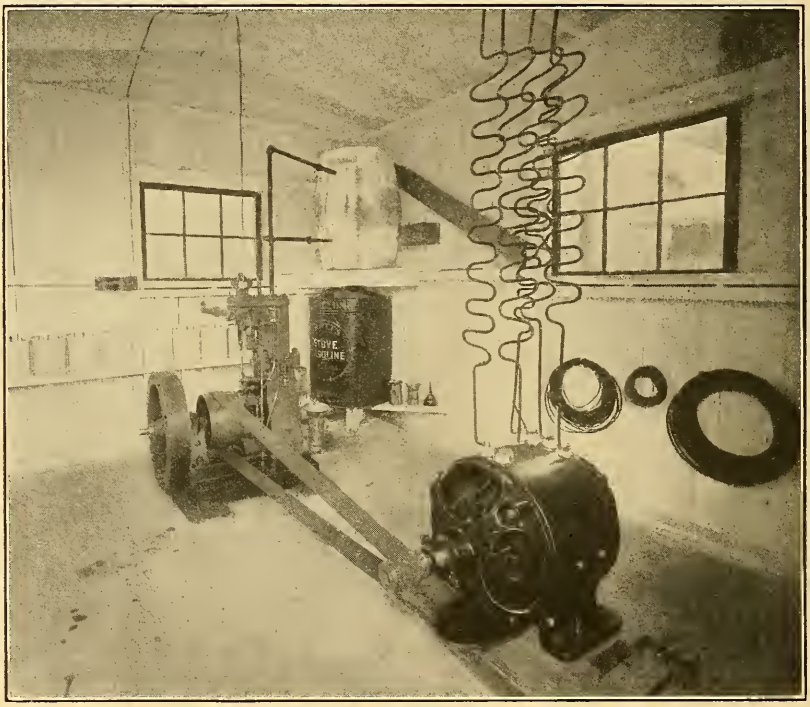
THAT the American Republics have fully appreciated the true value of the wireless telegraph and its application to their social and commercial interests is demonstrated by the rapid advances that have been made in the equipment and operation of the numerous stations established during 1908. Nearly every seaport of importance in South and Central America has adopted the wireless, and stations for many of the inland towns have been projected and are now in course of erection. Such a variety of systems and codes have been put into operation, however, that considerable discord has arisen in the exchange of communications, and conditions are such that an agreement must be reached between the several governments and private companies concerned whereby messages can be freely exchanged, in order to bring about the most satisfactory results.

When this much desired arrangement shall have been effected, it will be possible to establish communication, through a series of relays, between any two cities of importance on the American continent. New York would then, for instance, be able to transmit a message by wireless telegraphy to Punta Arenas, Strait of Magellan, a distance of 6,890 miles, with probable relays at West Indies, Para, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Bahia Blanca, via the east coast; and to Valparaiso, a distance of over 5,000 miles, with probable relays at Washington, or West Indies, Colon, Guayaquil, and Iquitos, via the west coast.

Although Mahlon Loomis secured a patent for a form of wireless telegraphy in 1872, Marconi has been credited with having obtained the first patent on "Radio telegraphy," or "wireless," as it is commonly called. This patent was issued in 1896, since which time nearly 700 patents have been recorded in the United States alone. An active interest was not taken in the invention until 1898, and the first company formed in 1900, so that practically within the eight years of its history perfection has been attained and communication established by wireless telegraphy with every civilized nation.

[a] Russell Hastings Millward.

Messages are transmitted by what is known as the "radiation of electro-magnetic waves." The operation is not wireless, however, in its entirety, as these waves are conducted through a connection to a series of overhead wires known as the "antennæ." The antennæ either radiate or induct the electro-magnetic waves which are transmitted through the air and which respond to the tuning of the apparatus at either station where communication is desired. By tuning, messages can be sent and received at any point within the radius of the influence, and between any two or more stations where connection is required or established. The range of radiation of the waves

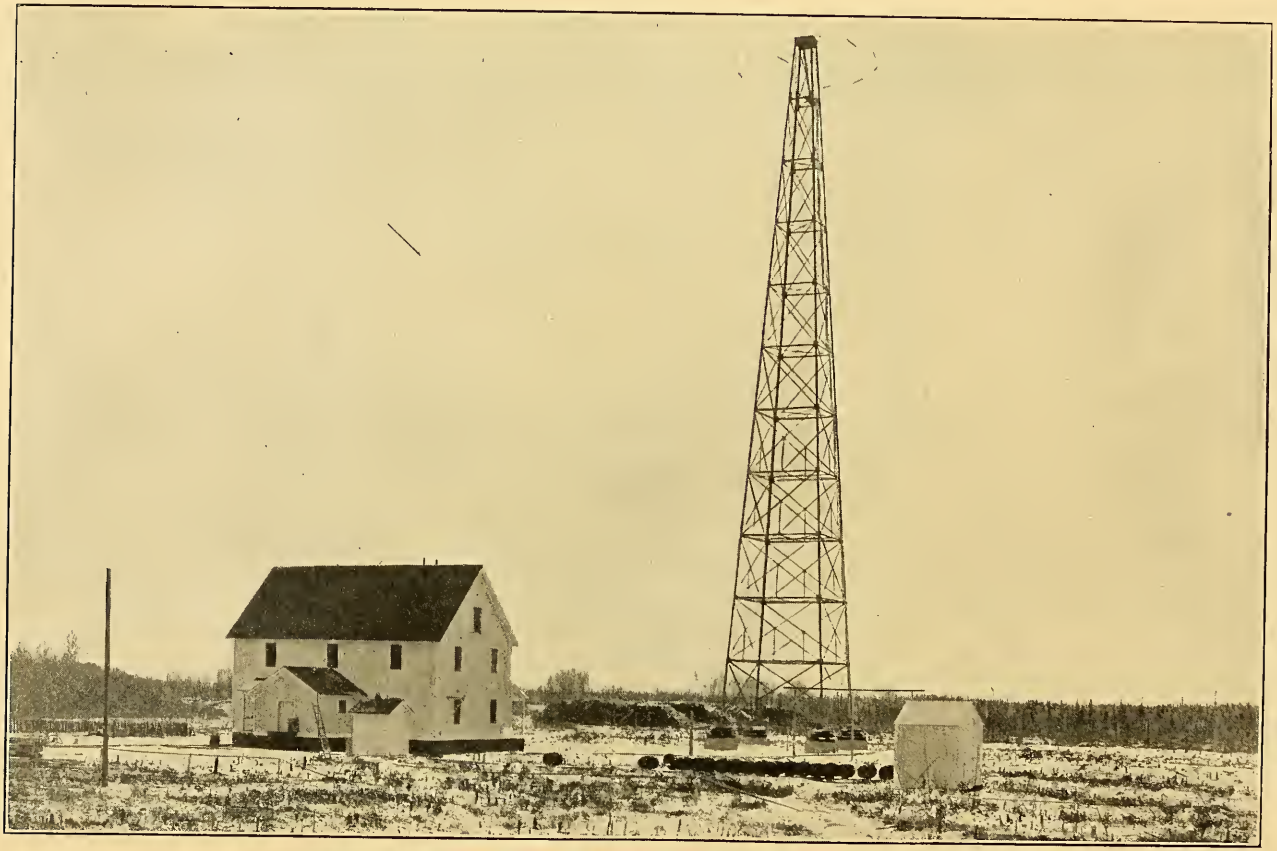


A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH GENERATING SET, DRIVEN BY A GASOLINE ENGINE.

covers about the same distance in every direction, and is regulated by the adjustment of the instruments. It is proven that these waves travel as fast as light, or, approximately 168,000 miles, or nearly seven times around the world, in one second.

By transforming dynamic electricity into static, high potentials are obtained, and electro-magnetic waves transmitted great distances through space, frequently 3,000 or 4,000 miles, without difficulty.

In sending a message, a key similar to the regular telegraph instrument is employed, and, through the agency of electrical forces and the air, connection is made with any station within the radius, and the



UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS WIRELESS STATION AT FAIRBANKS, ALASKA.

The tower at this station is 200 feet high. Other wireless telegraph stations are maintained by the United States Army at Nome, St. Michael, Fort Gibbon, Fort Egbert, and Circle City, Alaska.

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communication received by an instrument similar in appearance to the telephone receiver used at central or exchange stations.

Wireless telegraphy has many apparently mysterious qualities for which scientists have been unable to satisfactorily account to the layman. Failure to operate, on account of the conditions of the atmosphere, has been the chief source of annoyance. Another fault, and one which has recently been remedied, is in the absence of secrecy in transmitting messages. Lightning and other electrical disturbances have also caused some inconvenience, but, in the event of a storm, the apparatus is now usually grounded in order to prevent injury. It is reported that lightning will seriously injure, if not entirely destroy, instruments, even though it might strike at a point 5 or 10 miles distant.

These elements of unreliability and disappointment are now disappearing, however; the confidence of the public has finally been won, and the near future will see the wireless on a substantial and conservative commercial basis.

Why the wireless has worked better at night, or in cold weather rather than in hot; why transmission is better on the Pacific Ocean than on the Atlantic; or why communication is better in one direction rather than in another, have all been puzzling questions, but are now fully accounted for. A careful investigation of the subject will disclose the simplicity of the methods employed and remove the veil of mystery which has for some time appeared to envelop the wireless problem.

An authority states that—

Wireless methods of transmitting intelligence are of a special value in tropical, heavily wooded, or mountainous countries, for the following reasons:

1. There is no line of poles to be kept up, and no clear road to be made.

2. When any trouble occurs it is in the stations, and not possibly several hundred miles away, and so does not require the sending out of special men to make repairs.

3. It is less expensive as regards first cost and, once set up, costs very little to maintain.

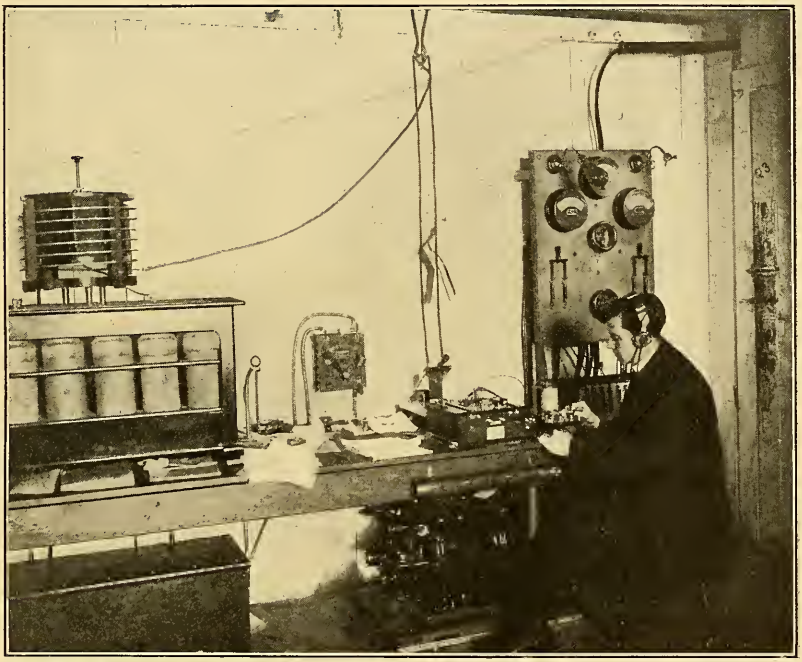
4. One station can communicate with any number of other stations, which, if operated by wire, would require a special line to be run in each case. This prevents interruption of communication, for if one station should meet with an accident the communication can be carried on by other stations; that is, a break at one point does not mean the total breakdown of the entire line of communication.

Until recently, telegraphy has not been a commercial success in tropical and semitropical countries for two reasons—first, the great absorption of the electrical waves during daylight; secondly, inability to receive messages through atmospheric disturbances.

In 1905 reliable communication was established between the stations at Para and Breves, in Brazil, by using a long wave length to

overcome the daylight absorption, and also by using strong signals to overcome the atmospheric disturbances.

A means has now been discovered, however, of entirely overcoming atmospheric disturbances, and during the past year numerous experiments have been made between Great Britain and Massachusetts, which have proven that communication can be maintained both day and night through all atmospheric disturbances. As a result of this valuable discovery, the United States has contracted for the erection of a station at Washington, D. C., which will establish communication both day and night and in all kinds of weather over a distance



UNITED WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On the morning of March 4, 1909, Washington was practically cut off from all communication with the outside world, with the exception of this one medium, the wireless telegraph.

of 3,000 miles. By this same system a chain of six stations, working over distances of from 500 to 1,200 miles, throughout the West Indies and Central America, has been contracted for, and will be guaranteed to work both day and night and through atmospheric disturbances, giving the same regularity of service as cables.

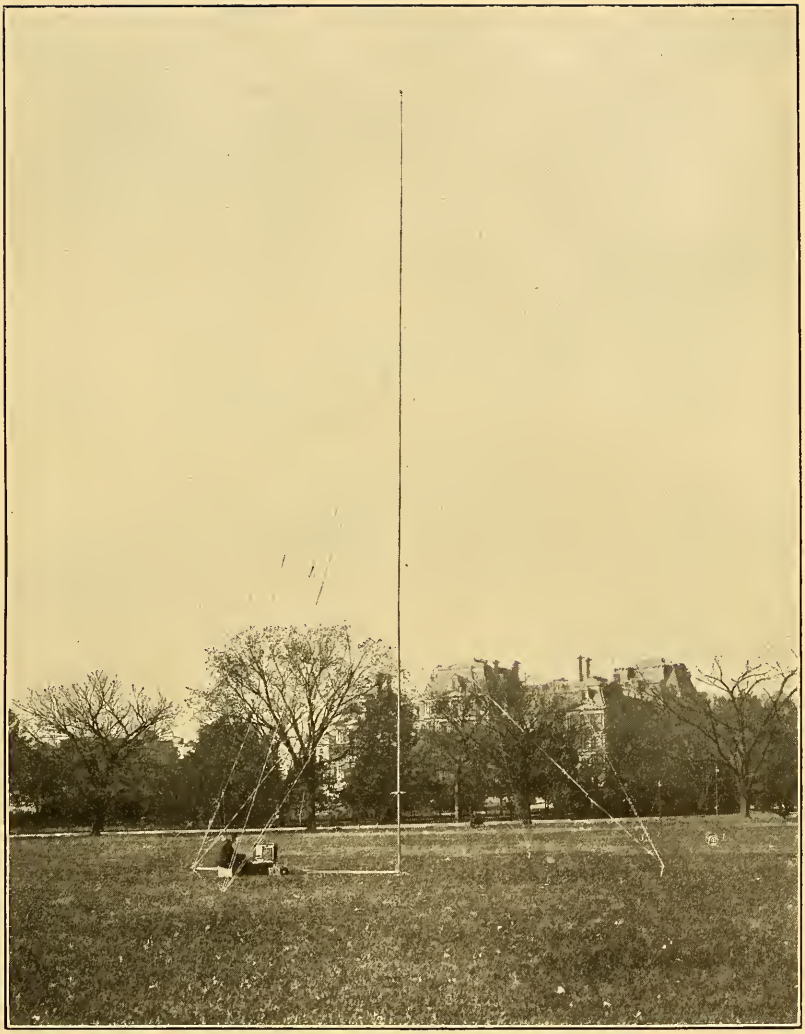
During the night of March 3, 1909, a severe storm crippled the telegraph wires around Washington, D. C., for a radius of over 75 miles, cutting off all communication, with the exception of one means—the wireless telegraph—by which practically all news of the inauguration of President Taft was flashed over the country.

Messages are exchanged regularly with Baltimore and Philadelphia, where relays are made, and during the night New York City and Tampa, Florida, are frequently connected with Washington, although this station is equipped with but a 2-kilowatt apparatus and only intended for short distances.

In July, 1908, when the American fleet was en route to New Zealand from Honolulu, Admiral SPERRY's flagship, the *Connecticut*, exchanged wireless messages with Point Loma, California, over a distance of 2,900 miles, but the greatest recorded distance over which a message has been transmitted with accuracy and without any relay was during the week ending March 27, 1909, when several messages were exchanged between the Marconi wireless station at Port Morien, Nova Scotia, and the French government station at Paris, France, the distance being 3,500 miles between the two points. The greatest distance recorded with the aid of one relay was from Savannah, Georgia, to the cruiser *Pennsylvania*, en route to Honolulu, a distance of 4,000 miles, with a relay at Point Loma. This message traveled 2,070 miles over land and 1,930 miles over the sea.

Wireless communication with balloons has been successfully maintained in several instances recently, notably by the Condor, which rose from Brussels and exchanged signals with the station erected on the Palais de Justice, of Brussels. The aeronauts also easily overheard signals sent from the French military station on the Eiffel tower. The possibility of such signals had long ago been established. Danger was, however, feared from the sparks. The first person to experiment systematically in this line was HERGESELL, who, while cruising on the ocean, sent up unmanned balloons from the ship. The balloons were fitted with small receiving apparatus, tuned to different wave lengths, and the arrangement was such that the signal would open the valve of any one balloon. He succeeded in bringing down certain balloons at will, over a distance of 10 nautical miles.

An international conference was held at Berlin in 1903 to establish certain codes and regulate the operation of wireless telegraphy between the different nations represented; but little progress was made, and a second conference was accordingly held in 1906, when, on November 3, an international wireless telegraph treaty was drawn up. The supplementary agreement, the final protocol, and the agreement for executing the provisions of the treaty have, up to the present time, been ratified by Germany, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Norway, Holland, Roumania, Russia, and Sweden. The treaty, the final protocol, and the agreement for executing the provisions of the treaty have been ratified by Great Britain, Japan, and Mexico, and recently the latter country has also ratified the supplementary agreement.



TEMPORARY FIELD STATION OF THE UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS, SET UP ON THE PARKING IN THE REAR OF THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The imposing edifice in the background is the State, War, and Navy Building.

This treaty provided, among other things, that all shore stations shall take a message from any ship, regardless of its nationality or the system of wireless telegraphy employed. It also favored the adoption of a universal wave length to be used in signaling a request for communication and transmitting messages.

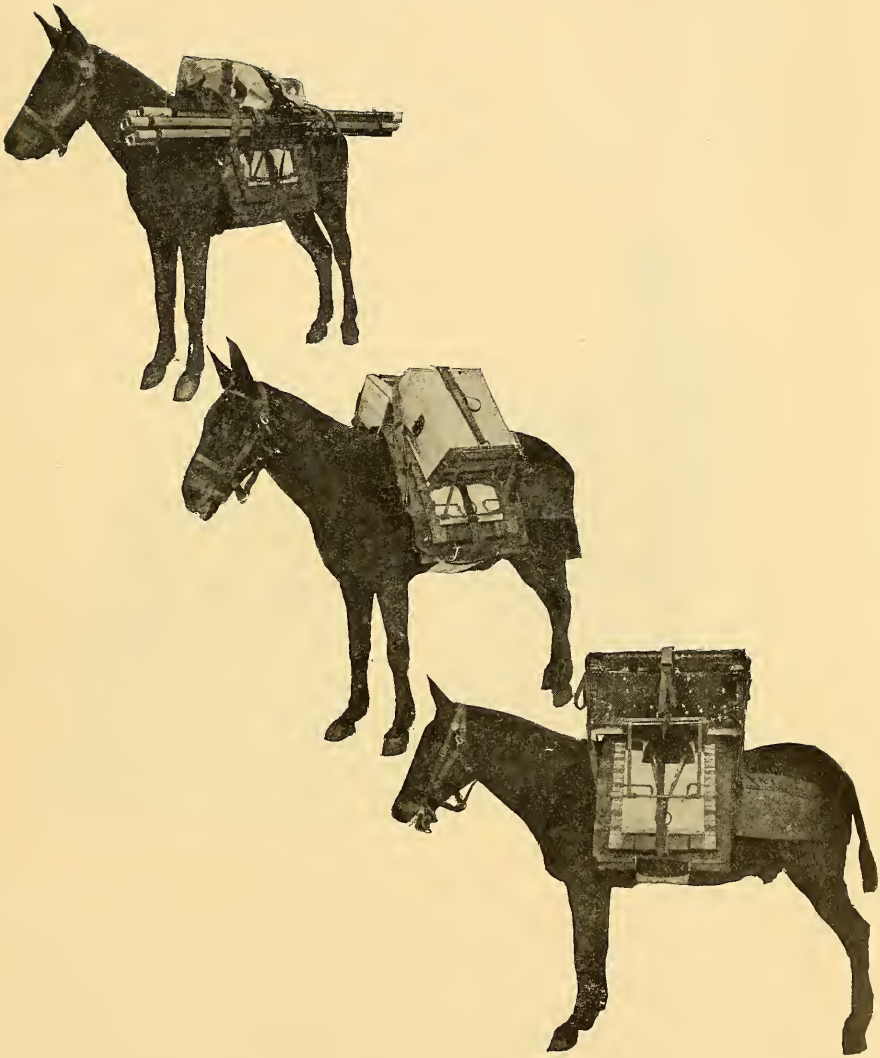
Although certain signals are recognized universally, the need for a universal code is extending rapidly, and it is a question of but a short time before some system will be agreed upon by all nations concerned and messages exchanged through a common code.

In the United States the land telegraph companies are most liberal in their treatment of the wireless telegraph companies. Messages are freely addressed to vessels at sea and turned over to the wireless stations for transmission, accounting to the wireless companies for their proportionately heavy tolls. They even refund the small amounts accruing to themselves for the land transmission in the very frequent cases where the messages fail in delivery owing to the ships being out of range or to defects in the wireless service, notwithstanding that the land service was fully and properly performed and that they have no interest in wireless tolls nor any responsibility for the wireless service.

Each day brings news of an important improvement in wireless telegraphy, so that instances of failure in delivery of messages are being reduced to a minimum; and, in its unbounded field of usefulness, time and distance will no longer figure in the projection of the wireless system.

To the army the wireless is indispensable in communicating and signaling and has been perfected to such an extent that complete outfits can be carried on the backs of mules, and the operator can transmit messages within twenty minutes from the time the mules are stopped and the unloading is commenced. These outfits consist of receivers, transformers, generators, and all necessary equipment of a station, together with a telescopic pole, which can be erected to a height of 60 feet, with wires and antennæ.

The range over which messages can be sent is almost unlimited, as improvements are being constantly made, and it is a question of but a short time before communication can be easily established between all the South and Central American Republics, a number of which are contemplating the equipment of their armies with these new portable field stations. Immediate communication is now effected where, heretofore, weeks and even months were required, and the day has passed where an army is cut off from its line of communication. Over the long mountain stretches, and through almost impenetrable forests, messages will be sent, using the air as a transmitting medium and displacing the time-worn telegraph pole.



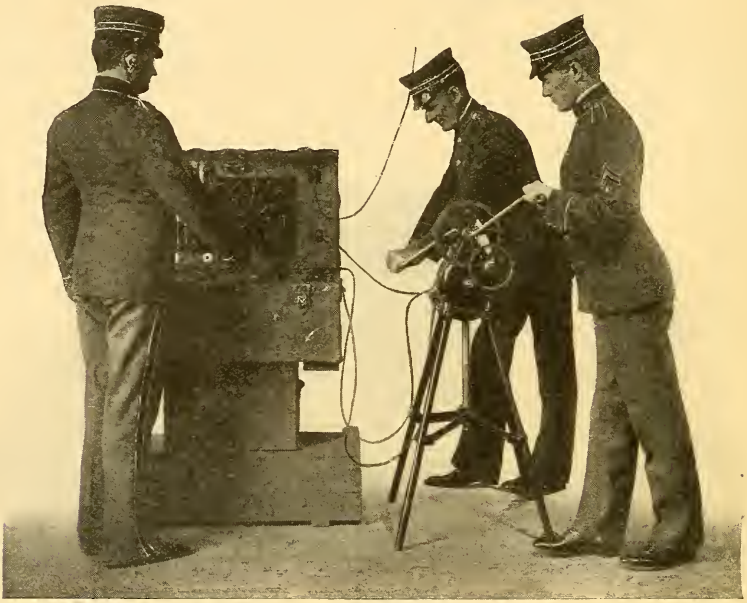
UNITED STATES ARMY MULES LOADED WITH WIRELESS FIELD EQUIPMENT.

The wireless telegraph has been so perfected that complete outfits can be carried on the backs of mules, and within twenty minutes after the mules are stopped and the unloading is commenced the operator can transmit messages.

Nearly every modern steamship afloat has the wireless telegraph apparatus installed as part of its regular and necessary equipment, and messages are exchanged with shore stations and communication kept up almost constantly with other ships.

On many of the vessels a daily newspaper is published, containing the latest news of the world, and this, too, irrespective of distance or condition of weather. Passengers in midocean are now able to keep in immediate touch with every civilized country on the globe, a feat predicted, only some few years ago, in the wildest kind of fiction.

The marvelous manner in which over 1,200 passengers and all the crew were rescued from the ill-fated steamship *Republic*, through



A UNITED STATES ARMY WIRELESS TELEGRAPH FIELD TRANSMITTING STATION. THE MOTOR IS DRIVEN BY HAND POWER.

wireless telegraphy, on January 23, 1909, is still fresh in the world's memory and will live in history as one of the greatest achievements that modern science or human ingenuity has realized. Just how the distress signal, recognized the world over, "C. Q. D.," was flashed from the *Republic* by Operator BINNS to other ships and shore stations, and how the relief was effected, has proven beyond all question that the wireless telegraph is of vital importance to every maritime interest.

The equipment of naval vessels with the wireless is now almost universal, so important is the question of communication to every government.

CANADA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
GUIANA
ECUADOR
PERU
BRAZIL
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
URUGUAY
CHILE
ARGENTINA
MAP ILLUSTRATING ARTICLE
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY
IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS"
PREPARED BY
GOVERNMENT STATIONS.
COMMERCIAL STATIONS.
INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS
JOHN BARRETT
DIRECTOR.
FRANCISCO J. YÁNES
SECRETARY.
F.A. GODOY - DEL.

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The Argentine Government has established a number of wireless stations along the coast, which have been operated with flattering success. Among the principal points may be mentioned Buenos Aires, Rio de Santiago, Recalada light-ship, at the mouth of La Plata River, Campo de Mayo, and Bahia Blanca. At Cabo Virgines, Ushuaia, on the island of Tierra del Fuego, and several other points high-power apparatus is being installed.

The Government of Bolivia has taken under consideration the equipment of several high-power wireless telegraph stations.

Brazil has taken more than an active interest in wireless. Stations have been established by both the Government and private companies, and will be found at Para, Santarem, Manaos, Rio de Janeiro (2), Ilha Grande, Fort Santa Cruz, Ilha das Cobras, Ilha Mocangue, and Villegagnon, where government and public business is accepted. Ponta Negra, Ilha Raza, Guarabiba, and a number of other stations are to be completed and opened for business shortly.

The Brazilian Government has undertaken the gigantic task of connecting the Amazon territory, telegraphically, with the southern districts; but, owing to the nature of the ground to be traversed and the probable time required to complete the work, slow progress is being made, and wireless telegraphy has been suggested as the only system adapted to the situation, and one which could be rapidly installed at reasonable expense. The length of this line, as contemplated, will be about 1,200 miles. In Brazil the telegraphic system is not regarded as a source of revenue of the treasury, the main object of the Government being to facilitate as much as possible the use of the telegraphs and to connect all the most distant parts of the Republic. Arrangements have been concluded between the Government and the telegraph companies, and hereafter all the lines will be united so far as the working is concerned.

The Chilean Government has erected stations at the island of Juan Fernandez, over 400 miles from the coast, and Valparaiso, which have been most satisfactorily operated. A station is also to be equipped with high-power apparatus in the Strait of Magellan, probably at Punta Arenas.

In Colombia a station at Santa Marta has been opened and a high-power equipment installed, and in connection with a contract made in 1906 for the management and operation of the telegraph systems of the Republic it was provided for a theoretical and practical school of instruction in wireless telegraphy to be established at Bogota.

The Government of Costa Rica has established a station at Boca del Colorado, which is now open for both government and public business. The United Fruit Company also has a station at Puerto Limon for the purpose of intercommunication with their other sta-

tions and the public business. This is said to be one of the best equipped and most efficient stations in Central America.

In Cuba the following wireless stations have been completed, inspected by the chief signal officer, Army of Cuban Pacification, and accepted by the Cuban Government: Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, Morro Castle, Havana, and Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines. Stations at Camaguey, Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba, Bayamo, Havana, Guantanamo, and Cape San Antonio are also completed and open for government and public service.

The right to establish and operate the wireless station at Cape San Antonio was granted in 1907 to the United Fruit Company, which is also authorized to make connections with other wireless stations making up the system and with those vessels of the company which may be equipped with wireless installations. The company binds itself to receive and transmit at the station, free of charge, messages to and from vessels belonging to the Cuban and United States Governments and the naval and military stations of the United States.

In part recompense for this service the Cuban Government will transmit over its land lines all of the company's messages from Pinar del Rey to the large plantations it owns and operates at Banes and Preston free of charge.

The United Fruit Company has about sixty steamers engaged in the transport of fruit from the West Indies and Central America to the United States, and there are usually forty of their ships in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico at a time.

It is proposed to so enlarge the system that all the ships of the company may be in constant range of some shore station.

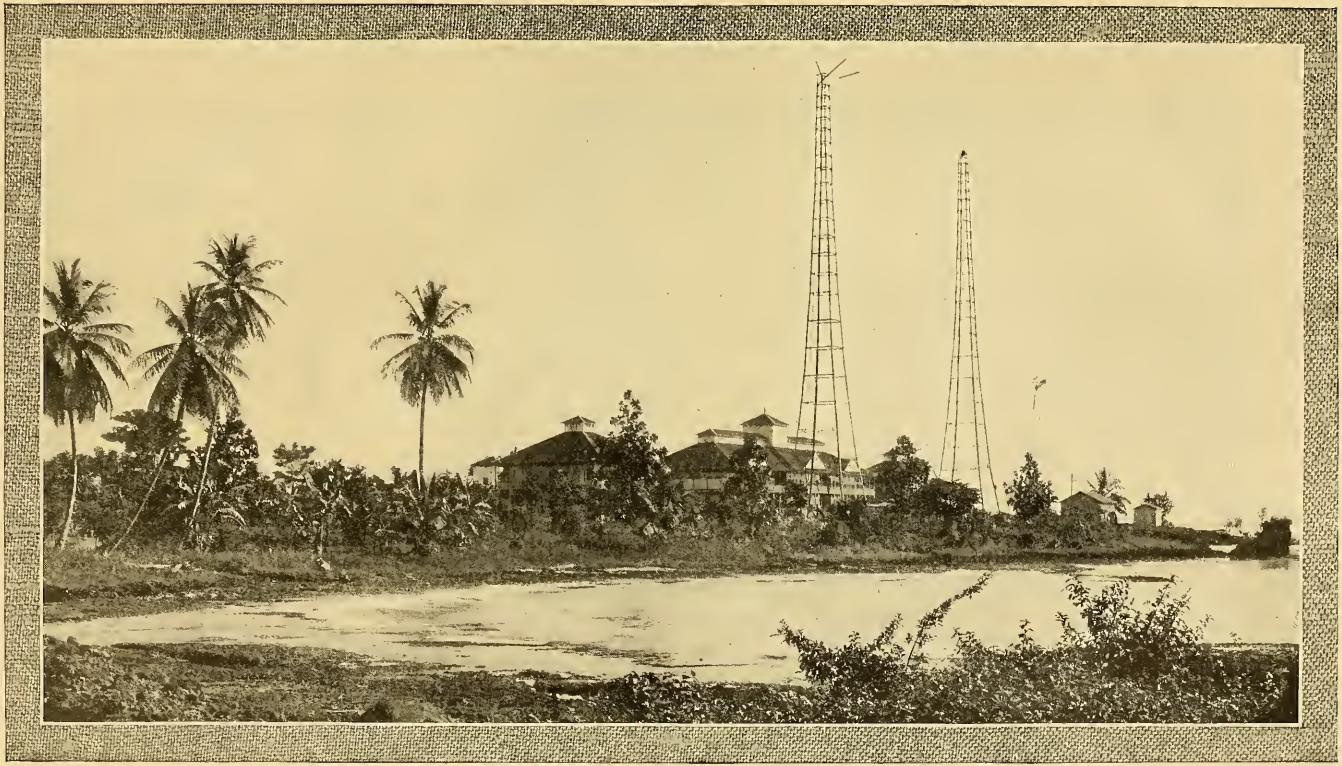
The United States, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama have all granted the necessary licenses for the complete installation of stations.

The Dominican Republic will have two stations for the purpose of conducting government business and intercommunication between ports. These stations are located at Santo Domingo City and Santiago. It is proposed to establish a third station on the northern coast, probably at Monte Cristi. When the chain is complete, communication can be rapidly effected between all the surrounding islands.

Guayaquil and Isla de Puna are two projected stations for Ecuador and will be equipped with high-power apparatus.

A contract was approved, under date of December 9, 1908, authorizing the establishment of a wireless telegraph station in the immediate vicinity of the city of Tegucigalpa and various substations along the coast of Honduras.

Probably in no other country has the wireless been more satisfactorily operated than in Mexico. Stations are now in operation at



WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION OF THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY AT PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA.

It is said to be one of the best equipped and most efficient stations in Central America. As this company usually has about forty of its sixty steamers in the Carribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico at a time, and Port Limon is its largest shipping point, this station is of great importance to its interests.

Cabo Haro, Santa Rosalia, Mazatlan, San Jose del Cabo, Payo Obispo, and Xcalac, and a number of others have been projected and are in course of erection.

The United States Government has installed a station with a range of over 500 miles at Swan Island, off the coast of Nicaragua, and the United Fruit Company has active stations at Bluefields and Rama, which are both of high efficiency.

At Colon, Canal Zone, Panama, the United States Government has a high-power equipment in operation, and the United Fruit Company has a station at Bocas del Toro erected for the purpose of intercommunication with their various stations.

The Peruvian Government has stations at Puerto Bermudez, Massisea, Iquitos, Requena, and Orellana, all open for government and public business, and in 1907 an appropriation of $35,000 was made for the establishment of extended wireless connections through the Montaña or forest region on the eastern slopes of the Andes.

In Uruguay stations at Montevideo and Punta del Este have been opened for the public service. A high-power equipment is installed at Montevideo and fitted for communication with any ship or station on land without regard to the system. The Government of Uruguay is constructing a station on Lobos Island, which will include a residence for the staff, installation of a siren, etc.

At Willemstad, island of Curacao, the Netherlands Government has established a wireless station with a range of 300 miles and open for both government and public business. This station will also be used for intercommunication with projected stations in Venezuela.

The United States Navy has in operation two stations in Porto Rico, San Juan and Culebra, which are both open for government and public business.

The destiny of a nation depends more upon its commercial influence than any other known power, and the position wireless telegraphy will occupy as a potent factor in the future of the American Republics is far beyond any human speculation.

PARA, THE STATE, AND PARA--SANTA MARIA DE BELEM--THE CITY AT THE MOUTH OF THE AMAZON[a]

PARA is the name used to designate both a State and a city, in Brazil. The State of Para is the third largest in the Republic, comprising nearly one-seventh of Brazil, one-thirteenth of South America, having an area of 443,653 square miles, almost as great, therefore, as two Texases.

This is one of the oldest regions of the Western Hemisphere; the mouth of the Amazon was discovered in 1500 by VICENTE PINZON, a captain of COLUMBUS, and was visited many times thereafter by Portuguese and Spanish navigators, all avowedly in search of the mythical *El Dorado* or *Manoa*. The Amazon was at that time called the Mar Dulce (sea of fresh water), and so appears on ancient maps. French, Spanish, and Dutch had struggled for possession of this tempting region, but the Portuguese, owing to their own energy and by the prior claim granted in the famous papel decree, at last secured complete control of the entire region, and on December 3, 1615, they founded the town of Belem, which has become the capital of the State.

Santa Maria de Belém do Para is the official name of the truly attractive city. Belem is the shortened title, although Para has been so long the term applied to the whole country at the mouth of the Amazon that it is well understood the world over as significant of the city and the products passing through it as a seaport. In reality Belem is not actually on the open ocean; it lies 138 kilometers (86 miles) from the Atlantic, on the right bank of the River Para, known also as the Guajara, which here broadens out into the Bay of Guajara before it adds its waters to the immenser stream of the Amazon.

Belem is but a few miles south of the equator, and is therefore in remarkable contrast to the other capital, Quito, also on the equator, but nestled among the snow-clad peaks of the Andes at an elevation of 9,350 feet.

[a] By Maj. J. ORTON KERBEY, formerly United States Consul at Para.

The city at the meeting of the ocean tide and the river current is the great entrepôt for the already enormous and steadily increasing commerce of the Amazon. The wealth of this region had been in very early days recognized, for in the first quarter of the seventeenth century Franciscan missionaries had explored the country from Quito down and reported on conditions there. One can not think of Para without the Amazon, or of the Amazon without Para. Although the city is not at the actual mouth of the river, being rather on a side outlet and closer to the Tocantins that debouches here, nevertheless, by a remarkable relation of current and tide, the main or north channel of the mighty river is dangerous and seldom used, so that Belem is actually as closely identified with the Amazon as is New Orleans with the Mississippi. The commerce, therefore, of over 40,000 miles of navigable waterways passes through the port of Para.

The immensity of the Amazon needs constant repetition to keep the facts well in mind. For 1,000 miles the least depth is 60 feet, and there is an average depth of 150 feet. The amount of water poured into the Atlantic is four times that from the Mississippi. Its length has been stated to be, in round numbers, 6,000 kilometers (3,750 miles), of which two-thirds is in Brazilian territory, the remaining third being in Peru. This most westerly affluent is only navigable a couple of days to the Pondo "Manseriche" or gateway of the Andes. The larger and longer affluents are the Ucayali, Urubamba, and Vilcanote, respectively, the two being navigable by steamer for 1,000 miles and then by launches to the divide between Lake Titicaca and Cuzco. This upper river is called there the Marañon. When the Marañon reaches the Brazilian border the name is changed to the Solimoes until the junction of the stream with the Rio Negro, where it finally becomes the Amazon. Of the main stream, restricting the statement even to Brazilian territory, the number of tributaries is innumerable. Upward of 1,100 have been counted, but there are many more smaller affluents, besides lakes and lagoons which add their waters by not yet defined channels to the giant river. These tributaries, like the Putomayo, the Negro, the Purus, and the Madeira, are mighty in themselves, but seem of secondary size when compared with the Amazon. They are all navigable, however, and as civilization advances, replacing the wilderness with productive settlements, commerce will extend farther and farther along the currents of these natural highways. The drainage area of this interior fluvial system is immense. It includes portions of Bolivia, of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and the three Guianas, besides the immense region altogether within Brazil itself. It is a modest comparison that the valley of the Amazon is larger than that of the Mississippi between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains.

FREI CAETANO BRANDAO SQUARE, PARA, BRAZIL.

A statue of Bishop D. Frei Caetano Brandao, a philanthropist, who built the first hospital in Para in 1787, occupies the center of the park. The base is of white marble and the bronze figure of the Bishop represents him in his robes of office. The statue cost $10,000, and was cast in Rome, Italy, after the design of E. Quatrini.

And Para is and expects to remain the natural outlet for the commerce which must take place as the products of the Amazon are exchanged for supplies to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing population of the world. Manaos, the capital of the State of Amazonas, 1,000 miles up the river, will, of course, maintain its ascendancy in the neighborhood adjacent to it; other cities are destined to grow into importance second only to Manaos and Belem, but Para, as it may always be called, will ever be the meeting point of these tides of trade.

The State of Para, lying on both sides of the Amazon, has within itself many resources independent of the traffic on the river. In

OFFICE OF "A PROVINCIA DO PARA," PARA, BRAZIL.

This influential newspaper, edited by the able Brazilian journalist Doctor Lemos, is one of the most important in the Republic. The new office building was erected by fellow-citizens of Doctor Lemos and presented to him as a testimonial of their esteem and appreciation of his work in favor of liberty and progress. In addition to a thoroughly modern printing establishment, the building contains reading rooms, exhibition rooms, and halls for the newspaper staff.

1866 the Amazon, the Tocantins, Madeira, and the Tapajos were opened to the ships of the world, making the waters here a neutral or international territory, so to speak. North of the Amazon the State possesses lands hardly explored by man, but worth the best efforts of the pioneer and settler. Here, bordering on the Guianas, is a rich tableland, said to have the finest climate in the world. It is away from the moisture of the river, high enough to escape the continued heat of the real Tropics, rich in rubber and hard woods, and with a fertile soil capable of producing almost all the necessities

A QUAY IN THE HARBOR OF PARA, BRAZIL.

A new quay and dock system is being constructed by the United States Engineer Percival Farquhar, under contract with the Brazilian authorities for the improvement of Para's harbor. The complete works call for over 7,500 feet of shore-line construction to be completed by the end of the year 1913. At the beginning of 1909 it was estimated that nearly 800 feet had been finished. The contract was entered into in April, 1906.

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of life. On the island of Marajo, itself as large as Portugal, lying at the mouth of the Amazon between the northern and the southern estuaries, are already numerous cattle farms supplying the immediate neighborhood with fresh meat and furnishing a share of the export traffic of the city. South of the Amazon is a region better known historically and industrially, but still scarcely touched when its real agricultural capacity is considered. This portion of Para is only contiguous to, but not dependent on, the Amazon; it extends by gentle upward slopes in a southwesterly direction to merge into the interior States of Goyaz and Matto Grosso. Its natural riches and resources have begun to be appreciated and developed, although not at all commensurate with its needs or possibilities. A railroad has been built to the length of 165 miles toward the east; another is building for 112 miles to the southwest, and a third trunk line, westward to the heart of the continent, is projected, and will some day become a fact. This great region has at present a population of only 1,019,000, less than 3 to the square mile. Comparing this with the population of France, and admitting—no argument on the matter being necessary—that the land has equal capacity to support a population, the State of Para will not be crowded when it has a productive people of 73,000,000. The crops that will grow on this land are those of the tropic and subtropic zone, in addition to the great staples of rubber and cacao, such as tobacco, cotton, coffee, sugar cane, rice, many cereals, and fruits. There are also immense plains where cattle can thrive because the climate is favorable to breeding, and the easy access to more temperate zones will permit of freshening the stock by the importation of foreign strains.

Humboldt declared in 1800—"The valley of the Amazon in the near future is bound to become a great center of civilization and the world's greatest storehouse." That his prophecy has not been immediately fulfilled is no contradiction to the truth of it. Perhaps Humboldt did not mean that the development of this portion of the South American continent must proceed pari passu with that of Europe. That this future is certain, however, is quite evident to those who examine the factors in the case carefully.

The State of Para has fertile land, and offers tempting inducements to capitalists or colonists who will occupy it and produce from it. The products of the soil are those demanded by the older industrial countries in an ever-increasing ratio. The rubber wealth alone, coming from or through the State, is of itself sufficient to encourage a brisk traffic, but, added to other crops relatively as valuable and quite as profitable, the interchange of commodities between this region of South America and the temperate region of North America, be it from the port of similar position, New Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi, or from other shipping centers on the Atlantic and

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CITY OF PARÁ, LOOKING DOWN ON THE RIVER FRONT. THE OPPOSITE SHORE IS THE ISLAND OF MARA[illegible] SEPARATES THE PARÁ RIVER FROM THE MAIN ESTUARY OF THE AMAZON. THE SUBSTANTIAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE [illegible] COMMERCIAL [illegible] STRATED IN THE PICTURE. PARÁ IS THE PORT OF TRANSSHIPMENT FOR PRODUCTS OF THE UPPER AMAZON TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES [illegible] THE MAIN FACTOR IN [illegible] NAL GROWTH, HOWEVER, IS THE RUBBER INDUSTRY, AND PARÁ IS TODAY ONE OF THE TWO GREATEST RUBBER PORTS IN THE WORLD.

WATER FRONT, PARA, BRAZIL.

The boats are part of the fleet of river steamers belonging to the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, which operates twelve routes on the Amazon and its tributaries. For river traffic Para has 154 steamers, about forty of which belong to this company. Their service extends to the Purus River, 2,255 miles from Para.

Gulf, is the most natural result to be expected. Geographically, too, it is hard to imagine a more favorable location. From the mouth of the Amazon to New York the distance is about 3,000 miles, and about the same distance to the mouth of the River Plate. From Para to Lisbon is 3,000 miles, to London the distance is 4,000 miles. From

RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF PARA.

Dr. Augusto Montenegro, Governor of Para, entered upon his official duties in the early part of the present century and has made a popular and progressive State Executive. His official and private residence is in the city of Para. This home is typical of the many beautiful residences of Para's wealthy citizens.

Para up the Amazon to Iquitos in Peru, all the way by navigable water, it is 2,300 miles, and when the railway across the Andes to Paita is finished, a by no means improbable task for the coming generation, these added 700 miles will bring traffic to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. In the center of this gigantic radius of 3,000 miles,

PALM AVENUE, PARA, BRAZIL.

This avenue is locally known as "Dezeseis de Novembro" (16th of November), named in honor of a national holiday.

north, east, south, and west, sits the capital of the State, Para, or, as Brazilians prefer it, Santa Maria de Belem.

Belem is the Portuguese equivalent for the English Bethlehem. There is a Belem at the mouth of the Tagus River closer to the sea than Lisbon, and it is practically the last point of light seen as the traveler departs from the Old World to cross the Atlantic, while Brazilian Belem is the first point glimpsed in closing the voyage in the New World. The port is one of the busiest in the world. The water alongside the present docks gives accommodation for vessels with a draft of 24 feet, but when the construction of the new harbor

MUNICIPAL PALACE, PARA, BRAZIL.

This building was erected in colonial times by order of the then Governor Marquis de Pombal. The interior is richly decorated, while the exterior, as in the case of most of the public buildings in the Tropics, is colored blue. In the main assembly room is a beautiful painting representing the death of Carlos Gomez, the famous Brazilian musician, author of the opera "Guarany," a favorite in artistic repertoires.

is completed a permanent depth of 30.3 feet will be secured. In every respect this harbor will be modern, with traveling cranes, electric power and light, solid warehouses, and direct transfer to railway or connecting steamer. To construct the port works a company has been organized under the laws of the State of Maine (United States) with a capital of $17,500,000. The National Government of Brazil gives financial support to the enterprise, although the money to pay for it is derived from local taxation on the imports into the city of Belem. The construction company, which holds the concession until December 31, 1974, is closely allied to the energetic corporation already so successful in the tramways of Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo, as

well as in the extension of the railway south from São Paulo toward the Uruguayan frontier.

Even to-day traffic is beyond the capacity of the docks, and the city is only attempting to anticipate the natural increase of commerce. There are 154 steamers registered from Para (Belem) for the navigation of the interior rivers, but this is local trade; entering the port of Para in one year were 1,789 tonnage steamers, but if all the vessels partaking of the traffic are enumerated, the total for 1907 can be placed at 4,866, carrying over 2,000,000 tons. Five trans-Atlantic steamship companies supply regular service between the ports of Europe and Para, with a fleet of over 100 vessels, and they carry

GENERAL BITTENCOURT INSTITUTE, PARA, BRAZIL.

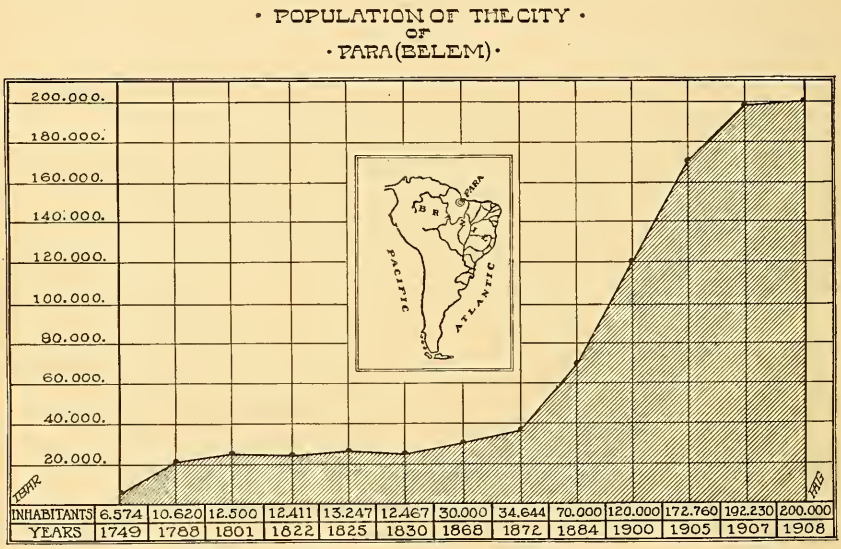
The capital of the State of Para is one of the principal educational centers of the Republic, and contains, in addition to the public schools, technical, scientific, and literary institutions. Two of these, the General Bittencourt Institute and the Benjamin Constant Lyceum, provide industrial training. The former is a large and commodious structure, and gives ample accommodation to its 240 pupils.

both passengers and freight to Manaos, and even to Iquitos in Peru, on well-established schedules; and a national steamship line maintains communication with Manaos, 1,000 miles up the Amazon, and along the entire extent of Brazilian coast to Rio Grande do Sul. Many of these steamers are of the most modern type, with accommodations equal to that found in the United States and Europe.

The three great products composing the exports from here are rubber, cacao, and Brazilian nuts, but many other indigenous products are added to these to make the complete tonnage of the foreign commerce. In 1907 the exports from Para amounted to $31,500,000

gold, while the imports amounted during the same year to $10,650,000 gold, the enormous balance in favor of the State demonstrating the natural capacity of the country to produce, and the lack of a population to consume in like proportion.

Within the city the peculiar influences of the older Brazilian civilization and the metropolitan ambition of the citizens are charmingly blended. SECRETARY ROOT, in his epoch-making tour of South America, first set foot on Brazilian soil in Belem, and he then called it a "beautiful, bright, and cheerful city, with noble monuments, comfortable homes, great public buildings, lovely flowers, and noble trees, justifying all that I had dreamed of this august city." Similar expressions of delight and astonishment are always heard when Para is visited for the first time. It seem impossible, unless one



considers the equally marvelous development of many North American cities, to realize that so much has been accomplished within the last fifty years. No longer ago than the period of our civil war Para was only a tropical trading post at the mouth of the Amazon; to-day it has a population of 200,000; it is the capital of the State, and will compare favorably with most cities of the same size in public improvement and private enterprise. The streets are well paved and kept in good repair; electric cars reach all parts of the city and extend into the surrounding country; there are 35 miles of track and 100 cars; electric lighting is general throughout the city, and 10,000 lights are required to give the needed illumination. Altogether 17,000 houses are used as dwellings, not including the schools, hospitals, and public edifices. There are telephones and

PRACA DA REPUBLICA, PARA, BRAZIL.

This is the principal boulevard of the city. Facing it is the Theatro da Paz, one of the largest and finest structures of its kind in South America. Many fine residences and beautiful parks front on the avenue.

telegraph lines, and a submarine cable extends up the Amazon to Manaos and to Europe via the Azores.

The park system of Belem has always been admired for its extent and beauty. The inhabitants boast that it is the best in Brazil, and probably with good reason. One unique feature about the parks is that they are not inclosed by fence or railing, but remain open and free to those who wish to enjoy them; yet nobody steps on a grassy lawn or stoops to pluck a flower. Around the Praca Independencia (Independence Square) are placed the government palace and the city hall, and not far away is another square, Praca Republica, on which is situated the pride of Para, their newly restored theater, "De Paz," one of the most spacious in Latin-America. Every square has its statue, perhaps more than one, and these civic decorations are found scattered throughout the city at street corners or along the broad avenues. The churches and the schools are worthy of note, more for what they perform than for their appearance, and the private dwellings show that comfort and taste which come only from prosperity and culture.

DOMINICAN COMMERCE IN 1908

THE annual summary of the commercial transactions of the Dominican Republic during 1908 as submitted to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States by the General Receiver of Dominican customs shows that predictions heretofore made as to the betterment of trade conditions in the Republic have been fully justified and that encouraging signs for the future are not lacking.

STREET SCENE IN SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Santo Domingo was founded in 1496 by Bartolomew Columbus, brother of the great discoverer, on the left bank of the Ozama River. It is therefore the oldest city built on the Western Hemisphere. Having been destroyed by a hurricane in 1547, it was subsequently rebuilt on the right bank of the same river. The present city has a population of approximately 20,000 inhabitants, and covers an area of about 300 acres. It is laid out in accordance with an excellent plan, having wide streets and some handsome private residences. Many of the public buildings are of recent construction, and are substantially and artistically built.

The trade volume for the year was $14,613,807, as compared with $12,794,657 in 1907—exports being represented by $9,486,344 and imports by $5,127,463. The gain indicated for the total commerce was entirely on the side of exports, imports showing an inconsiderable decline.

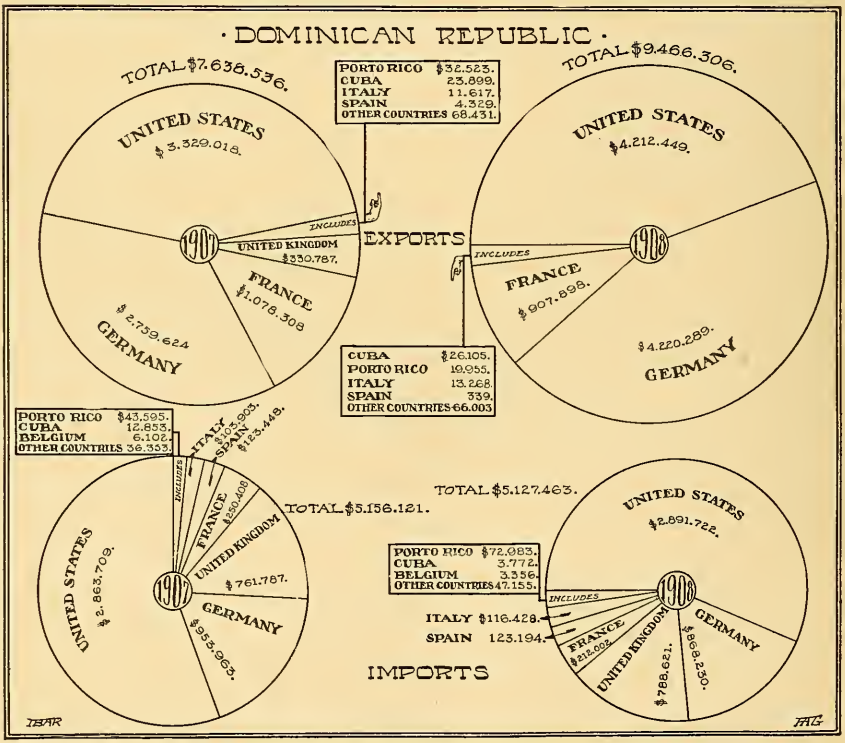
The United States, Germany, and France purchased the bulk of Dominican exports, as in the previous year, while the same countries, with the addition of Great Britain, were the principal sources of imports. These countries figured as follows on the trade lists during 1908:

Exports.

Country.	1908.
United States	$4,212,449
Germany	4,220,289
France	907,898
Other countries	145,708

Imports.

United States	$2,891,722
Germany	868,230
Great Britain	788,621
France	212,002
Other countries	366,888



The leading article of export was cacao, valued at $4,269,047, and amounting to 41,903,470 pounds, of which over two-thirds were sent to Germany, the remainder being equally divided between the United States and France. The yield was nearly double that of the preceding year.

Next in point of value is sugar, figuring for $3,092,429 and 69,703 tons; followed by tobacco, $1,009,608 and 18,665,594 pounds; coffee, $325,153, France taking the larger portion or 1,845,572 pounds and Germany 1,546,528 pounds. Bananas, whose shipments declined in value from $319,500 to $234,002, were sent practically in toto to the United States, 454,010 bunches being the reported output.

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HON. W. E. PULLIAM,
Receiver of Customs of the Dominican Republic.

The five articles mentioned constitute somewhat more than 94 per cent of the exports from the country, all of which, with the exception of tobacco and bananas, show increased valuations for the year. Other items shipped in small consignments embrace animals, dyes, cocoanuts, copra, gums and resins, hides and skins, honey, vegetable fibers, wax, woods, etc., totalling $556,105.

On the import list cotton manufactures occupy the leading position, being valued at $1,186,551, of which the United States and Great Britain furnished $504,646 and $466,031, respectively, while of the next ranking item, iron and steel manufactured, valued at $605,-246, the United States supplied about 64 per cent or $386,994, a slight advance being made over 1907, though the greatest gain in this classification was made by Great Britain. Steel rails, barbed wire, machinery, and galvanized roofing form the bulk of imports of this class.

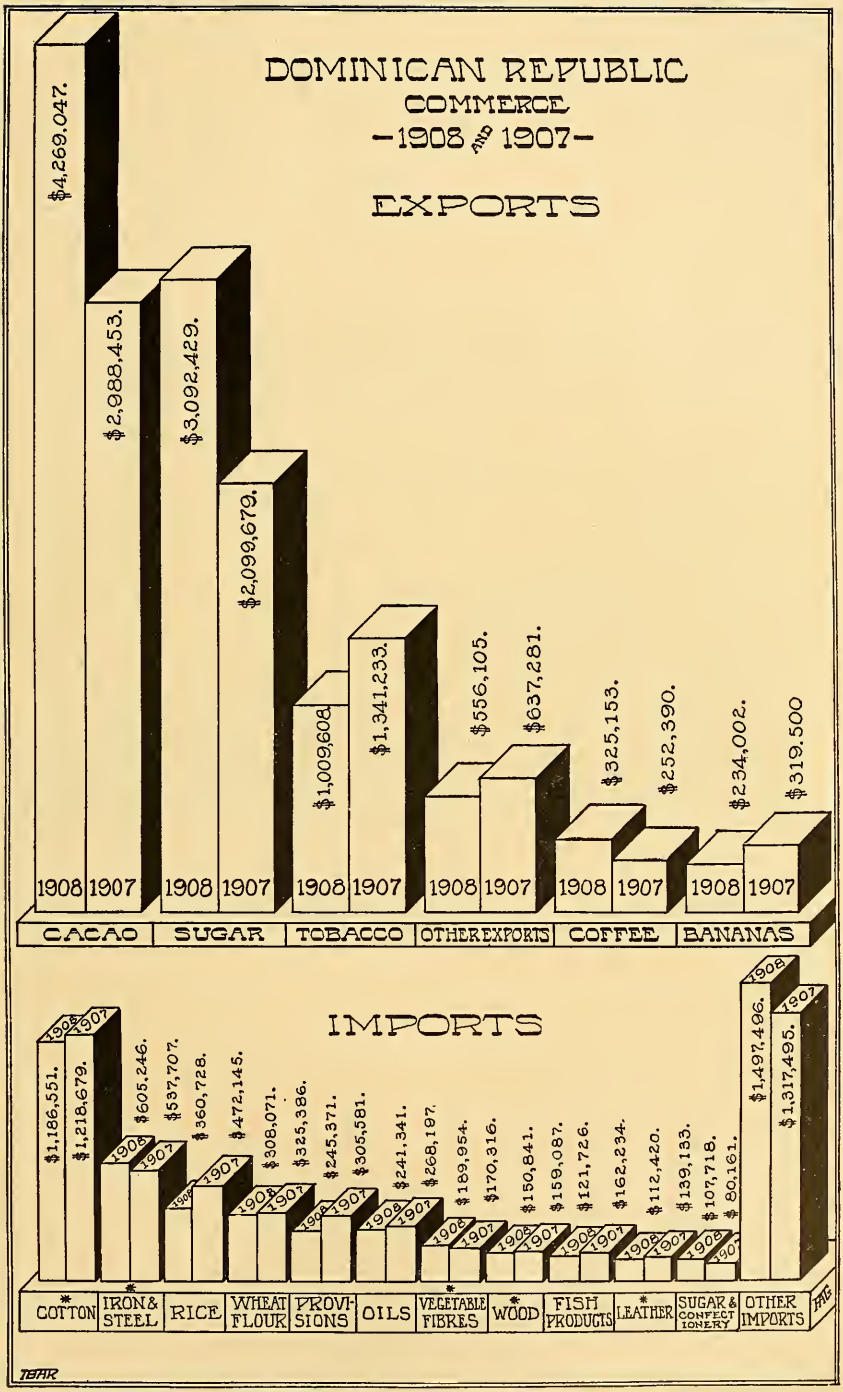
Rice, which forms the staple article of diet in the Republic, was imported to the amount of 16,221,141 pounds, valued at $360,728, of which 94.5 per cent was received from Germany, a slight decline in

CENTRAL PARK, LA VEGA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Concepción de la Vega is the capital of the Province of La Vega, situated on the Camu River, 72 miles northwest of Santo Domingo and 63 miles from Sanchez, with which it is connected by a railroad about 63 miles in length. La Vega is 92 miles from the capital, Santo Domingo. It is small in population and area, but the center of an extremely fertile section.

the total being noted in comparison with the preceding year. Flour receipts, exclusively from the United States, declined from 66,460 barrels to 56,115, a corresponding loss in value being recorded. Other items, covering mainly foodstuffs, leather, sacking, and oils, show slight fluctuations as compared with 1907, but in no case exceed $250,000 in value.

From customs collections the receivership transmitted for deposit with the Morton Trust Company, in New York, the fiscal agent of the Dominican loan and the designated depositary, the sum of $1,529,729.05 to apply to the service of the debt, $1,200,000 being for payment of interest and amortization of the 5 per cent customs administration sinking fund gold bonds, as authorized by the terms of the American-Dominican convention.



*Manufactured product.

Total entries of vessels at the various ports of the Republic during 1908 numbered 206 sailing and 546 steamships, while clearances were 201 and 511 of the two classes named. Tonnage entries and clearances were 849,687 and 781,169 tons, respectively.

Ships of American registry bringing cargo to the Republic brought 57 per cent of all the imports, or to the amount of $2,920,999, increasing their tonnage over 1907, while those of German registry, though continuing in second place, transported but 28 per cent, or $1,452,158,

LANDING WHARF AT PUERTO PLATA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Puerto Plata, on the north coast, ranks next to Santo Domingo in commercial importance. The town itself is not a large one, the population being about 6,000, but the harbor affords splendid anchorage for a large fleet of ocean-going vessels. It is a prominent shipping point for products of the Republic, and is the natural outlet for the northern provinces.

and British bottoms increased their carrying from $106,599 to $208,530.

The major portion of the exports were transported under American registry, 38 per cent, or $3,634,394, being thus classified, and German ships rank next with $2,630,985, or 27.5 per cent. Norwegian and French vessels increased their export tonnage, and the remainder of the export trade was handled by British, Dutch, Cuban, and Dominican vessels.

RECEPTION OF SEÑOR DE LA BARRA, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

SEÑOR Don FRANCISCO LEON DE LA BARRA, new Mexican Ambassador in the United States, who succeeds Señor Don ENRIQUE CREEL, now governor of the State of Chihuahua, was received by President ROOSEVELT at the White House on February 27, with the customary ceremonial.

Señor DE LA BARRA, in presenting his letters of credence and those of recall of his predecessor, made the following address:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor of handing to Your Excellency the letter which accredits me as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico near the Government of the United States of America, and the letter of recall of my predecessor, Hon. ENRIQUE C. CREEL, who has been called to serve another post by the vote of his countrymen.

It is not a vain phrase, usual in cases like the present that which affirms the wishes of the people and the Government of Mexico, to make more cordial every day the existing relations between the two countries. This is advised by their respective economic interests, is imposed by the equality of their political institutions, and is assured by the friendly and elevated judgment that directs the international policy of each one of the two States, inspired in respect to justice and guided by the most sincere sentiments of mutual estimation.

All my efforts in the high post with which I have been honored by my Government will tend to consolidate more and more those links of friendship. I have the hope that those efforts will find in the Government of the United States of America the efficacious aid that will facilitate the mission which has been conferred upon me.

The people and Government of Mexico have the heartiest wishes for the constant and increasing prosperity of this Republic, whose greatness is an example and an incentive and for the happiness of the eminent statesman, its President, a faithful representative of the manly and high character of the American people. Permit me, Your Excellency, to add my own most cordial and expressive wishes.

President ROOSEVELT's answer was as follows:

Mr. AMBASSADOR: I have the pleasure to receive from your hands the letter accrediting you as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico near this Government. I also receive the letter of recall of your distinguished and esteemed predecessor whose mission has so signally contributed to perpetuate and strengthen the mutual good will of our two countries and whose departure is felt by all as a personal loss.

For the great Republic adjoining our own the American people have ever had a peculiar regard. Like institutions and like fields for the development of resources and trade have formed a strong bond of economic union, while like aims of the two Governments for the peace, prosperity, and progress of the Republics of America have brought the United States and Mexico into closer sympathetic intercourse.

Your announced purpose to use your utmost efforts to still further strengthen and consolidate those ties of friendship will therefore meet with the hearty cooperation and support of this Government and of the American people who have so often and abundantly testified their friendly esteem for Mexico and the Mexican people.

Voicing the sentiment of my countrymen, I tender every good wish for the increasing prosperity of Mexico, and on my own behalf I ask you to convey to your great President the expression of my personal regard and earnest wish for his welfare and happiness.

To you, Mr. Ambassador, I offer a cordial welcome to our Capital and a no less close place in our esteem than your eminent predecessor deserved and won.

RECEPTION OF M. SANNON, NEW MINISTER OF HAITI.

MONSIEUR H. PAULEUS SANNON, new Minister of Haiti in the United States, who succeeds M. J. N. LÉGER, was received by President ROOSEVELT at the White House on March 2, 1909, with the customary ceremonial. Monsieur SANNON, in presenting his letters of credence and those of recall of his predecessor, made the following address:

Mr. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to place in your hands Mr. LÉGER's letter of recall as well as that by which His Excellency the President of the Republic of Haiti accredits me in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America.

It is a very great honor to me, Mr. President, to have been honored with so high a distinction by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Haiti.

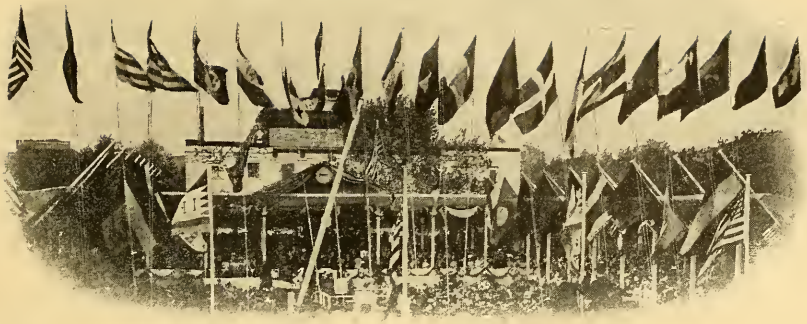
And so shall I devote my every effort to the furtherance of the excellent relations that have long existed between Haiti and the United States. My personal efforts, however, will need, in order to bear fruit, the constant assistance of the powerful support of your Government, Mr. President, which I am fain to hope will not fail me during the term of my mission.

The President's reply was as follows:

Mr. MINISTER:

I am pleased to receive the letter accrediting you as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti near the Government of the United States. You hand me at the same time the letter of recall of your esteemed predecessor.

This Government is gratified to hear your announced determination to devote your efforts to still further increase the existing friendly relations and good understanding between the United States and Haiti. You may confidently rely upon the constant and sympathetic cooperation of the American Government and officers toward so desirable an end. The Government of the United States has the kindliest sentiments toward Haiti and an earnest desire for the continued peace and prosperity of that Republic.



THE FLAGS AND COATS OF ARMS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CUBA.

THE national banner of the Republic of Cuba symbolizes the aspirations of the Cuban people, who, both by peaceful agitation and by force of arms, engaged in a hundred years' struggle against the political yoke of Spain, which was terminated by the American intervention of 1898, when Cuba became free and independent. The flag of "*La Estrella Solitaria*," or "The Lone Star," has accordingly a romantic and dramatic history. Although it has been since the 20th of May, 1902, the official and internationally recognized banner of Cuba, it is associated in the revolutionary history of the island Republic with two other flags, the memory of which is reverenced by all patriotic Cubans.

The first banner of revolt, in the year 1823 was the one known in history as the "*Soles de Bolívar*," so named after the conspirators from whom it was captured and who called themselves "*Soles de Bolívar*." The length of this flag was twice its width, and represented a blood-red field, with a smaller inscribed navy blue rectangular stripe, and in the center of the latter a golden sun with star-pointed rays. The conspiracy of which it was the standard was easily suppressed, because a traitor revealed it to the captain-general of Cuba.

Another conspiracy in 1850, known as that of Gen. NARCISO LÓPEZ which introduces for the first time the present flag of Cuba, was more formidable. LÓPEZ, a native of Venezuela, secured a considerable following, not only among Cuban exiles in the United States, but also among American veterans of the war with Mexico, and was enabled to organize a filibustering expendition of 600 well-armed volunteers, which succeeded in effecting a landing, on the north coast of Cuba, at the practically undefended port of Cardenas, on the morning of the 19th of May, 1850. It was on this occasion that General LÓPEZ unfurled the banner now internationally recognized as that of the Republic of Cuba. LÓPEZ, failing to find the support which he had expected at Cardenas, occupied the town only for a few hours, and then reembarked his expedition. His vessel, the *Creole*, made all haste for Key West, Florida, which was reached in safety, although the two convoys, the *Georgiana* and *Susan Lound*, were captured by a Spanish warship and taken to Havana.

It was not until 1851 that the indefatigable LÓPEZ succeeded in organizing a new expedition, composed of 400 Cubans and Americans, many of the latter Southerners and natives of New Orleans, who were conveyed, by the steamer *Pampero* to the western end of Cuba, where the little army effected a landing on the beach of Playitas, 4 leagues, or about 12 miles, distant from Bahia Honda, west of Havana. Unfortunately, General LÓPEZ had been indiscreet in allowing the Spanish authorities of the island to become fully apprised of his preparations and plans, so that the latter were enabled to hurry reenforcements from Havana. Thus, on the morning of the 12th of August, 1851, LÓPEZ found himself in an indefensible position, and it was not long before his brave and devoted band was engaged in a desperate conflict with a Spanish army of between 2,000 to 3,000 troops. The fighting continued five days, until the 17th, when it terminated in favor of the Spaniards. Colonel CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, and 50 Americans were conveyed to Havana, and executed by royalist partisans on the esplanade of the historic Atares Fort.

LÓPEZ himself, in attempting to escape with 7 brave companions, was betrayed by a traitor named CASTAÑEDA, who, in turn, was later to meet his death at the hands of an enraged Cuban, the avenger of that act of treason to the cause of liberty.

Gen. NARCISO LÓPEZ was conducted to Havana, and, on September 1, 1851, was executed by means of the garrote in the little Punta Battery, at the entrance to the harbor of the Cuban capital. He died serenely, and his last words were "*My death will not change the destiny of Cuba; I die for thee.*" These were prophetic words uttered by the Venezuelan martyr who had sacrificed his life and fortune for the cause of Cuban liberty.

The scene of action now shifts to the mountainous or eastern section of Cuba, on the plains watered by the little Yara River, where, on the star-lit night of October 9, 1868, a few bold spirits gather, eager to strike that blow for liberty which shall inaugurate the terrible Cuban Ten Years' War against the might of Spain. Among the leaders of that little band encamped in the rich sugar plantation of "Demajagua," bathed by the blue waves of the Caribbean Sea, are the cultured CÁRLOS MANUEL DE CÉSPEDES, destined soon to become the first president of revolutionary Cuba, and later to suffer a martyr's death, BARTOLOMÉ MASÓ, FRANCISCO VICENTE DE AGUILERA, and PEDRO FIGUEREDO Y CISNEROS.

CÉSPEDES and his associates are engaged in an earnest discussion as to what kind of banner shall be unfurled as soon as the first streak of dawn shall appear. All are agreed that it ought to be the flag of "*La Estrella Solitaria*," or "The Lone Star" of the Venezuelan martyr NARCISO LÓPEZ. Opinions, however, differ as to the exact design and arrangement of that flag. The night wears on. There is the red and white bunting, but the blue necessary to form a tricolor standard is lacking, as the courier who was to have brought it has been intercepted by the Spaniards. Morning arrives with the glory of a tropical sunrise; yet the flag remains uncompleted. Suddenly, CÉSPEDES, with a happy flash of inspiration, rushes into the reception room of his own mansion on the "Demajagua" plantation, seizes the veil, blue as the sky of Cuba, that covers a fine portrait of his wife, and brings it back to the camp in triumph. An improvised flag, based on a drawing made by the Cuban poet, MIGUÉL TOLÓN, is hastily devised. It closely resembles the national banner of Chile, except that the lower half is a blue horizontal stripe instead of a red one, while the upper field is divided into two equal sections, red and white; in the center of the red rectangle, which is next to the mast, there is a white star.

It is Cuban hands that now deftly and quickly sew together the several parts, after which the banner of Yara waves aloft in the breeze over the dauntless little band of warriors who are now prepared to bid defiance to the oppressors of beloved Cuba.

Such is the story of the making of the Yara flag, as told by the Cuban veteran, FERNANDO FIGUEREDO, in the "*La Patria*" newspaper, New York, October 10, 1898. This banner waved for eighteen months over Cuban liberating armies which captured Bayamo, the birthplace of the late President ESTRADA PALMA, and swept through the entire eastern section of Cuba. It appeared destined ultimately to become the official flag of free Cuba, and this would doubtless have happened if the accidental discovery of one of the banners of NARCISO LÓPEZ, found in

the home of the illustrious patriot, BETANCOURT CISNEROS, had not prevented. The question of what the recognized banner of the Republic of Cuba should be came up on the 11th of April, 1869, during a session of the Cuban Constituent Assembly, sitting in the town of Guaimaro. A warm discussion ensued, and CÉSPEDES earnestly pleaded for the adoption of the Yara flag. The assembly finally decided that as the martyr NARCISO LÓPEZ was the first to unfurl a battle flag in Cuba, and he had fought and died in her behalf, the revolutionary banner of 1850 ought of right to be adopted as that of free Cuba.

Henceforth the Cuban flag, with its three blue and two white horizontal stripes and its solitary star, set in the center of a red equilateral triangle, was the banner used by the Cuban patriots during their Ten Years' war, which terminated in February, 1878, by means of an honorable compromise, which led to beneficial reforms and the gradual abolition of slavery (ultimately abolished in 1886). The inherent defects of Spanish rule in Cuba again brought on, in 1895, the horrors of war, and the devastated "Pearl of the Antilles" was not to secure peace, liberty, and independence until after the close of the war of 1898 between the United States and Spain. Four years of the American military occupation of the island followed, at the end of which, with the establishment, on the 20th of May, 1902, of the internationally recognized Republic of Cuba, the Cuban flag waved freely throughout the redeemed island.

The best authorities are agreed that NARCISO LÓPEZ originated the design of the Cuban flag, which is in every respect identical with the banner he brought to Cardenas in 1850, except that the first, third, and fifth stripes were sky blue instead of being turquoise, as prescribed by the law of the 6th of January, 1906, and the presidential decree of the 24th of April of the same year. The design and arrangement of the flag were discussed by LÓPEZ and a circle of friends in a house on Warren street, New York City, in June, 1849. The proposal that the future Cuban banner of liberty and independence should have a star, like that of the old republic of Texas, met with general approval, but LÓPEZ, being a Free Mason, suggested that it should be set in the center of an equilateral triangle, whereupon the poet MIGUEL TOLÓN added that as the redemption of Cuba could be purchased only by the blood of many heroes and martyrs the triangle must be red and the star white. The three blue stripes against a field of white were selected to denote the three military departments into which since 1829 the Spaniards had divided the island; also by such a disposition of the colors the flag could be better seen at a distance.

The distinguished and learned Cuban revolutionist, Señor D. DOMINGO FIGAROLA-CANEDA, now the director of the National Library of Havana, describes admirably in "*La République Cubaine*" (Paris, 28

CUBA.

mai, 1896, No. 19) the symbolical significance of the details of the Cuban flag, as follows:

The star allegorically represents separation from the metropolis (Spain)—that is, the independence of the island—the three angles, or points, of the triangle represent liberty in all its manifestations in the life of citizens, equality as regards all social classes before the law, and fraternity with all nations. Finally, the three blue stripes represent science, virtue, and beauty, and the two white ones justice and purity.

The Cuban flag was first publicly displayed in New York City in front of the office of the "New York Sun" on the 11th of May, 1850, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, where it was hoisted by the proprietors, the Beach Brothers. It is said that an enthusiastic Cuban girl named EMILIA made and sewed together the first banner of "*La Estrella Solitaria*," which she presented to General LÓPEZ.

THE CUBAN COAT OF ARMS.

The Cuban national coat of arms, adopted during the revolutionary period of the Republic's history, has the form of an ogive shield and is divided into three sections, two of which are in the lower two-thirds of the shield and are separated by a horizontal black line from the remaining, or highest, section. In the left half of the lower two-thirds, as the observer looks at the shield, a segment of the three blue and two white stripes of the Cuban flag is introduced, while in the right half there is depicted a characteristic landscape of rural Cuba; in it one readily recognizes the stately royal palm tree in a valley and in the background two mountains. A blue sky with light cloud effects completes the picture. The significance of the remaining, or highest, section of the shield is as follows: A sea is depicted with two rocky capes opposite each other, corresponding to the north and south; between them, closing the strait thus formed, there is a golden key suspended horizontally in the air, with the end intended to turn the lock placed downward: all of which signify that Cuba, with her fine geographical position and rich natural resources, is the "key to the Gulf of Mexico." The red disk of the sun on the horizon line is rising out of the waves of the sea and spreading its golden rays in all directions across the blue sky; this symbol betokens that Cuba, redeemed by the blood of martyrs and heroes of many nationalities who have fought or died in her behalf, has a bright and glorious future before her as a free and independent nation.

The central vertical axis of the shield rests against a bundle of fasces, surmounted by a crimson liberty cap, on which a silver five-pointed star appears. Two intertwined branches, one of evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*), on the left as regards the observer, and the other of laurel, on the right, constitute, in heraldic language, an *orle*, and encircle the two lateral, elliptical edges of the shield. The laurel denotes victory, while the evergreen oak may be regarded as typifying the enduring strength and vitality of the Cuban Republic.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CUBA.

ALTHOUGH Cuba was internationally recognized as a free and sovereign Republic on the 20th of May, 1902, when the presidential administration of the late TOMÁS ESTRADA PALMA was inaugurated, popular sentiment and usage throughout the island had already established the 24th of February as the most fitting day for annually celebrating Cuban independence. This marked preference on the part of the Cuban people is due to the fact that the distinguished JOSÉ MARTÍ, reverently remembered as the apostle of Cuban liberty, inaugurated on that date, in the year 1895, in Cuba, the final insurrection against Spain, which culminated in the American military and naval intervention of 1898 and the complete emancipation of the Pearl of the Antilles.

MARTÍ, although long regarded as a mere theorist, philosopher, and poet, was a farseeing prophet and a born leader. His pronounced separatist views, fearlessly expressed, caused him in 1870, when only a stripling of 17, to be court-martialed and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in gloomy Cabaña Fortress, opposite Havana. He was pardoned at the end of six months and exiled to the Isle of Pines. Fortunately for him, the Cuban ten years' war against Spain was terminated, on the 10th of February, 1878, by the memorable compact of El Zanjon, and a general amnesty having been proclaimed, young JOSÉ MARTÍ was free from further molestation, but elected to go and reside in New York.

As the result of the peace of Zanjon, Spain granted to her Cuban dependency, and also to Porto Rico, many concessions and reforms; among them being the gradual abolition of slavery and adequate representation in the Spanish Cortes or Parliament at Madrid. A strong autonomist party was organized in the island for the purpose of securing for Cuba the same kind of self-government that Canada enjoys under British rule. MARTÍ foresaw that this dream could never be realized because of the inherent defects of Spanish domination, no matter how it might be modified or liberalized. With the lapse of each year succeeding the termination of the Cuban Ten Years' War, the correctness of his views became more and more evident. Intolerable abuses, exposed and denounced in vain by enlight-

ened Spanish radicals of the Parliament in Madrid, sprang up in Cuba, and the Cuban insular authorities and absolutists not infrequently defied and thwarted the will of Spain herself.

The masses of the population of Cuba were subjected to a fearful and corrupt despotism, which was steadily growing intolerable. Nevertheless, there did not seem to be the least chance of initiating once more an insurrection for the purpose of throwing off the yoke of the mother country. The strategic centers of the island were strongly garrisoned by veteran Spanish troops assisted by a large native malitia known as the "Volunteers." A powerful fleet, distributed along the north, south, east, and west coasts, placed the island at its mercy.

Martí, through his secret emissaries, kept himself fully informed about the condition of affairs in his native country. He established and edited a newspaper in New York devoted to the separatist cause and organized many secret societies. At the end of the ten years' propaganda, when he deemed that the time was ripe for striking a decisive blow in behalf of Cuban liberty, he so skillfully laid his plans that he enabled the venerable Gen. Bartolomé Masó, of Manzanillo, eastern Cuba, to inaugurate, with a few determined followers, at the village of Baire, on the 24th of February, 1895, the final Cuban insurrection against Spain. He himself, assisted by the Cuban Junta of New York, organized an expedition, but his plans were frustrated by the vigilance of the United States authorities at Fernandina, Florida. Undaunted by this reverse, he embarked for the West Indies, conferred with grim Máximo Gómez, at Montecristi, Dominican Republic, and thence proceeded to Nassau, British West Indies, where he himself, his companions, the vessel he had purchased at a high price, and all the arms and munitions it contained were seized and held (April 3, 1895). Liberated after a brief detention, Martí's resourcefulness enabled him to secure passage for himself, General Gómez, and five devoted friends on a German fruit steamer bound for Jamaica. After a sail of forty-eight hours over smooth seas, at about 8 o'clock of the night of April 11, the ship came within 3 miles of the southern and eastern coast of Cuba, near the village of Daiquiri. At this point Martí and his six companions were launched in a frail rowboat upon the waters of the Caribbean Sea. The night was extremely dark, and in an attempt to make for the shore the party completely lost their bearings. There was nothing to guide them except two faint lights to the leeward, which, for aught they knew, might be those of a Spanish revenue cutter. The clouds at length broke away, the moon shone in tropical splendor, and after two hours' hard rowing the seven patriots landed on the soil of their beloved country. They penetrated through the jungle and roused

the inmates of a peasant's palm-thatched hut. The latter, by good fortune, were Cubans, loyal to the patriot cause, and they hospitably received the party.

The news of the arrival of MARTÍ and Gen. MÁXIMO GÓMEZ infused fresh vigor and energy into the cause of the Cuban insurgents, and the island quickly became aflame with insurrection. MARTÍ, the apostle of free Cuba, had accomplished his mission, but the fateful hour for him was near at hand. He fell in action, almost six weeks after he had landed in Cuba, at a place called Boca de los Rios, while he was attacking in the tropical wilderness on the 19th of May, 1895, a Spanish convoy of arms and provisions. All the efforts of stern old MÁXIMO GÓMEZ and his soldiers to recover MARTÍ's body proved unavailing. The gray-haired veteran of two insurrections addressed an urgent letter to the general commanding the Spanish forces, entreating him to return the corpse, but without avail.

The gallant and inspired JOSÉ MARTÍ thus fell at the age of 42. He was slain before he could witness the final day of Cuba's liberation, but there can be no doubt that in spite of being laughed at and derided during many long weary years as an impracticable visionary he became, in the language of the talented Spanish writer, JOSÉ BURELL, of Madrid, who met him in Spain when MARTÍ was yet a mere youth, the one tremendous genius whose unshaken faith, insight, and tenacity caused Spain to lose an army of 200,000 men, to witness the destruction of her two splendid navies, to suffer hundreds of millions of dollars' loss in treasure, and to behold the last vestiges of her once imperial American and Asiatic colonies pass away forever from her control.

THE REVOLUTION OF YARA, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

The anniversary of October 10, 1868, holds in Cuba almost as sacred a relation as the independence day of the Republic, February 24, 1865. There are excellent reasons why this should be so. It was on the former date that the cultured CÁRLOS MANUEL DE CÉSPEDES, of Bayamo, the birthplace of the late Gen. TOMÁS ESTRADA PALMA and of other illustrious Cubans, gathered around him a small band of determined and devoted friends, and on that glorious October morning, just as the sun was rising and shedding its golden rays across the Caribbean Sea, unfurled, on the rich sugar plantation of "Demajagua," the banner of revolt known as "*the flag of Yara.*" This action on the part of CÉSPEDES and his adherents, enacted near the Yara River, in the eastern or mountainous section of Cuba, inaugurated in 1868 the protracted Cuban Ten Years' war against the might of Spain. It is admitted by the best Spanish historians that the insurrection, which extended throughout the island, became most

formidable, and that pitched battles with varying fortune were often fought between the Spanish troops and the Cuban patriot army. The terrible conflict with its awful tragedies was at length terminated through the humane and enlightened policy of Marshal Martínez Campos, the captain-general of Cuba, who, in the name of Spain, offered liberal terms, which were accepted by Gen. Máximo Gómez, Antonio Maceo, and the other leaders of the Cuban patriot forces, on February 10, 1878, when the peace and compact of El Zanjon (near Camagüey) was duly signed. As the direct consequences of this peace sweeping reforms in the government and administration of Cuba were introduced, liberty of the press established, representation in the Spanish Parliament at Madrid granted both to Cubans and Porto Ricans, greater safeguards thrown around the liberty of the individual, and steps taken for the abolition of slavery. A strong autonomist party grew up in the island, which was organized for the purpose of securing for Cuba a system of self-government similar to that enjoyed by Canada under British rule. This dream was, for obvious reasons, impossible of realization, as conditions in the mother country were such that Spain could not bestow and put into operation in Cuba a system of free institutions which she herself did not enjoy. Consequently, as oppression and abuses again developed in the island, and corruption and maladministration steadily increased, it became at last self-evident that absolute political independence of Spain was the only salvation for the Cuban people.

The second great Cuban insurrection, inaugurated on the 24th of February, 1895, by Martí, Máximo Gómez, Bartolomé Masó, and other distinguished patriots, marked the beginning of the extinction of the old Spanish régime of four centuries. The American military and naval intervention of 1898 followed. As soon as peace with Spain was reestablished, the United States proceeded to fulfill its sacred promises, and after four years of pacification and reconstruction, during which the military arm was always held strictly subordinate to the civil authority, transferred the reins of power into the hands of the Cuban people themselves. The new independent Government of the Republic of Cuba was inaugurated on May 20, 1902, and exactly at noon the Stars and Stripes were lowered from the flagstaff on the roof of the beautiful historic palace in Havana, and the flag of Cuba, having been hoisted instead, waved triumphantly in the balmy tropic breeze.

THE PIASSAVA FIBER OF BRAZIL

NUMEROUS inquiries having been addressed to the United States Consulate at Bahia, Brazil, concerning the commercial qualities and value of the piassava fiber, extensively grown in the adjacent districts, the United States Consul, PIERRE PAUL DEMERS, has forwarded the following valuable data on the subject through the Department of Commerce and Labor:

The *Attalea funifera*, commonly called "piassava," and yielding the well-known fiber used for broom, brushes, etc., as well as the coquilho nut used in the manufacture of beads, buttons, cigar and cigarette holders, etc., is found in the wild state in many coastal sections of Bahia, but especially in its southern part, namely, Santa Cruz (the first port touched by Cabral in the year 1500), Belmonte, and Porto Seguro. It is a species of wild and trunkless palm, with nothing but a clump of tall and heavily stemmed leaves, which grows only in extremely sandy soil that apparently has at one time formed part of the bottom of the sea. The land upon which this palm grows in the south of this State looks very poor and, save for some sage brush, cactus, and other plants characteristic of alkaline soil, is fairly devoid of vegetation, and it is stated that if these bushes are once burnt, piassava comes forth of itself. The fiber produced is a sort of hairy and pliable bark that grows around the stems, from which it is stripped off annually. This mass of bark is first soaked in water for some days, until the pulp and useless tissues have rotted out, and is then dried, cleaned, combed off, cut into specified lengths, and sorted out according to quality, after which it is ready for export and manufacturing purposes.

Piassava is nowhere cultivated in the State, its only exploitation consisting in plucking the wild trees, which, however, are sometimes found in almost plantation-like thickness. Forests of piassava are to be seen in the Santa Cruz district, between the rivers Joao de Tiba and Santo Antonio, averaging probably 75 trees to the acre. Each tree, or rather bush, is supposed to give from 10 to 20 pounds of fiber per annum, together with a cluster of coquilho nuts, which is found at the base of the palm, as shown in the accompanying illustration, containing, in some cases, as many as 100 nuts. These coquilho nuts are more or less the size of a turkey's egg and contain a large kernel, producing a very high grade lubricating oil which is said to be especially adapted to watches and other small and delicate mechanism.

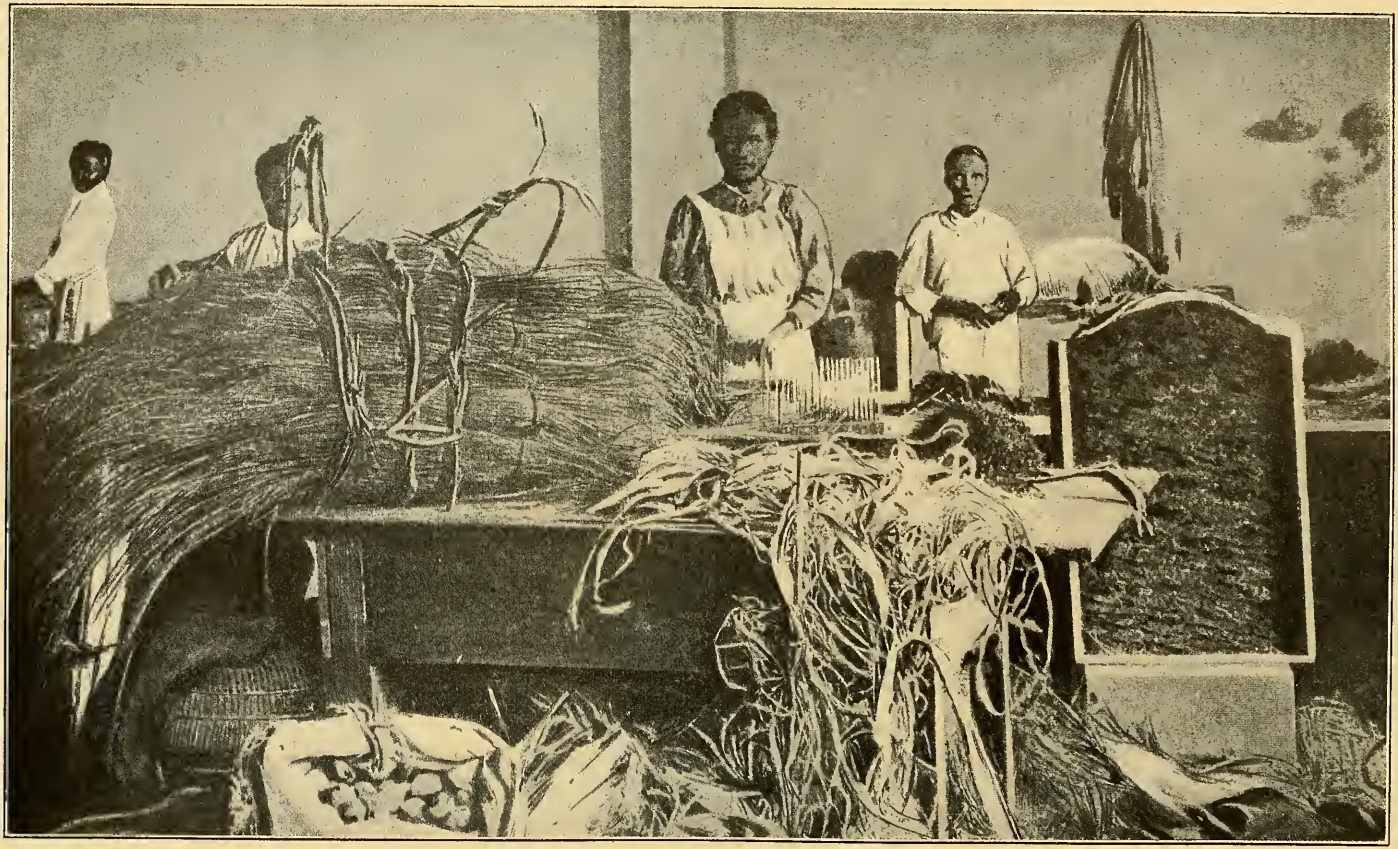
A large portion of the piassava exported from this district comes from state lands and is exploited under governmental contracts, the concessionaires generally paying a fixed price per arroba (32 pounds) of fiber extracted, according to the locality and the corresponding difficulties of transportation. There also exist large individual estates in this district which abound in piassava palms. One fiber company alone, for example, which is operating on a natural estate of some 450,000 acres lying on the Atlantic Ocean at some twelve hours sailing north of Bahia, claims the existence of 6,000,000 piassava fiber

THE PIASSAVA PALM OF BRAZIL.

It is a species of wild and trunkless palm, with nothing but a clump of tall and heavily stemmed leaves, which grows in extremely sandy soil. Forests of the piassava palm which average about 75 trees to the acre are found in the Santa Cruz district. Each tree is supposed to yield from 10 to 20 pounds of fiber per annum, together with a cluster of coquilho nuts, which are shown in the cut at the base of the palm.

DELIVERING COQUILHO NUTS AT A WAREHOUSE.

The coquilho nut is used in the manufacture of beads, buttons, brushes, etc. Trees often produce as many as 100 nuts a year, which are more or less the size of a turkey's egg and contain a large kernel that produces a high-grade lubricating oil. The gatherers are paid about 30 cents for each *arroba* (25 pounds) collected.



PREPARING THE PIASSAVA FIBER FOR MARKET.

Every step in the industry is performed by hand, from the stripping of the fiber from the tree to the packing of same for export. The fiber is a hairy, pliable bark that grows around the stems of the trees. This bark is first soaked in water until the pulp and tissues become separated from the fiber, which is then dried, cleaned, combed off, cut in specified lengths, assorted according to quality, and packed ready for export and manufacture.

palm trees on its estate. This tract of land was formerly owned by an American citizen, but has lately been transferred over to a British syndicate. Such owners generally pay their laborers so much per arroba of fiber, or nuts, delivered at a seaport or railroad station, according to the distance and facility of transportation. In Santa Cruz, for instance, where laborers are scarce and the means of communication bad, the gatherers of piassava are paid at the rate of from 2 to 3 *milreis* (the *milreis* is equivalent to about 30 cents) per arroba; but the laborer may have to carry his provisions as well as the products of his labor for 15 and 20 miles on his shoulders.

The methods used in gathering and preparing the piassava are yet very primitive, everything being done by hand, from the stripping of the fiber from the tree to the packing of same for export. The British syndicate above referred to uses manufactured combs as well as large machine-made, but hand-operated, steel cleaves for cutting the piassava into uniform strips; but the implements generally used are limited to the bare hand-made combs and the machete, people sometimes using combs made simply of a piece of board and ordinary nail teeth.

It is impossible to know accurately the amount of piassava that is being produced annually in the Bahia district, inasmuch as the official returns only indicate the quantity exported, while much is consumed in the domestic market.

The following table shows the quantity of fiber and coquilho nuts exported in the last three years:

Year.	Piassava.	Coquilho nuts.
	Tons.[a]	*Tons.*[a]
1906	1,362	544
1907	1,438	574
1908	1,318	429

[a] Tons of 2,204 pounds.

A total export duty of 21 per cent is levied on piassava, and of 8 per cent on the coquilho nuts, on a value arbitrarily fixed by state appraisers twice a month. During the last six months of 1908 these official values averaged 300$000 *milreis* ($90) per ton on the former, and 100$000 *milreis* ($30) per ton on the latter; in other words, the average export duties paid were the equivalent of $18.90 per ton on piassava, and of $2.40 per ton on coquilho nuts. The same articles are sold in the European markets as follows: Piassava cut to size, ready for manufacture, at from $200 to $325 per ton, according to quality; coquilho nuts, at from $40 to $65 per ton, according to size. Nothing in that line has as yet been exported from the Bahia district to the United States.

Bahia offers splendid opportunities to parties interested in piassava fiber. As above mentioned, the palm grows wild in many sections of the State and does not require cultivation, and unless carelessly handled can give fiber annually for a period of thirty years, the only work demanded being that of gathering and preparing the crops.

Good piassava lands, on which matured piassava palm trees are already found in quantities ranging from 10 to 75 trees per acre, whether in small or large tracts, can be purchased from the State, or individuals, at from $1 to $2 per acre, according to location. Such lands generally contain many other species of vegetable fiber of relative commercial importance which at present remain unexploited, 57 such species (not including the above), cotton, and plants belonging to the banana family) being known to exist in the State of Bahia.

THE NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE RIVER PLATE[a]

THE Argentine Republic and the United States have always been friendly nations. In fact, even before Argentina was an independent republic, Yankee sailors had explored the southern seas, Yankee fishermen had penetrated to the Antarctic for whales or had passed round the Horn for adventures further afloat, and the merchants from North America had already begun to establish by commercial ties an intimacy destined to last through the coming generations. In fact, it is astonishing to find, in all the cities and towns along the Atlantic coast, how close an association existed in the first half of the past century between North and South America. Every little village had sent its sailing fleet across the line, to carry out fish or more highly developed products of United States industry and to bring back coffee, nuts, and other strange fruits of the Tropics, or the hides and the wool from the mouth of the River Plate. In the busy town of Newburyport, Massachusetts, the birthplace of WHEELRIGHT (see MONTHLY BULLETIN, November, 1908), there is scarcely a family without a history of a grandfather or other relative of a past generation engaged in the trade with the Argentines; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore sent their clipper ships by the hundreds to South America; in Dover, Delaware, the home of C. A. RODNEY, an early Attorney-General of the United States (whose life will be given in the BULLETIN for May, 1909), friendship for the struggling nations of the Southern Continent was founded on a constant communication well suited to stimulate mutual regard and sympathy.

To Buenos Aires, the struggling colony that later became the capital of the nation, not a few settlers were first attracted as representatives of northern merchants; they came to look after the growing trade, and they remained because they felt at home among the people. Many of the Anglo-Argentines to-day trace their ancestry to families in the United States, or through them to the parent stock in old England.

Then the United States was the highest among nations in the estimation of this people. During the crisis of the civil war, how-

[a] By ALBERT HALE, author of "The South Americans."

ever, the long-continued intercourse between the two countries was dormant. Happily, all this was but a fleeting phase of forgotten history. For over a generation the one-time intimacy has been restored, and the friendship between the two peoples has recovered its early foundation of mutual respect and good will. This is due in great part to the high standard of diplomatic and consular officers who have represented the United States in Buenos Aires; but another noticeable factor in cementing this kindly regard has been the increasing importance of the trade relations between the United States and the Argentine Republic, together with the dignity and cosmopolitanism of those men who are pushing this commerce. Trade is growing between the United States and the Argentine Republic—growing very rapidly. The round figures do not show it as it really is, but the percentages show that the United States will figure largely in the future, even if its wares are not carried under the Stars and Stripes. And the American residents in Buenos Aires will now bear comparison with any equal number seen in the same walks in life in the large cities of the United States.

It became necessary, therefore, that Americans in the Argentine Republic should have a society to represent them, an organization distinctively and unmistakably significant of the true spirit of North Americans domiciled for any worthy purpose within the capitals of a friendly nation. Therefore, on Thanksgiving Day, 1905, a group of Americans gathered together in Buenos Aires at 121 Calle San Martin, and formed themselves into an organization called "The North American Society of the River Plate." The preamble of the constitution adopted explains that its purpose is—

> To keep alive the love of country and foster the spirit of patriotism; to provide and maintain a place of meeting to celebrate properly national days of festival or thanksgiving, and for such other purposes as will advance the interests of our country, encourage and maintain friendly relations with the country of our residence, and assist in promoting closer commercial union between North America and the countries of the River Plata.

The sixth article of the constitution reads:

> Apart from other celebrations, it is forever made binding upon this society that, in some form or other, it shall celebrate the anniversary of the Fourth of July, 1776.

This is an admirable society. It is a live organization, seeking to offer the spirit of a home to all who enter it with sincerity, but avoiding the restrictive features of a social club. It is American. It has room for every good American in its membership, be he rich or poor, clerk or banker. The society is young yet, but is doing splendid work. Every Fourth of July shows a loyal attendance at the celebration; and at the banquets which are given on fitting occasions the custom has been adopted of inviting ladies. Their presence

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF "THE NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE RIVER PLATE," OF BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

From left to right, those standing are: Mr. J. A. Wheatley; Mr. G. W. Chandler; Mr. R. W. Huntington, secretary; Mr. F. L. Batson, treasurer; and Dr. G. A. Kimball. Those sitting, from left to right are: Mr. F. C. Cook; Dr. D. B. Webster; Mr. F. B. Purdie, president; Mr. L. E. Odell, vice-president; and Mr. J. C. Zimmerman.

has added enormously to the pleasure of the event, and the members would not dream of returning to the traditional male banquet again. Nor are these banquets cheap affairs. Everyone who has had the honor of being present at one of them knows that they would be a credit to the best caterer in Washington or New York.

The society has done much to help and encourage the growing friendship between the sister Republics. No one doubts but that Americans have a great future in the Argentine Republic, and this society has taken the first step in preparation for that future. The men of the destroyer flotilla were entertained while in Buenos Aires

MR. F. B. PURDIE,
President of the North American Society of the River Plate, Buenos Aires.

by this society, and for this entertainment it was thanked by Admiral Evans.

The greatest function in the annals of the American Society of the River Plate was, however, a reception given to Secretary Root when he visited Buenos Aires during his tour of South America. This took place August 16, 1906, in Prince George's Hall in that city, and no hall in New York ever held a more solid and representative gathering of Americans. Englishmen and English speaking Argentines also united with the society's members to do honor to the distinguished guest, and while it thus became cosmopolitan the society

lost none of its true Americanism. On that evening Mr. ROOT said, at the end of his address:

You represent to the people of Argentina our beloved land. What you are they will believe us to be. By your character and conduct their estimate of us rises, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I find here this body of my countrymen, so worthy, so estimable, so high in reputation, so well fitted to maintain high, pure, and unsullied, the standard of the United States of America.

To this address may be added a few of the words of the greeting spoken by the President of the American Society of the River Plate, Mr. FRANCIS B. PURDIE:

This society will not arouse antagonism in the mind of any man. It is an organization framed in the spirit of our beloved LINCOLN, "with malice toward none." It has no political aim or purpose. It plots for nothing but the well-being of all, and wishes for nothing less than the prosperity of the home land and the land of our residence. Its members are imbued with that spirit which is the characteristic American attitude toward all nations and peoples, the spirit of "live and let live." I speak for Americans when I say that in the Argentine Republic we have found a home where absolute freedom is ours—freedom in every walk in life; freedom for conscience, and freedom to have our being as God and our own wills may lead us.

PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE

PREPARATIONS are already being made for the Fourth International Conference of the American Republics to be held in 1910 in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. Under a resolution adopted by the Third Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, the Governing Board of the Bureau of American Republics at Washington was empowered to choose the time and place and also to prepare a programme of the coming conference.

The city of Buenos Aires and the year 1910—the exact date to be chosen hereafter—were designated in January a year ago as the time and place for holding the conference. At the January, 1909, regular meeting of the Governing Board a committee, consisting of the Secretary of State of the United States, Chairman, and the diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Mexico, Costa Rica, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Peru, and Chile was chosen to draft a tentative programme of work for the conference. This committee has held several meetings and has considered a variety of subjects for inclusion in the programme. These suggestions came from various sources; among others from the Pan-American Committee of the United States, of which the Secretary of State is honorary president, William I. Buchanan, Chairman, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and John Barrett, Secretary, which last suggestions were submitted to the Programme Committee through the Secretary of State.

The result of these deliberations has been the formation of a tentative programme. This programme is not yet adopted by the Governing Board, and will not be until it has been submitted to all the Governments forming the International Union of American Republics, through their representatives in Washington, and has been approved by these Governments. It is expected that suggestions will be received either as to new subjects to be included or as to the exclusion or modification of the subjects at present included. In other words, this first draft of the programme is simply tentative and not

binding upon the Governing Board or any member thereof. The programme is as follows:

PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

I. Conventions and Resolutions of the Third Pan-American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906.

Report to be submitted by each delegation on the action of the respective governments on these conventions and resolutions.

II. Pan-American Committees.

Reports to be submitted on the results accomplished by the committees appointed under the Rio resolution and consideration of extension of their functions.

III. The International Bureau of the American Republics.

(*a*) Consideration of the report of the Director.

(*b*) Organization of the Bureau of the American Republics.

(*c*) Suitable action on the generous gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, which has made possible the construction of a new building.

(*d*) Resolution requesting each country to place in the building a statue or portrait of a national hero or historical personage.

(*e*) Franking privilege for the correspondence and publications of the Bureau.

(*f*) Resolutions recommending to the governments represented in the International Union to provide the Columbus Memorial Library, with duplicate copies of all statutes, decrees, and other official publications.

(*g*) Exchange of official publications.

IV. Codes of Public and Private International Law.

Consideration of any report or action of the International Commission of Jurists.

V. Pan-American Railway.

Report on progress that has been made since the Rio Conference, and consideration of the possibility of joint action to secure the completion of the system.

VI. Postal Rates and Parcels Post.

Convention providing for the reduction of postal rates and the establishment of parcels post.

VII. Uniformity in Census and Commercial Statistics.

Conventions providing for—

(*a*) Agreement as to the date upon which the census is to be taken in the several republics represented in the International Union.

(*b*) Uniformity of the schedules in the taking of the census and other statistics.

(*c*) Uniformity of classification in the compilation of commercial statistics.

VIII. Uniformity in Customs Regulations and Consular Documents.

Conventions providing for the simplification and coordination of customs regulations, and the establishment of greater uniformity in consular documents.

IX. Establishment of More Rapid Steamship Communication Between the Republics Represented in the International Union.

(*a*) Consideration of the conditions under which more rapid steamship communication can be secured.

(*b*) Appointment of a permanent Pan-American Commission on Navigation.

X. Supervision of the Food Supply.

(*a*) Uniformity of regulations for the inspection, immediately prior to shipment, of live stock intended for export.

(*b*) Uniformity of sanitary regulations in the preparation of refrigerated meats, canned goods, and other foodstuffs.

XI. Sanitary Police and Quarantine.

Consideration of the recommendations of the International Sanitary Congress of Mexico, held in December, 1907, and of the Congress of San Jose, Costa Rica, to be held in December, 1909, and of such additional recommendations as will tend to the elimination of preventable diseases.

XII. Monetary Systems and Fluctuations in Exchange.

Consideration of measures looking to the—

(*a*) Establishment of greater stability in commercial relations.

(*b*) Establishment of a more uniform monetary standard.

XIII. Conservation of Natural Resources.

Convention providing for the appointment of an international commission to consider the possibility of united action for the conservation of natural resources.

XIV. Wireless Telegraphy and Aerial Navigation.

Preliminary consideration of possible international regulations which may be required to govern these new modes of communication and travel.

XV. Pan-American Scientific Congress.

Consideration of the resolution of the Pan-American Scientific Congress and of the possibility of securing closer cooperation between the Scientific Congress and the Pan-American Conferences.

XVI. Patents, Trade-Marks, and Copyright.

Further consideration of any action that may be taken.

XVII. Foreign Immigration.

XVIII. Practice of the Learned Professions.

XIX. Naturalization.

XX. Neutrality in Case of Civil War.

XXI. Uniformity of Regulations for Protection Against Anarchists.

XXII. Future Conferences.

AUTOMOBILES IN LATIN AMERICA

THE great interest taken in the development of a traffic in automobiles throughout Latin America has led to the preparation of lengthy reports on the subject by the various consular officers of the United States, the bulk of which are filed for the benefit of manufacturers and exporters in the International Bureau of the American Republics, as well as in the Department of State, upon whose instructions they were prepared.

THE AUTOMOBILE IN URUGUAY.

The French car predominates in Uruguay, as in Brazil, Argentina, and other South American Republics. Well paved streets and suburban roads in and around Montevideo make motoring a popular pastime.

On the trade lists of the United States, exports of automobiles in 1908 to Mexico and South America suffered the decline inevitable in the disturbed condition of public markets, the figures for Mexican shipments being $312,603 as compared with $629,807 in the preceding year. For South America as a whole the same state existed in regard to this trade, the values decreasing to $126,285 against $244,466 in

1907. It is, however, to be noted that the 1907 figures exceeded those of 1906 by over $75,000.

In many of the South American cities cars of splendid quality and appearance are to be seen, mostly of French manufacture, and realizing the importance of the market, British dealers are making an effort to secure the bulk of automobile trade.

THE TOURING CAR IN CUBA.

Not only do the roads in the immediate vicinity of the large cities in Cuba afford an impetus for automobiling, but intercity connections over macadamized highways are fast becoming a universal reality. The Government has drawn plans for the repair and construction of some 1,500 miles of roads.

Roads suitable for automobiling are found in most of the important cities of Latin America and their environs, while many are being specially built and opened for this kind of transport.

In the Argentine Republic, such cities as Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Bahia Blanca are provided with excellent roads and avenues, and a road now in course of construction is to connect the principal coast towns in Buenos Aires Province, which when completed will be 95

miles in length. Furthermore a large number of new roads were provided for in the new Mitre railway law operative in the Republic.

In Mexico, Panama, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, and other countries of Latin America road building is occupying the attention of the Government, while in Peru a highway between Paucartambo and the Madre de Dios River, a distance of 225 miles, is under construction at an estimated cost of £34,000, and in northern Peru a road 373 miles long is being built. In this country, by a law of December 11, 1906, the whole male population has been drafted for work on the highways, no money being accepted in lieu of labor, though a substitute workman may be employed.

At the close of 1907 there were in Buenos Aires 969 private cars, 277 taxicabs, and 158 other motor vehicles, most of them (95 per cent) being of French make. Since then the number has greatly increased, 1,695 motors being reported at the close of 1908.

Brazil is a good market for large, reliable cars, the chief business of American salesmen being done in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Some of the best roads of the country are in Rio Grande do Sul, and the Government has granted concessions to syndicates to place lines of automobiles in service between certain cities not served by railroads. In 1907, according to a British consular report, Brazil imported 366 cars, of which 230 were from France, 54 from the United States, 28 from Germany, and 22 from Great Britain. In March, 1908, the total number of cars running in Rio de Janeiro was 415, of which 30 per cent were traffic cars, while at the same time São Paulo had about 100.

In the matter of duties and charges it is stated that in the Argentine Republic the customs duty on imported motor cars is 10 per cent of the declared value, the duty on motor accessories being 10 per cent on the customs value. In Brazil the duty on motor cars (carriages or boats) for the transportation of passengers or cargo is 7 per cent ad valorem and on trucks, fitted up or in pieces with motor and all appurtenances excepting body of carriage, 5 per cent ad valorem, while motor cars (carriages or boats), the fuel for which is pure alcohol, are also charged 5 per cent ad valorem. In Uruguay 10 per cent is charged on the value. In Costa Rica the duty is charged on the gross weight at the rate of 33 centimos of the gold colon (about 20 cents) per kilogram. In Honduras the import duty on motor cars is 2 cents per pound, and in Colombia it is 3 cents gold per kilogram.

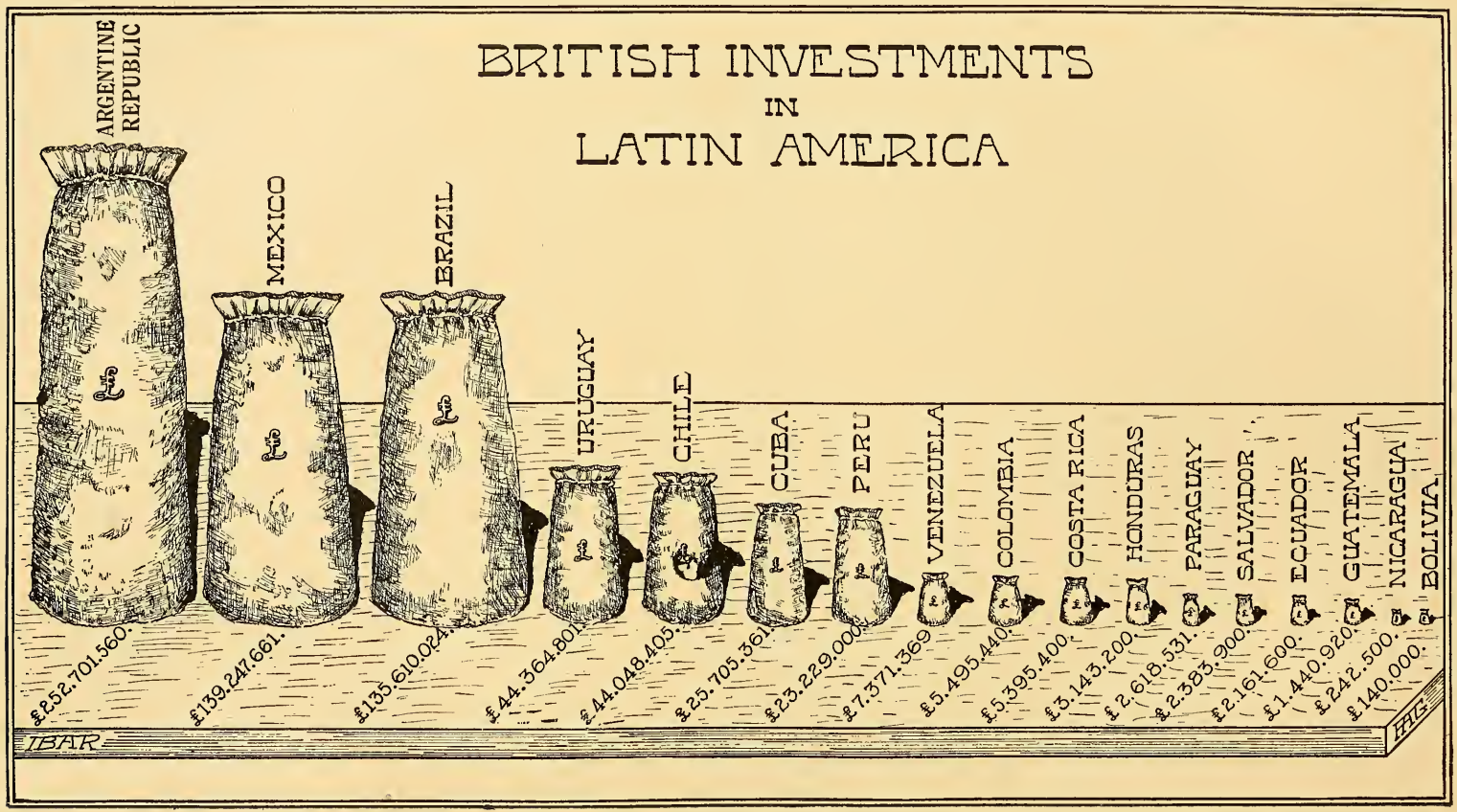
In Chile, on all carriages, cars, or trolleys, in bulk or in pieces, whether automobiles or not, the charge is 60 per cent on the invoice price, and in Nicaragua it is 40 centavos gold per kilogram. In Mexico import charges vary greatly according to the size and character of finish given the car or carriage, and no duty is collected in Bolivia or Paraguay.

BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA

A COMPILATION of statistics dealing with British capital invested in Latin America made by the "South American Journal" shows a total of £716,113,124, of which £310,968,534 represent government and municipal bonds, £287,641,655 railways, and £96,689,482 miscellaneous business enterprises other than banks in which £20,813,124 are placed.

The distribution of these sums among the various countries is given as follows:

Country.	Bonds, etc.	Railways.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Argentine Republic	£74,384,153	£153,191,058	£25,125,809	£252,701,560
Mexico	70,321,340	54,415,580	14,510,741	139,247,661
Brazil	95,095,132	20,474,374	20,040,518	135,610,024
Uruguay	27,528,257	12,699,452	4,137,092	44,364,801
Chile	20,402,512	14,881,060	8,764,833	44,048,405
Cuba	7,000,000	18,139,161	566,200	25,705,361
Peru	.....	800,000	22,229,000	23,229,000
Venezuela	4,876,080	1,520,000	975,289	7,371,369
Colombia	2,687,800	2,807,640	.....	5,495,440
Costa Rica	2,000,000	3,395,400	.....	5,395,400
Honduras	3,143,200	.....	.....	3,143,200
Paraguay	846,100	1,772,430	.....	2,618,530
Salvador	1,000,000	1,383,900	.....	2,383,900
Ecuador	.....	2,161,600	.....	2,161,600
Guatemala	1,440,920	.....	.....	1,440,920
Nicaragua	242,500	.....	.....	242,500
Bolivia	.....	.....	140,000	140,000


BRITISH INVESTMENTS
IN
LATIN AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
£252.701.560.
MEXICO
£139.247.661.
BRAZIL
£135.610.024.
URUGUAY
£44.364.801.
CHILE
£44.048.405.
CUBA
£25.705.361.
PERU
£23.229.000.
VENEZUELA
£7.371.369
COLOMBIA
£5.495.440.
COSTA RICA
£5.395.400.
HONDURAS
£3.143.200.
PARAGUAY
£2.618.531.
SALVADOR
£2.383.900.
ECUADOR
£2.161.600.
GUATEMALA
£1.440.920.
NICARAGUA
£242.500.
BOLIVIA
£140.000.
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THE STUDY OF ENGLISH IN THE SCHOOLS OF GUATEMALA

HON. WILLIAM HEIMKÉ, the United States Minister to Guatemala, in a letter to the State Department under date of February 22, conveys the interesting news that President MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, of Guatemala, has issued a decree making the study of the English language compulsory in the primary schools of the Republic. As this action on the part of the Executive of one of the prominent Central American countries is sure to attract general attention, there is given below the letter of the United States Minister and a copy of the presidential decree as published in "*El Guatemalteco*," the official journal of the country, for February 20, 1909:

No. 159.] AMERICAN LEGATION,
Guatemala, February 22, 1909.

HON. ROBERT BACON,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: It is very pleasing to me to transmit herewith a clipping from "*El Guatemalteco*," the official organ of the Government of Guatemala, together with a translation of the clipping, publishing a decree issued by President MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, under date of the 15th instant, relating to the compulsory study of the English language in the primary schools of the Republic.

The Minister of Public Instruction came to the Legation to-day, with the compliments of the President, to call my special attention to this decree and to the desire of that Executive to impress upon the young student the usefulness of our language and to the importance and necessity of learning the same; and in thanking Minister MENDEZ for his courtesy in thus bringing the matter to my attention I informed him that I considered it of sufficient importance to send a copy and translation of the President's decree to my Government as showing our appreciation of his well-known unceasing endeavor for the expansion of learning among the youth of the country, since intellectual advancement exerted a strong influence on good citizenship.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. HEIMKÉ.

PALACE OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER,
Guatemala, February 15, 1909.

With the desire ever to expand the horizon of studious youth, and in view of the importance assumed by modern languages as a channel for the acquisition

of knowledge, especially amongst the people of Guatemala in their privileged situation in the modern world and through the advantages offered by its inter-oceanic railway,

The Constitutional President of the Republic decrees:

That from the beginning of the present year the practical study of English be compulsory in the primary schools, and that from the beginning of the ensuing year it will be required that the aspirant for the degree in Science and Letters, as also in obtaining the title of Teacher, he speak that language and translate French correctly.

Let it be communicated.

ESTRADA C.

The Secretary of State in the Department of Public Works and charged with the Department of Public Education.

JOAQUIN MENDEZ.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MARCH 22.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		
National finances	Jan. 6	Alban G. Snyder, Consul-General, Buenos Aires.
Arrival of vessels at Buenos Aires, 1908	Jan. 14	Do.
Wool shipments from Rio de la Plata from October 1 to December 31, 1908.	Jan. 29	Do.
BRAZIL.		
Subsidy for growing wheat	Jan. 13	George E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
Details of budget for 1909	Jan. 14	Do.
International Hygiene Exposition	Jan. 15	Do.
Railway strike	...do...	George A. Chamberlain, Consul, Pernambuco.
Propaganda for American products	Jan. 19	J. W. O'Hara, Consul, Santos.
Exports from Bahia to the United States, 1908, 1907, and 1908.	Jan. 20	Pierre Paul Demers, Consul, Bahia.
Trade of Santos—São Paulo district, 1908	Jan. 22	George E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
European-South American shipping	Jan. 27	Do.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States in 1908.	Jan. 28	Do.
Shipments of crude rubber from the Para district	Jan. 29	George H. Pickerell, Consul, Para.
Foreign trade in 1908	Feb. 1	George E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
CHILE.		
Exposition of American goods at Santiago	Jan. 26	Alfred A. Winslow, Consul, Valparaiso.
Manufacturing in the Republic	...do...	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Concrete stone and machinery	Dec. 15	Jay White, Consul-General, Bogota.
Hot springs in the Republic	Dec. 26	Do.
American publications	Dec. 27	Do.
Construction, repair, and administration of roads.	Dec. 29	Do.
Public lands and national forests	...do...	Do.
Railway and shipping tariffs	Dec. 30	Do.
Motor boats	Dec. 31	Do.
The Muza emerald mines, and contract for sale of emeralds for account of Colombia—economic conditions improving.	Jan. 16	Isaac A. Manning, Consul, Cartagena.
Commercial travelers necessary elements in foreign trades.	Jan. 26	Do.
Entry of firearms, ammunition, etc., into the Republic.	...do...	Charles C. Eberhardt, Consul, Barranquilla.
Importations of machinery	Jan. 29	Do.
Imports and exports of the Republic in 1908	Feb. 23	Isaac A. Manning, Consul, Cartagena.
COSTA RICA.		
Exports from San Jose and Puntarenas to the United States in 1908.	Feb. 8	John C. Caldwell, Consul, San Jose.
CUBA.		
Prospective sugar output in 1909	Feb. 12	James L. Rodgers, Consul-General, Habana.
Sugar refining	Mar. 1	Do.
Sugar and tobacco crops of 1909	Mar. 5	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Need of a bank in the Puerto Plata district	Feb. 16	Ralph J. Totten, Consul, Puerto Plata.
Wine imported into the Republic	Feb. 17	Do.
MEXICO.		
Mail-order trade	Jan. 12	Thomas W. Voetter, Consul, Saltillo.
Educational works, dictionaries, school books, etc.	Jan. 30	William W. Canada, Consul, Veracruz.

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MARCH 22—Continued.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
MEXICO—continued.		
Coal industry	Jan. 30	Clarence A. Miller, Consul, Matamoros.
Complaints of Mexican wheat buyers against American grain and wheat dealers—a probable factor in the increase of the Mexican-Canadian wheat trade.	Feb. 3	Do.
Commerce and industries of the Matamoros district in 1908.	...do.....	Do.
Salt deposits	Feb. 9	C. Piquette Mitchel, Vice and Deputy Consul-General, Mexico.
Sales of lumber in Mexico City, prices, etc.	Feb. 11	Do.
Palm-oil machinery	Feb. 13	Do.
Escoba fiber	...do.....	Arminius T. Haeberle, Consul, Manzanillo.
Notes: Project for construction of a railroad between Monclova, Coahuila, and Chihuahua; general rules for the application of the tariff; a merchant of Saltillo suggests that a factory for the manufacture of clothing would be a good investment for American capital; inauguration of new normal school building at Saltillo.	Feb. 15	Thomas W. Voetter, Consul, Saltillo.
Orange growing	Feb. 20	Clarence A. Miller, Consul, Matamoros.
Summary of annual statement of the Mexican Central Railway.	...do.....	Do.
Wax from the candelilla—Mexico's newest industry.	...do.....	Do.
Automobiles in Chihuahua	...do.....	Lewis A. Martin, Consul, Chihuahua.
Supplemental report on candelilla	Mar. 4	Clarence A. Miller, Consul, Matamaros.
Agricultural production of the State of Tamaulipas compared with agricultural production of Mexico—both for the year 1905.	...do.....	Do.
NICARAGUA.		
"Commercial Index" of western Nicaragua for 1909.	Feb. 4	Jose de Olivares, Consul, Managua.
New customs law	...do.....	Do.
Commerce and industries of Cape Gracias à Dios district.	Feb. 15	Edwin W. Trimmer, Consul, Cape Gracias à Dios.
PANAMA.		
Gold-mining properties in the consular district of Santiago de Veraguas.	Feb. 2	Nathaniel I. Hill, Consular Agent, Santiago.
PARAGUAY.		
Foreign corporations doing business in the Republic.	Dec. 29	Edward J. Norton, Consul, Asuncion.
Tobacco in the Republic	Dec. 30	Do.
Prepared roofing	...do.....	Do.
URUGUAY.		
New steamship communication between Montevideo and San Francisco.	Jan. 9	F. W. Goding, Consul, Montevideo.
Installation of a siren and wireless telegraph station on Lobos Island.	Jan. 12	Do.
Commercial education in the Republic	Jan. 23	Charles Lyon Chandler, Vice and Deputy Consul, Montevideo.
VENEZUELA.		
Decree modifying the tariff law	Jan. 15	James W. Johnson, Consul, Puerto Cabello.
Commerce and industries of the Puerto Cabello district in 1908.	Feb. 25	Do.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BUDGET PROVISIONS FOR 1909.

As definitely sanctioned by the National Congress, the budget of the Argentine Government covering the year 1909 provides for expenditures of $25,907,777 gold and $198,344,400 paper, with estimated revenues of $67,820,433 gold and $100,639,516 paper.

Appropriations made cover the following items: Congress, $4,206,600 currency; ministry of the interior, $28,069,960 currency; foreign office, $997,541 gold and $1,953,460 paper; ministry of finance, $13,678,422 paper; public debt and sundries, $23,369,492 gold and $18,845,488 paper; ministry of justice and education, $33,917,296 paper; ministry of war, $22,576,274 paper; ministry of marine, $15,144 gold and $16,453,476 paper; ministry of agriculture, $5,821,141; pensions, $8,673,615 paper; renewal of army and navy material, $15,000,000 paper; centenary celebration, $3,000,000 paper.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS 1907–8.

In 1907 the banks of the Argentine Republic had on deposit $29,028,792 gold, as compared with $26,474,471 gold in 1908, and $729,328,111 national money in 1907, as compared with $809,323,321 national money in 1908.

The funds on hand in gold in the government conversion office at the end of 1908 amounted to $126,482,515.76, as compared with $105,113,871.50 on hand at the close of 1907, or an increase in 1908 of $21,368,644.26. The government conversion office (*caja de conversion*) is an institution established for the redemption or exchange of paper money for gold at a fixed rate of exchange.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AND REVENUES DURING 1908.

The Minister of Finance of the Argentine Republic has just issued a statement showing the receipts of the Treasury during the year 1908, which show a total of $68,149,826.54 gold and $99,572,953.14 paper, the former being derived from customs receipts and the latter from internal-revenue taxes.

The import duties form the largest item of the former, amounting to $56,992,194.74 gold, the balance being made up by port and wharfage dues, light-house dues, storage and hoisting charges, consular fees, etc.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS IN 1908.

At the close of 1908 there were 2,252 postal and telegraph offices in the Argentine Republic. The Argentine post-offices handled in

STATUE OF VALENTIN ALSINA, BUENOS AIRES.

This distinguished Argentine statesman, jurist, and writer was born in Buenos Aires in 1802 and died in 1869. He was governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, and his literary and legal works are highly prized by the Argentine press and bar, among them being a compilation of the penal code of the Republic and a treatise on the Falkland Islands. Valentin Alsina was the father of the celebrated Argentine patriot Adolfo Alsina.

RIVER AND TUNNEL NORTHEAST OF CORDOBA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Cordoba, capital of the province of the same name, is situated in a beautiful valley on the Primero River, 387 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, in one of the most fertile and picturesque portions of the Argentine Republic. Rail communication is had to the north with Bolivia, and a large commerce is carried on in hides and wool.

1908 mail matter aggregating 668,124,127 pieces, or 7 per cent more than that handled in 1907. The length of the telegraph system of the Government in 1908 was 25,262 kilometers, and the number of postal and telegraph employees in the service was 9,457. The revenues derived from this service in 1908 amounted to $10,805,128.18, of which $8,328,988.97 corresponded to the postal service. The increase in the receipts of 1908, as compared with those of 1907, was 9.8 per cent.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS DURING 1908.

According to a statement published by the Government of the Argentine Republic, the total amount of wheat exported during the year 1908 amounted to 3,636,294 tons, showing an increase of 955,492 tons over the year 1907, while the corn exported amounted to 1,711,804 tons, being 455,492 tons greater than the year previous, and the flax exports were 1,055,650 tons, or 291,914 tons more than during the year 1907. Wool exports increased 20,728 tons, the total shipments for 1908 amounting to 175,538 tons, while chilled and frozen beef reached the total of 180,915 tons, showing an increase of 42,593 tons over 1907. Jerked beef shows a decrease of 3,999 tons, amounting to only 6,650 tons in 1908, as does also the export of hay, which amounted to only 32,078, showing a decrease of 14,799. Both quebracho wood and quebracho extract show an increase, the exports of the former amounting to 254,571 tons and of the latter to 48,162 tons, the increase over 1907 amounting to 8,057 and 19,967 tons, respectively.

Exports of frozen sheep were 9,061 tons greater than in 1907, amounting to 78,841 tons, while sheepskins increased by 2,021 tons, amounting to 26,376 tons in the year 1908. Of ox and cow hides there were 64,516 tons exported, being 10,141 tons more than in 1907, while the butter exported amounted to 3,550 tons, or 515 tons more than the year previous.

The largest percentage of increase is shown in the exportation of oats, of which there were 440,041 tons exported, as against only 143,566 tons in the year 1907, or an increase of 296,475 tons. This is accounted for by the fact that the United States of America was a large importer of Argentine oats, owing to the shortage of the crop in the latter country.

Wheat flour shows the largest percentage of decrease, there being exported only 113,500 tons during the year 1908, as against 127,499 tons in the year 1907, a decrease of 13,999 tons.

TRAFFIC IN BUENOS AIRES DURING 1908.

In an interesting report which the director of the Buenos Aires traffic office has submitted to the inspector-general it is pointed out that mechanical traction is gradually displacing traction by animals,

not only in the street car service, but also with all other vehicles of transportation, both public and private. The director adds that this change should be encouraged as much as possible, as it tends to increase not only the efficiency of the vehicles, but makes it easier to enforce cleanliness and better hygiene.

On December 31, 1908, there were 25,842 vehicles of various kinds in circulation on the streets of Buenos Aires, of which there were 2,537 private carriages, 2,453 livery-stable carriages, and 2,527 public cabs, (the so-called "coches de plaza," which circulate freely through the city and are available at any time or place). Of automobiles there were 1,344 private, 172 garage, 104 freight, and 75 taxicabs.

There are 7 street railway companies in Buenos Aires, having a total mileage of 608 kilometers, or 378 miles, employing 5,778 hands, and having 1,655 cars in service. These companies effected 4,672,545 trips during the year, the gross income being $25,229,266, Argentine paper pesos. The following are the street railway companies operating at present in the city of Buenos Aires: Compañia de Tranvias Anglo-Argentino, Compañia de Tranvias La Capital, Compañia de Tranvias Metropolitano, Compañia de Tranvias Gran Nacional, Compañia de Tranvias Lacroze, Compañia de Tranvias Electricos del Sur, and Compañia de Tranvias Ciudad de Buenos Aires.

The Anglo-Argentino is the largest company, with a total extension of 304 kilometers, or 189 miles, being almost one-half of the total mileage. The majority of street railways are now electrified, with thoroughly modern, up-to-date cars, some of them equipped with fans, electric buttons, heaters, and other conveniences.

IMMIGRATION IN 1908.

The immigration bureau of the Argentine Department of Agriculture reports the number of immigrants arriving in the Republic during 1908 as 255,710. This is 3,174 in excess of the previous record year, 1906, when 252,536 arrivals were reported.

Nearly half the immigrants were of Spanish nationality, 125,497 being included in that classification, while Italians to the number of 93,479 ranked next.

Farmers to the number of 76,898 and laborers numbering 53,398 formed the two leading classes of industrial workmen.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY EXHIBITION IN 1910.

The holding of an international railway exhibit in Buenos Aires during the summer of 1910, in connection with the centennial celebration of the independence of the Argentine Republic, has received the sanction of the Government, and a circular has been issued by the committee in charge of the project inviting the participation of the civilized world.

Opportunity is offered for an exhibit of everything connected with transport by land, while as an indication of the ready market to be found for railway inventions and applications in the Republic, the circular states that the country possesses 25,000 kilometers of railway which before the passing of another generation will have reached at least 100,000 kilometers, to which must be added 1,000 kilometers of electric lines. Furthermore there are within the Republic over 3,000,000 square kilometers of fertile territory, whose produce in 1908 gave rise to an international trade worth nearly $650,000,000, of which nearly $100,000,000 represents the trade balance in favor of exports.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS OF BUENOS AIRES.

Property sales in Buenos Aires during 1908 were recorded to the value of $187,623,241 national currency, as compared with $177,255,932 in 1907 and $211,729,809 in the preceding year. The highest average price per meter was attained in December, rising to $19.79, against $4.32 in May.

Mortgage transactions covered 6,577 properties, comprising 3,844,059 square meters, on which loans to the amount of $84,493,579 national currency were raised.

The tramway companies report 255,071,846 passengers transported during the year, with receipts amounting to $25,229,266 national currency.

The population at the close of the year is given as 1,189,180, an increase of 59,894 during the preceding twelve months.

Fire losses are recorded as $2,800,000, against more than $5,225,000 in 1907.

The effective lighting of the city is indicated by the report of the German electric company, indicating an output of 28,105,003 kilowatts of current, while the three gas companies supplied for private use over 37,000,000 cubic meters of gas and for public lighting nearly 7,750,000 cubic meters.

The public lighting of the city comprised a total of 27,386 lights with 2,470,858 candlepower, embracing 18,492 incandescent gas lamps, 6,053 kerosene lamps, 1,800 alcohol, and 1,041 arc lamps, the number increasing during the year by 18 per cent and the candlepower by 28 per cent.

For the last quarter of 1908, the German electric company deposited with the municipality the sum of $181,245, being the 6 per cent tax on its revenue for the period.

ESTIMATE OF CEREAL PRODUCTION FOR 1909.

The estimated value of the wheat, flax, and oat crops for the agricultural year 1908–9 is $857,210,000 national money, and the estimated production, in tons, is as follows: Wheat, 4,650,000; flax, 1,086,000; and oats, 850,000.

SHIPMENTS OF HIDES IN 1908.

During 1908 the number of ox and horse hides shipped from the Argentine Republic totaled 4,379,087, as compared with 3,941,234 in the previous year, while sheepskins to the amount of 76,371 bales were sent abroad, against 59,260 in 1907.

Of the hides, the United States was the principal buyer, taking 1,466,143, against 1,200,696 sent to Germany and 654,716 to Italy, while France took the bulk, or 55,262 bales, of the sheepskins, the United States following with 7,669.

RAILWAYS IN 1907.

According to the official report just published by the railways division of the Department of Public Works of the Argentine Republic, there were 22,125 kilometers (13,746 miles) of railways (not including street railways) open to the public on December 31, 1907. These were operated by 21 companies, while on December 31, 1906, there were 22 companies operating only 20,557 kilometers (12,772 miles), thus showing an increase of 974 miles in the total length of the railways and a decrease of 1 in the number of operating companies. This is explained by the fact that the Argentine Eastern and the Argentine Northeastern Railway companies have combined and formed one company only.

The Argentine Government owns and operates 2,959 kilometers (1,838 miles) of the total, the balance, 19,166 kilometers (11,908 miles), being owned by private corporations, mostly British companies, having their head offices in London, although Belgian and French capitalists have lately acquired some valuable railway concessions from the Argentine Government.

Three different gauges are used, viz, 1, 1.435, and 1.676 meters, being equal to 39.37, 56.50, and 66 inches, respectively, while the sleepers used are mostly of hardwood, the Argentine quebracho wood furnishing an excellent material for that purpose.

The total number of passengers transported during the year was 41,784,238 and the freight carried amounted to 27,929,011 tons, 26 per cent of which, or 7,285,036 tons, were cereals.

During the year 1907 the total receipts of the Argentine railways amounted to $87,970,346 gold and the total expenditures were $54,219,457 gold, leaving a net gain of $33,750,889 gold, 1 Argentine gold *peso* being equal to $0.965 United States currency. The total amount of capital invested in railways was as follows:

	Pesos gold.
Government property	77, 590, 000
Private property	871, 481, 397
Total	949, 071, 397

thus showing a total investment of more than $900,000,000, nearly two-thirds of which, or over $800,000,000, being represented by British capital, which is an eloquent proof of the confidence of European capitalists in the future and progress of the Argentine Republic.

BOLIVIA

NEW STAMP LAW.

The new stamp law of the Republic of Bolivia, promulgated December 4, 1908, provides 12 classes of stamped paper ranging in value from 5 centavos to 100 centavos (2 to 40 cents) per sheet, and 11 denominations of document stamps varying in value from 1 centavo to 100 centavos (0.004 to 40 cents). The law consist of 36 articles, and prescribes in detail the various uses of the different classes of stamped paper and stamps.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

The formalities and expenses incident to the registration of trade-marks in Bolivia embrace the cost of registration and payment of government taxes for ten years, 66 *bolivianos;* agents' fees, 45 *bolivianos;* and consular fees, about 13 *bolivianos;* making a total of 124 *bolivianos*, equivalent to about $47.50.

The documents usually cover ten years, but any period desired may be specified.

BRAZIL

CUSTOMS PROVISIONS OF THE BUDGET.

In accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Brazilian budget for 1909 the Executive is authorized:

To collect import taxes at the rate of 35 per cent or 50 per cent gold and 50 per cent or 65 per cent paper, in accordance with the provisions of article 2, No. 3, letters a and b, of law 1452 of December 30, 1905. A quota of 5 per cent gold on the total import taxes shall be applied to the redemption fund; a quota of 20 per cent gold shall be applied to expenditure in gold, and the remainder shall be converted into paper to meet expenditure in that medium. The 50 per cent gold tax shall be collected so long as exchange remains above 15

pence per milreis for thirty consecutive days, and shall only cease to be collected if it continues below that figure for a like period. To regulate this, the average exchange for thirty days will be taken. If exchange declines to 15 pence or below, the import tax on merchandise will be collected at the rate of 65 per cent in paper and 35 per cent in gold.

To recover up to 2 per cent gold on the official value of imports (with certain specified exceptions) at the port of Rio de Janeiro and the custom-houses of Rio Grande do Sul, Victoria, Bahia, Recife, and Belem, the moneys to be employed for the construction of harbor works undertaken by the Union or by concessionaires. Also, for the same purpose, to recover 1 to 5 reis per kilo on merchandise loaded or discharged at other ports according to value, destination, or origin.

To modify the import dues and even to grant free entry for such time as may be deemed advisable to articles coming from abroad which can compete with similar goods produced in the country.

To grant exemption from duties to the following:

1. To agricultural implements and machinery for the preparation and manufacture of rubber, as well as to appliances for the manufacture of dairy produce, when imported directly by the farmers or manufacturers themselves, and machinery and appliances for the installation of jerked-beef plants and for the manufacture of the refuse of the sugar cane, as well as such chemicals as are required for their preparation, paying 5 per cent registration fee.

2. To drugs and instruments imported by societies for the prevention of tuberculosis, by the Society for the Protection of Childern in Rio de Janeiro, and by the Dispensary of St. Vincent de Paul in the capital.

3. To seeds and live plants and to fine specimens of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and swine for breeding purposes.

4. To silkworm eggs and to swarms of bees and their hives, as well as to all appliances used in apiculture and to utensils for storing honey when imported by professional bee farmers.

5. To materials imported for the construction of sugar factories, as well as for the construction or extension of plantation railways and the construction of port works by concession to private individuals, on which goods a registration fee of 5 per cent shall be paid. The same provisions are applicable to material imported for the purpose of river navigation by agricultural and industrial undertakings.

6. To stamped tin plates and their accessories for the manufacture of tins for butter, lard, and bacon, when imported direct by the producers, a registration fee of 5 per cent being decreed.

7. To material imported by private individuals or companies who propose to establish factories for the preservation of fish, shellfish, vegetables, and fruits, and to develop the rational and economical

cultivation of coffee, cacao, tobacco, cotton, sugar, rice, barley, alfalfa, wheat, and textiles, and to prepare the same for market in properly equipped factories. To stimulate these native industries the executive shall arrange with the railways of the Union and the navigation companies receiving a subsidy or other state aid for a reasonable reduction in the freight rates on articles produced at such establishments.

8. To machinery and tools imported by the States, municipalities, and individuals for the culture of silk, provided that in the spinning and weaving only native cocoons are used.

9. When solicited by governments of States, municipalities, and the Federal District, after payment of a registration fee of 5 per cent, to materials imported for various works undertaken by the administration itself or by contract for the purposes of sanitation and the improvement of cities or water supplies; to metal goods for drainage purposes; to material for paving, stone-breaking machinery, motors and steam rollers for macadamizing roads; to material for the improvement and maintenance of ports and harbors; construction of furnaces for the incineration of garbage; bridges, lighting plants, steam and electric railways, as well as to all material for the generation of power for the same; to materials for analytical laboratories; to materials for prisons and reformatories; to animals and materials for the use of the police force and fire brigade; to furniture for schools imported by the state governments or municipalities, which shall be exempt from all custom-house dues, warehouse dues, etc., and shall only pay 1 per cent registration fee; also to materials for port service and dredging of shallows and channels.

10. To pipes and material required for the drainage service in the States of Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Pernambuco, Santa Catharina, Amazonas, Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, the city of Nictheroy, the State of Rio de Janeiro, and the capitals of the States of Parahyba and Espirito Santo.

11. To all machinery for waterworks of any kind, including motors for same, and windmills, tubular wells, pumps, and conduit pipes and all accessories needed for waterworks in the different districts of the State of Ceara and other States subject to drought, imported for the public service. The same favor will be granted to private individuals importing said materials at their own expense and for personal use in said States. Exemption from duties and from registration fees must be requested by the municipalities interested from the minister of finance.

12. To carburetors, stoves, heating utensils, lamps, and all contrivances requiring the use of pure alcohol, carbonized or denatured. On these goods a registration fee of 10 per cent must be paid.

13. To animals destined for zoological gardens and for zootechnical and scientific purposes.

14. To articles imported by the governments of the various States for colonizing purposes and for the civilization of the Indians.

15. To appliances, machinery, and agricultural implements imported for use on fazendas and on the experimental farms established by the various States.

16. To small bitumen plates and glass balls for targets imported by rifle clubs, as well as cartridges to be used by the said clubs, a registration fee of 2 per cent to be paid on these goods.

17. To casks and barrels, new and unmounted, for wine grown in the country, imported by agricultural syndicates or other producers and by jerked-beef plants for tallow and grease.

18. To machinery and accessories for the establishment of wrought iron and cement foundries and works.

19. To material imported by private individuals or societies who propose to erect in the capital and in cities whose population exceeds 50,000, model workmen's dwelling houses, on condition that said individuals or societies undertake in a contract to be signed in the National Treasury to let such houses at moderate rents, in accordance with the conditions and schedules fixed by the Government, which shall also exercise strict supervision of all the conditions of this concession.

20. To material imported by the military and naval clubs for the construction of club houses in the Avenida Central.

21. To material imported by the school of engineering at Porto Alegre for the construction of school buildings.

22. To material and other articles intended for the installation of hotels covered by the decree of December 23, 1907; the same privilege to be extended to similar establishments in the States, the plans of which shall be submitted to the Federal Government for approval.

23. To the marble intended for the monument commemorative of the fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil erected at Nictheroy by the Salesian Fathers.

24. To pulverizers and sulphur sprinklers, to powdered sulphur, to sulphate of copper, and to prepared salts of copper when intended for the vine-growing industry and imported by vine growers or agricultural syndicates.

Authority is also granted the executive to adopt a sliding scale for rubber exported from the Acre, based on the price of the article and on which actual duties may be reduced to 14 per cent in favor of the producers, who may form a syndicate, in accordance with the law of January 6, 1903.

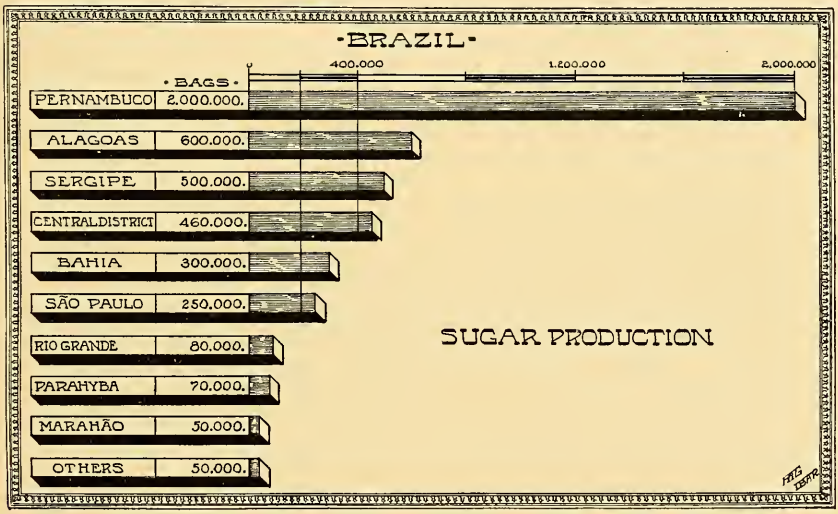
Free entry through the customs is also granted to cattle, horses, asses, sheep, and goats imported for breeding purposes, the executive

being charged with determining the number of breeding animals in the groups imported.

All dispositions of previous budget laws remain in force which do not deal specially with the fixing of revenue and expenditure, with the organization of departments or fiscal legislation or which have not been specially revoked.

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE REPUBLIC.

In connection with the advance of 113.6 per cent noted for Brazilian sugar exports during 1908 as compared with the preceding year, it is stated that a movement is in progress throughout the Republic to improve the price of cane sugar, whose production has suffered in competition with beet sugar.



Sugar growing is one of the oldest industries of the country, with an annual output of about 300,000 tons, representing 5,000,000 bags. Its cultivation is carried on in three distinct zones, of which the northern, with the State of Pernambuco as its center of production, is the most important. This State produces about half the total yield, and has 47 central sugar mills, with 1,500 plantations and a total production of 156,000 tons, or 2,600,000 bags of 60 kilos. The next ranking State of this section is Alagoas, with a yield of 36,000 tons, or 600,000 bags, followed by Sergipe, with 30,000 tons, or 500,000 bags; Bahia, 18,000 tons, or 300,000 bags; Rio Grande do Norte, 4,800 tons, or 80,000 bags; Parahyba do Norte, 4,200 tons, or 70,000 bags; and Maranhao, 3,000 tons, or 50,000 bags. The central district, comprising Campos, Macahe, and Sao Fidelis, yields 27,000 tons, or 460,000 bags, and the São Paulo section has an annual production of

15,000 tons, or 250,000 bags. From other parts of the Republic 3,000 tons, or 50,000 bags, are obtained.

Formerly the bulk of exports went to the United States, but at present it goes to Great Britain.

Materials and equipment for plantations and factories for the purpose of advancing the sugar industry are allowed free entry through the custom-houses of the Republic.

FOREIGN TRADE, 1908.

Published figures of Brazilian trade for the year 1908 show a total valuation of $397,925,000, exclusive of specie, as compared with $472,000,000 in the preceding year. Specie imports for the two periods are reported as $708,000 and $22,000,000, respectively.

Import values were $177,450,000, against $202,000,000 in 1907, and exports figured for $220,475,000, as compared with $270,000,000 in the year previous. The trade balance for the year, in spite of the decline occasioned by a general lowering of commercial values throughout the world's markets, shows the gratifying total of $43,000,000.

The staple export items show the following valuations: Coffee, $115,000,000; rubber, $56,000,000; cacao, $9,000,000; mate, $8,000,000; tobacco, $4,000,000; sugar, $1,400,000; and cotton, $1,000,000. As compared with the record of 1907, coffee declined 9.3 per cent; rubber, 12; tobacco, 34.4; cacao, 7.7; cotton, 88.1; while exports of mate advanced 1.1 per cent and those of sugar 113.6.

During the closing months of the year commercial prospects greatly improved, and the outlook for 1909 justifies the anticipation of a general recovery of values and trade returns.

BOUNTIES FOR WHEAT CULTIVATION.

A legislative decree dated December 31, 1908, authorizes the President to grant an annual bounty of 15 contos ($4,500) to agricultural syndicates which shall engage in the cultivation of wheat in the Republic. This bounty is offered for a period of five years, and will be paid in quarterly installments. To enjoy the advantages of this law the syndicate must be organized under the laws of Brazil, and must cultivate an area of over 200 hectares, under the direction of an expert of proved ability. A bounty of equal amount is offered for the erection of flour mills having a capacity of not less than 11,356 bushels of wheat. To five or more syndicates which shall jointly establish experiment stations and laboratories for the study of entomology and agricultural chemistry is offered a bounty of 20 contos ($6,000).

Agricultural machinery and implements, fertilizers, insect destroyers, etc., imported for the exclusive use of the syndicates, are exempted from the payment of customs duties. The Government will endeavor to obtain from the railway and steamship lines a reduction on the freight rates for wheat.

AVENUE AND PARK IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro is noted for its broad avenues, fine driveways, and beautiful parks. The city stands on fourteen hills, and its numerous parks and gardens teem with a variety and richness of tropical and semitropical vegetation unequaled perhaps in any city of the world. Within the last few years over $200,000,000 have been spent in broadening the streets, improving the boulevards, extending the parking system, and the general beautification of the city.

SCENE ALONG THE CANAL DO MANGUE, RIO DE JANEIRO.

The original aspect of this avenue was a narrow street bordering a sluggish, marshy stream intersecting the site of the city, into which flowed the many brooks and rivulets traversing the adjacent territory in all directions. The canal is nearly 2 miles long and about 60 feet wide, with a depth of 9 feet from the street level, and throughout its length is lined with four rows of stately royal palms.

EXPORTS OF MINERALS AND PRECIOUS STONES, 1905–6.

The "*Jornal do Commercio*," of January 4, 1909, publishes comparative statistics covering exports of Brazilian minerals and precious stones during the five-year period 1902–1906. The exports for 1906, the latest period for which statistics are available, compared with those for 1905, were as follows:

	1906.		1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold ..... grams..	4,547,940	$2,204,814	3,878,698	$1,946,342
Manganese ..... tons..	121,331	802,907	224,377	1,526,193
Copper ..... kilos..	1,483,774	141,112	658,095	46,730
Monazite ..... do...	4,251,600	446,688	4,437,290	449,268
Diamonds	.....	301,633	.....	134,751
Carbonados	.....	297,649	.....	107,035
Other precious stones	.....	131,658	.....	84,277
Rock crystal ..... kilos..	24,277	9,893	35,969	17,289
Agates ..... do...	120,805	4,001	82,966	2,257

As is well known, Brazil was formerly one of the greatest gold-producing countries of the world, occupying in this respect the same position held by California and Australia in the nineteenth century. At the present time, however, Brazil produces gold in relatively small quantity, as is seen from the above figures. This decline is attributed to several causes. Many of the gold-bearing gravels and veins which formerly yielded so abundantly have become exhausted, and, although new mines have been discovered, the high price of labor, and in many cases the absence of streams, render their exploitation unprofitable. The greatest obstacle, however, to progress in the gold-mining industry is the fact that the State where it still shows signs of life is absolutely devoid of mining legislation. It is not probable that much progress will be made in the industry until state and federal legislatures enact adequate mining laws and the owners of gold-bearing lands come to have a better understanding of their true interests.

Manganese occurs in great abundance in the State of Minas Geraes, and in smaller quantities in the States of Bahia and Matto Grosso. The copper-mining industry is confined almost exclusively to the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Monazite is found in large quantities along the Atlantic coast of Brazil from the State of Bahia to Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro. The exports of this product have shown a steady increase, having trebled in the period under review.

PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORIZED BY THE BUDGET.

The Brazilian budget for the present fiscal year authorizes the expenditure of large sums for educational purposes and for public works and improvements.

Appropriations made for technical and professional education include the sum of $60,000 for the establishment of laboratories for

technical industrial education in the schools of engineering. The President of the Republic is authorized to establish a naval academy at Pirapora, the terminus of the Brazilian Central Railway, and to send to different countries to complete their military education, for a period of one or two years, two officers of each branch of the service and of the army medical corps, as well as two students, graduates of the artillery and engineering schools.

The Ministry of Marine is authorized to expend the sum of $18,000 in the construction, abroad, of a steam turbine invented by Dr. Pereira de Lyra, and the sum of $600,000 for the construction of a dock of sufficient capacity to receive the largest vessel of the fleet. Under the heading of "Light-houses and buoying of ports," an appropriation of $15,900 is made.

The Ministry of Public Works is authorized to expend the sum of $75,000 in the preliminary work of the census of 1910; to award prizes of different amounts to promote silk culture and manufacture; to expend $45,000 for the protection of the bed of the Western Minas Railway against floods and for work on the Claudio branch; $30,000 improving the channel of the river Parnahyba in the capital of the State of Piauhy; $90,000 for the building of a bridge over the river Uruguay at the point known as "Passo de Goyoen;" $45,000 for the construction of wharves at the port of Corumba; $18,000 for a service of steamers contracted by public tender on the rivers Ibicui as far as Cacequi, and Uruguay as far as Santo Izidro, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul; $9,000 for the construction of a wharf at the port of Uruguayana, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul; $30,000 for the dredging of the river Cuyaba; $15,000 for the dredging of the river Parnahyba; $12,000 for the extension of the telegraphic system in the State of Parahyba; $3,000 for the expenses of a commission to be appointed to inquire into the position of the merchant marine, with a view to the establishing of lower freight rates and improving communications throughout the country.

The President is authorized to enter into an agreement with the governments of the coffee-producing States for coffee propaganda abroad, and to expend for this purpose the sum of $150,000; to promote, by means of direct agreements, the interchange of parcels post with those countries which belong to the Postal Union; to open the necessary credits to complete the widening of the gauge of the Brazilian Central Railway to the city of São Paulo, and to continue the work of widening the center line from kilometer 460 along the valley of the Paraopeba toward Bello Horizonte; to defray the cost of building a branch of the same railway from Sabara station to the city of Ferros, and of the extension of the same line to Diamantina; to deepen the shallows on the river Uruguay; to complete the survey for the railway connecting the cities of São Luiz and São Borja with the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana Railway, and to

select convenient localities in the Amapa, Acre, and Mission territories, and on the frontiers, for the establishment of colonies, and to survey and build roads to put the same in communication with the nearest populous centers.

A subsidy of $12,000 per annum is granted to a company establishing a regular steamer service for passengers and cargo between the ports of Angra and Paraty, in the State of Rio de Janeiro, and the Bay of Guanabara in the federal district; also a subsidy of $9,000 to a company providing a service of vessels on the upper Parnahyba, State of Piauhy. The Government is authorized to contract for a steamer service on the river Parana between the falls of Sete Quedas and the falls of Urubu Punga, and thence to Cachoeira Dourada; to contract for the coasting service of the State of Bahia, fixing such ports of call as shall be deemed expedient; to enter into a contract with the Goyaz Railway Company, for the construction of the extension of the branch from Araxa-Uberaba to the Paranahyba River, and of a branch to start from a convenient point on the said extension to terminate on the Verde River, in the State of Goyaz.

The Government is authorized to expend the sum of $300,000 in irrigation works in the northern States of Brazil, and to appoint a commission of experts to organize the national radio-telegraph service.

RICE CULTURE.

Writing from Rio de Janeiro, Consul-General George E. Anderson says that the production of rice in Brazil, which, more or less, has been taking the place of the large imports during the last half decade, has been made possible by a protective tariff on rice. The record of decreased imports is measured almost exactly by the record of increases in customs duties on the grain. No rice is exported from Brazil. The imports of rice into Brazil in 1907 were about one-fifth of the imports of the grain into the country six years ago. The imports of rice in 1908 will amount to about one-ninth of those of six years previous. The imports up to August, in 1908, were 5,524 tons, valued at $366,488, or at an annual rate of 9,468 tons, valued at $630,265. The state of the trade in 1902, when the highest point in the record of Brazilian imports of rice was reached, in comparison with the imports in 1907, is indicated in the following table:

Country.	1902.	1907.
Germany	$257,879	$121,287
Great Britain	44,706	52,271
India	3,801,067	577,272
Italy	338,573	19,652
Other countries		18,755
Total	4,442,225	789,777

In a general way, so far as distribution is concerned, this change represents the development of rice production in Brazil. Practically the whole of the modern revival of rice growing in the country has come in the States of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Santa Catharina, Parana, and Rio Grande do Sul—the imports of rice in the northern ports, except where they are affected by the very high price of the food to consumers, continuing at about the old figures.

At the time of the greatest imports in 1901 about 185,000 tons of rice were consumed in the country, making production then about 85,000 tons. Probably the present consumption is between 100,000 and 105,000 tons, making present production somewhere between 90,000 and 95,000 tons, the present area planted on this basis being something like 200,000 acres. These figures, however, are mere estimates, the best to be had, but not to be given too much weight.

There are two distinct lines of rice production in the country at the present time. One is that of the modern culture of the grain at two points in São Paulo and at one or two places in Rio de Janeiro and Minas, more or less under the direction of the expert imported from the United States for the purpose; and the other is the old-time native system of production, which embraces practically all of the real rice production of the country. The methods of the former are simply those of the best school in the United States in Louisiana and Texas.

Under the direction of the expert employed by the State of São Paulo from the United States a rice farm of 200 acres has been established near the station of Moreira Caesar, on the Central of Brazil Railway, on a river navigable for small vessels from the sea, about 40 miles distant. Under the direction of this expert there has been established also a farm of about 60 acres at Pindamonhangaba, the station on the railway next to Moreira Caesar. The expert has also established a farm of about 40 acres near Campos, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The state government of the State of Minas has a small rice plantation of about 20 acres on its experimental farm not far from Belle Horizonte in that State. The American agricultural school at Lavras, in the State of Minas, has a small plot of land of about 5 acres which it is planting in rice for the first time this season.

These farms, aggregating in all about 325 acres, are the only rice farms in Brazil conducted on modern principles.

There is considerable "mountain rice" produced which needs no irrigation, but the mass of the grain is of ordinary varieties produced under circumstances and in seasons which make it possible for the seasonal heavy rains to supply in a measure the water generally supplied in other countries and under modern methods by irrigation.

The rice production of Brazil is almost altogether the work of natives and under native conditions. About a year ago plans were formulated to bring to Brazil Japanese immigrants for the purpose of employing them in the culture of rice. About six months ago immigrants from Japan to the number of about 800 arrived pursuant to the arrangement, but most of them were given temporary employment upon the coffee plantations, the plan being for them to secure land for rice culture when they were able to save wages enough to buy it; or to secure employment as rice growers as opportunity was offered. In the course of the last six months about 100 Japanese have been employed temporarily in Brazilian rice fields, but none are so employed at the present time. The agents of the Japanese immigration companies concerned plan now to secure land for rice growing from the Government or others interested, and to locate the Japanese immigrants upon such land, either to raise crops for themselves as owners or on shares for the owners. At present, however, no Japanese are engaged in rice growing in Brazil.

Considerable numbers of Italians are employed in the production of upland or mountain rice, but more as being the only ordinary labor available than as rice experts. The number of Italians so engaged is estimated by Dr. H. M. Lane, president of McKensie College, at Sao Paulo, who has given much time to the study of the rice culture of that State, at 500, and this number practically represents the number of Italians engaged in rice production in all Brazil. Some of the owners of rice land in Brazil, especially in São Paulo, are Italians, but they are landowners generally, and give no particular attention to rice culture. Rice production in Brazil at the present time is essentially Brazilian, both in methods and personnel.

It is impossible to give any consideration to the rice-growing industry and of the import trade in rice in Brazil without arriving at the conclusion that under proper cultivation, and especially under propitious financial and economic conditions, rice would not only be one of the principal crops of Brazil, as indeed it now is, but that Brazil could produce easily and economically much of the rice supply of the world. The vast mass of Brazil's several river systems, rising in the interior in high plateaus and passing to the sea through rolling country where valleys are so easily susceptible to irrigation; a climate exactly suited to rice; a soil like that of the best rice countries of history—all forming a combination strikingly like that of the best rice country of China and Japan—these are the advantages which offer strong support to rice production. The production of rice for export, however, can only come with reduced charges for transportation, supplies, machinery, power, and all similar elements in cost.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE AND CONTRACT.

The Brazilian Congress, at the session which closed December 31, 1908, renewed the contract of the Government with the Lloyd Brazileiro, the company which has enjoyed a subsidy arrangement with Brazil for the past three years. The renewal is to run for six years. In connection with it the Brazilian company agrees to revise and lower its coasting trade freights and to extend its service in a number of lines. At present the company affords the sole service between many parts of Brazil.

United States Consul-General George E. Anderson states that promises of better service between Rio de Janeiro and New York are held out, and that the chief point of interest in connection with the renewal of this contract is in the fact that it will enable the company to go ahead with its plans for the service it has maintained between Brazilian ports and New York. Two new ships are to be placed on the line. These ships are new, well-equipped steamers, capable of making 14 knots and of giving high-class service and under Brazilian law they will continue to stop at Brazilian ports all along the coast. They will afford a great improvement in the service between New York and Brazilian ports, and in general are to be counted as very notable additions to the New York-Brazilian trade. The ships have about 6,000 gross tonnage and are said to be very handsome vessels. The contract between the Brazilian Government and the company gives practical ownership of these vessels to the Brazilian Government. Already the company, in connection with the Government, has two attractive and good-sized ships in the service between Rio de Janeiro and Manaos, on the Amazon, a trip, by the way, almost as long as that from Rio de Janeiro to New York. The ships for the Rio de Janeiro-New York trip are the largest and latest of the company's vessels.

RUBBER SHIPMENTS FROM PARA.

The United States consul at Para, George H. Pickerell, reports that from his consular district during 1908 there were shipped 37,685,487 kilograms of crude rubber, compared with 37,514,152 kilograms in 1907, or 82,908,071 and 82,531,134 pounds in the two periods, respectively.

ZOOTECHNICAL AND AGRONOMICAL INSTITUTE.

United States Consul H. Abert Johnson, of Liege, advises that at the request of the Brazilian Government the Belgian Government has recently authorized Prof. H. Raquet, of the Agricultural Institution of Gembloux, to accept a commission which has been tendered him to organize at Rio de Janeiro a governmental zootechnical and agronomical institute, dedicated to the study of stock raising and agricultural experiments.

This is the second time that Mr. RAQUET has visited Brazil in the capacity of an agricultural expert. Two years ago he was called there for the purpose of organizing a zootechnical establishment in the State of São Paulo, which now counts among its management several engineers from the institute of Gembloux.

FOREIGN TRADE, TEN MONTHS OF 1908.

The Brazilian Bureau of Statistics has issued a brief memorandum, giving the total of the figures for imports compared with the ten-month record of the two years previous and the figures for exports covering the principal classes of articles sent out of the country. The total imports for the year up to the end of October amount to $144,829,195, as compared with $161,529,760 and $127,130,351 in the same periods of 1907 and 1906. The total exports for the ten months of 1908 amounted to $166,485,972, as compared with $227,681,344 and $195,923,060 in 1907 and 1906. The balance of trade in favor of Brazil, therefore, for the ten months of the year 1908 amounts to $21,656,777, as compared with $66,151,584 in 1907 and $68,792,709 in 1906, such balances representing the fund from which or by which Brazil pays its foreign obligations, including interest on its national and state debts.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A French company, known as the "Société de Construction du Port de Pernambuco," has been formed for the purpose of constructing and working the improvement works at the port of Pernambuco, under the terms of the concession granted to Messrs. BARTISSOL and RIBEIRO. The capital stock of the company is fixed at 5.000,000 francs, consisting of 10,000 shares of the value of 500 francs each. The company has its headquarters in Paris and has been organized to operate for a period of fifty years.

By a decree of January 31, 1909, the President of Brazil has approved the plans and estimates for the improvement works at the port of Corumba, in the State of Matto Grosso.

The Minister of Public Works of Brazil has been authorized by the President to enter into a contract with AUSTRICLIANO HONORIO DE CARVALHO for the construction of the Timbo-Propria Railway.

The Northern Railway Company of Brazil proposes to inaugurate a steam-navigation service on the upper Tocantins River from the Arapary Falls to the town of Itacayuva, at the mouth of the Itacayuva River.

The section of the Alcobaca Railway between Brim Branco and Arimathea has been opened to traffic.

The State of Rio Grande do Sul exported during 1908 5,010,510 liters of wine.

CHILE

EXHIBIT OF AMERICAN GOODS IN SANTIAGO.

In connection with the organization in New York, under the laws of that State, of the South American Exhibit Company, United States Consul Alfred A. Winslow writes from Valparaiso that the movement to inaugurate an exposition of United States merchandise at Santiago in September, 1909, has been favorably met in Chile.

The Government is desirous of forwarding the purposes of the company in every way possible. Through the consul-general of Chile in New York City inquiries were sent to about 7,000 manufacturers as to whether they desired to extend their commercial activities throughout Chile, to which 4,200 affirmative replies were received.

Manufacturers are to be asked to contract for space according to their respective requirements, and, after having paid the price stipulated by the company in its contract forms, will forward their wares to New York, whence they will be shipped by authorized steamers to Valparaiso and subsequently transported to Santiago and installed in government buildings.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

A report made to the Department of State of the United States by Consul Alfred A. Winslow, from Valparaiso states that more attention is being given to manufacturing industries in Chile than ever before. During 1908 shops and factories to the number of 2,829 were in operation in the 16 leading provinces, aside from that of Valparaiso. Invested capital amounted to $46,114,424 gold, and employment was given to 51,353 persons, of whom 32,795 were men, 14,114 women, and 4,114 children.

The value of raw material consumed by these plants during the year was $34,464,766.50, of which $25,682,864.50 was domestic and $8,781,902 imported. The output of the factories was valued at $62,500,000, so that $28,036,233.50 represents the amount applied to profits, labor, etc.

The motive power equalled 26,000 horsepower, of which 10,600 horsepower was hydraulic. Water power commands much attention in the country by reason of the high price of coal and other fuel.

The import duty on most manufactured articles, with the exception of machinery, ranges from 30 to 60 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL SEISMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

On December 18, 1908, the director of the seismological service of Chile was authorized by the President of the Republic of Chile, to

commence official negotiations with the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, and Peru, with the object of perfecting an arrangement for the recording of seismic phenomena of the southern Andes in conformity with a general systematic plan.

At the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, held at Santiago de Chile during the latter part of December, 1908, Prof. MONTESSUS DE BALLORE, the director of the Chilean seismological service, proposed an international convention for the study of earthquakes and other phenomena.

The delegates of the Republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, and Peru adhered to this idea and signed a protocol ad referendum, whereby it is agreed that the said countries shall establish seismological observatories at various points to be fixed, and shall increase the efficiency of the existing observatories by adopting the most modern instruments, and that wherever possible the same instruments and methods shall be employed by all of the Republics mentioned, so as to bring about better and more satisfactory results.

It is also agreed that each of the countries named shall publish a bulletin recording the observations made, and shall from time to time communicate with the other countries giving the observations made and the conclusions arrived at therefrom, such communication to be as frequent and rapid as possible.

The protocol further stipulates that the hours of the day for this purpose shall be counted from one to twenty-four, instead of the usual division of the day into twelve hours a. m. and twelve hours p. m.

All data compiled and gathered by the various observatories in the said countries shall be from time to time remitted to Santiago de Chile, which shall be made the central office for this particular purpose, in view of the fact that Prof. MONTESSUS DE BALLORE has already numerous publications, etc., in his possession.

The signatories likewise agree to recommend to all of the other governments that do not as yet belong to the "International Seismological Association," that they join the said association as soon as possible.

MINING ACTIVITY AT CHAÑARCILLO.

The *Sociedad de Minas y Fundiciones*, which possesses large copper smelting establishments and copper mines at Cerro Blanco, Carrizal Alto, Jarilla, and Astilla, in the Department of Copiapo, has recently established other smelting works at Chañarcillo, in the Department of Copiapo, thus giving considerable impulse to copper mining in that district.

All of these copper mining districts are connected by rail with the nearest ports, thus affording easy means of transportation and communication.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN 1908.

The customs receipts of the Government of Chile, expressed in Chilean currency, on imports and exports in 1908, amounted to $72,-775,748.07 and $69,155,308.81, respectively, as compared with $96,728,-819.19 and $56,125,360.39, respectively, in 1907.

RAILWAYS IN CONSTRUCTION IN 1908.

The following railroads were in construction in Chile in December, 1908:

Railroad.	Amount spent since the initiation of the project (Chilean pesos).	Amount spent in construction in 1908 (Chilean pesos.)	Length of trackage in 1908, in kilometers.
Melpilla to San Antonio	$3,754,341	$1,969,000	36.5
San Bernardo to Volcan	234,691	159,310	24.0
Alcones to Pichilemu	1,103,032	504,887	6.45
Rucapequen to Tome	728.841	503,911	17.9
Pua to Curacuatin	477,080	336,319	20.1
Coigue to Nacimiento	195,400	148,140	8.0
Temuco to Carahue	1,936,686	229,907	55.6
Osorno to Puerto Montt	6,252,477	.....	1.2

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

Comparative statistical tables recently published by the Chilean Government give some interesting figures as to the progress of Chilean railways during fourteen years. Thus it is shown that in the year 1893 the extension of railways was only 1,106 kilometers (687 miles), while in the year 1906 the total mileage had increased to 4,826 kilometers (3,000 miles), of which 2,377 kilometers (1,478 miles) were owned and operated by the Government, while 2,449 kilometers (1,520 miles) were operated by private corporations.

The total capital invested in the government railways amounted to 165,864,689 *pesos* and that of the private companies to 163,775,881 *pesos*, while the total receipts of all the Chilean railways was 53,762,-167 *pesos* and the expenditures 51,947,116 *pesos*, thus showing a surplus of 1,815,051 *pesos* for the said year.

The railways transported during the year 1906, 11,650,149 passengers and 78,172,833 *metric quintales*, or 7,817,283 tons of freight, with the following rolling stock: State railways, 436 locomotives, 364 passenger and 5,763 freight cars; private railways, 289 locomotives, 283 passenger and 7,825 freight cars.

Railroad building has been active in Chile during the last few years, and numerous new branch lines have been established in various sections, while others are in the course of construction and under consideration.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF A LARGE CHILEAN ESTATE.

The country estates of many of Chile's wealthy families cover extensive territory, and consequently require the services of a large force of overseers, who are subordinate to a general overseer, known as the "Administrador." He is responsible only to the proprietor and is expected to keep the property up to the highest efficiency, assign duties to the laborers, take cognizance of complaints, changes, and all other matters pertaining to the routine of a large establishment.

VIEW OF THE PORT OF CORRAL, CHILE.

Corral is the seaport of Valdivia, which is situated about 12 miles inland on the banks of the Valdivia River. It is about 475 miles from Valparaiso by sea, and a port of commercial importance to southern Chile. Corral figured prominently in the early history of the country, having been fortified against explorers from Holland as early as 1645. It was named in honor of a prominent judge of the Spanish viceroyalty in Lima, Don José de Corral y Calvo, although the place was early known as Cuyamo.

FISCAL DEPOSITS IN THE CHILEAN BANKS ON DECEMBER 31, 1908.

The following were the deposits which the Government of Chile had in the various banks on December 31, 1908, according to "*La Revista Comercial*," of Valparaiso:

National bank	$7,494,711.01
Spanish Bank	2,947,641.91
Bank of Chile	10,593,727.37
Bank of the Republic	3,511,605.21
Bank of Serena (Spanish)	220,979.27
Bank of Santiago	3,152,526.19
Bank of Concepcion	825,816.75
Bank of Nuble	43,792.36
Mobiliario Bank	3,418,170.95
Popular Bank	579,278.27
Industrial Bank	2,603.42
Mining Bank	21,871.25
Italian Bank	632,314.10
Bank of Talca	534,748.11
Union Commercial Bank	75,128.77
Bank of Melipilla	84,404.16
Bank of Punta Arenas	62,950.40
Total	34,202,269.50

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR 1909.

The director of the bureau of statistics and agriculture, Don Victorino Rojas Magallanes, has submitted an interesting report to the Minister of Industries of Chile under date of January 21, 1909, in which he reviews the prospects of the crops of the various agricultural products in the Republic.

Owing to the drought, which was especially severe in the provinces of Coquimbo, Aconcagua, Valparaiso, Santiago, and O'Higgins, and to a lesser degree in the province of Colchagua, the crops of wheat and barley in the first five provinces named will be from 15 to 20 per cent less than the year before. In the province of Colchagua, however, as also in the provinces of Curico, Talca, Bio Bio, Malleco, Cautin, Valdivia, and Llanquihue, which are the principal wheat-producing sections, the harvest is expected to yield from 20 to 25 per cent more than last year, so that the total amount harvested will be larger than the year before in spite of the drought which affected some of the provinces.

The prospects for fruit production are favorable, and the wine output promises to be considerably larger than at any other time, due to the favorable weather conditions prevailing and the increase in acreage of vines planted. The fruit crop is expected to be especially good in the provinces of Valdivia, O'Higgins, and Atacama, there being 657,917.25 *cuadras* of fruit trees planted in the former, 307,297.17 *cuadras* in the province of O'Higgins, and 53,380.31 *cuadras* in the province of Atacama.

COLOMBIA

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT REYES.

In his message to the National Congress at the opening of the sessions for 1909 the President of Colombia stated that perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the Republic and that cordial relations existed with all other countries.

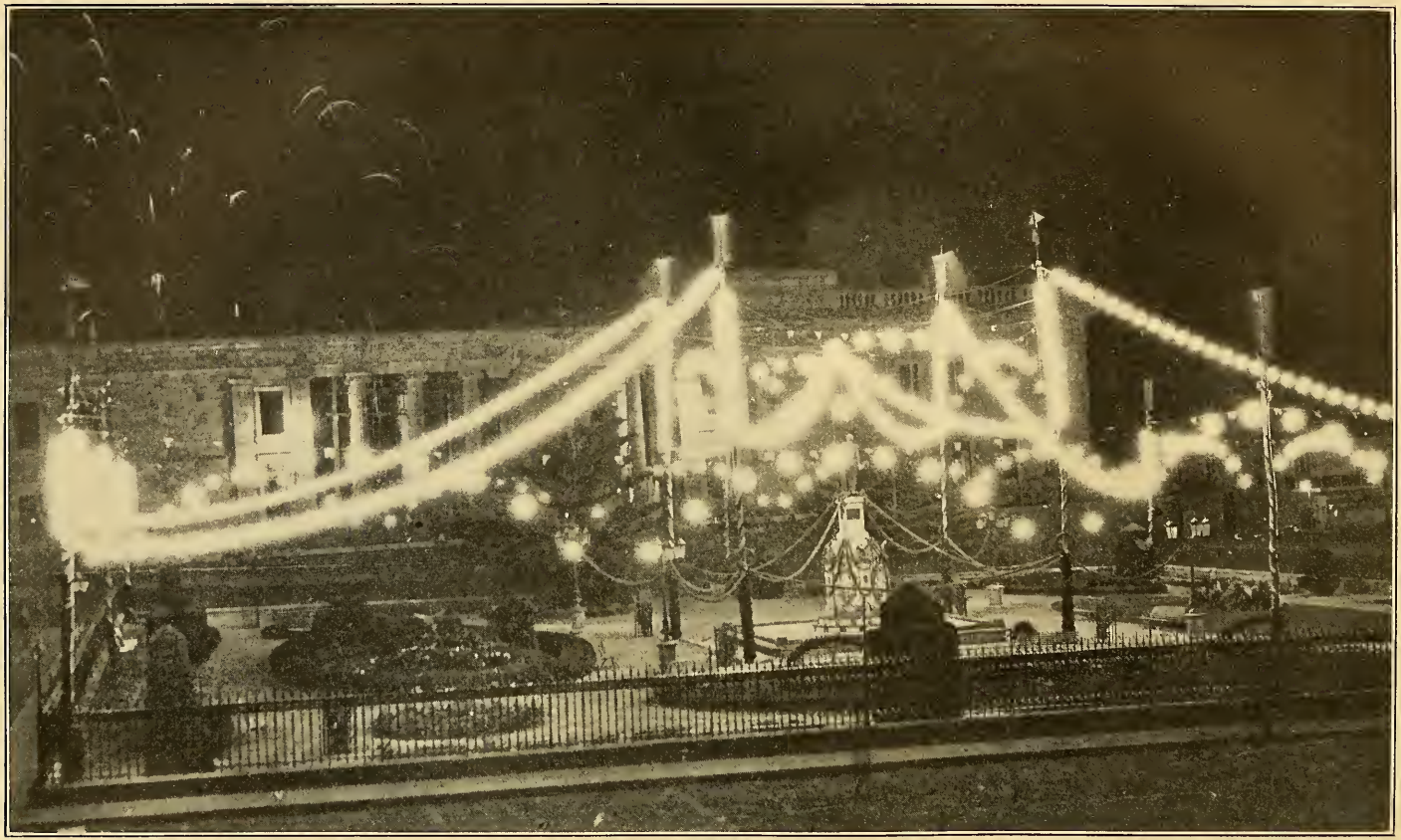
The fiscal year closed with a gold surplus in the treasury of $2,000,000, which will be applied to monetary reforms and the maintenance of the public credit.

Capital is being attracted to the Republic and invested in railway, mining, and other industrial developments. Public works are progressing, notably the construction of roads and railways. The Colombian national line had advanced as far as Zipacon, a short distance from its terminal point at Facatativa, the ultimate purpose being to connect the capital with the Magdalena and the Atlantic coasts.

EXTENSION OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

At no time in her history has Colombia given as much attention to the development and extension of means of communication and transportation than at the present time. Branch lines of the existing railways and new roads and highways are being constructed in nearly every section of the country, thus affording the vast mineral wealth and other natural resources of the country the means of transport to the coast.

In February the Girardot Railway joined the Sabana Railway at Factativa, thus connecting the city of Bogota with Girardot on the Magdalena River and establishing a direct communication with the coast. This road is of course of the utmost importance to Colombia, as it connects the capital of the Republic with the coast, but another railway of considerable importance is the Pacific Railway, which will connect the port of Buenaventura on the Pacific coast with Cali, which has recently been opened as far as Papagayeros, and it is expected that in July, 1910, the railway will be opened as far as Cali, from where it will be continued to Palmira, thus opening up the fertile valley of Cauca. Work on the railway from Puerto Berrio, on the lower Magdalena River, which is to be extended as far as Medellin, has been resumed and the Colombian Government has recently negotiated a loan for that purpose. From Puerto Wilches, on the Magdalena River, another railway is in course of construction, which will connect the city of Bucaramanga with the said port, and which it is expected will be opened to the public before the expiration of the current year.



PLAZA DE BOLIVAR, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, ILLUMINATED ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 20, 1908, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.
On the left are visible the rockets sent up from the near-by Las Cruces Plaza. This is the first photograph of an electric illumination in the capital of the Republic.

Highways and roads are likewise being extended in every direction, the largest of these being the road from the city of Bogota to Soata, in the Department of Boyaca, which has been completed as far as Belen, 50 leagues from Bogota.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The classification of certain wines.

["*Diario oficial,*" No. 13379, of September 1, 1908.]

ARTICLE 1. Wines which at the time of clearance are found to test more than 18 and up to 30 degrees alcoholic strength shall be dutiable as spirits under class 8 of the tariff, and if they show more than 30 degrees they shall be included in the prohibited imports provided in article 2 of decree No. 244 of 1906.

ART. 2. Notwithstanding the entry into operation of decree No. 544 of 1908, the provisions of the foregoing article are to continue to have effect.

["*Diario oficial,*" No. 13392, of September 15, 1908.]

Wines testing from 12 to 30 degrees alcoholic strength are to be dutiable under class 8 of the tariff, and if testing 30 degrees and upward they shall be prohibited in accordance with article 2 of decree No. 244 of 1906.

The export duty on vegetable ivory and dyewoods.

["*Diario oficial,*" Nos. 13393, 13394, of September 16, 1908.]

ARTICLE 1. Vegetable ivory and dyewoods may be exported duty free through all the ports of the Republic.

The provisions of the present decree shall not affect the terms and conditions of any outstanding contracts under which the contractors may have undertaken to pay an export duty in consideration of guarantees or concessions granted to them.

["*Diario oficial,*" No. 13434, of October 26, 1908.]

Cabinet woods are free from export duty.

The importation of salt.

["*Diario oficial,*" No. 13413, of October 5, 1908.]

From the date on which the present decree shall come to the knowledge of the customs, salt imported through the ports of the Pacific shall pay an import duty of 20 centavos gold per 12½ kilograms, regardless of quality and origin.

Various provisions in reference to customs.

["*Diario oficial,*" No. 13435, of October 27, 1908.]

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ARTICLE 2. Guns, revolvers, parlor rifles, and sporting arms in general imported by travelers for their personal use may be admitted by the customs without necessity to first produce the authority from the Minister of War. The administrator shall note in a special register the quality and description of the arm, number and marks thereon, if any, and this declaration shall be signed by the traveler or importer, who will be entitled to a copy to enable him, without any other formality, to the lawful use of the imported arm in the territory of the Republic.

ART. 3. Any excess luggage not over 50 kilograms, when consisting of personal effects of the passenger, shall pay 50 centavos per kilogram. Articles intended for presents shall pay, up to 50 kilograms, the duties leviable thereon under the tariff, plus a surtax of 25 per cent. The qualification of articles intended for presents will be the subject of special regulations.

Plants and seeds accompanying the passengers weighing up to 5 kilograms or caged birds shall not be deemed included in the weight of luggage.

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EXPLOITATION OF EMERALD MINES.

Continuation of the exploitation of the celebrated emerald mines of Muza, near Bogota, is reported by the United States consul at Cartagena, Mr. ISAAC MANNING, a contract having been entered into between the Colombian Government and an English syndicate.

This syndicate is said to be the same as that controlling the diamond output of South Africa, and under the terms of the contract it agrees to sell at least $1,250,000 worth of emeralds each year for twenty years at prices higher than have been realized by the Colombian Government recently. These sales are to be under the inspection of the Colombian Government.

Consul MANNING sees in the successful exploitation of this source of revenue and in the signing of treaties with Panama and the United States indications of improved economic and industrial conditions. Funds will be provided for the continued development of railway and other transportation lines and for the establishment of new industries.

IMPROVED FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Reporting on the financial conditions in Colombia, the United States consul at Cartagena states that recently the Minister of the Treasury has been able to secure that the Banco Central, the principal banking institution in the country, reduced its rate from 12 to 10 per cent per annum for loans made to the Government, and its rate of commission for administration of the reorganized government *rentes* to 2 per cent.

Three years ago when the bank undertook this administration the charge was 10 per cent, subsequently reduced to 5, and now to 2 per cent.

Improved conditions will, it is believed, also affect the interest charged on real-estate loans which now runs as high as 20 and 24 per cent.

NET REVENUES OF THE ZAPAQUIRA SALT MINES IN 1908.

The net revenues obtained by the Government from the operation of the Zapaquira salt mines of the Department of Tunja, Republic of Colombia, in 1908 were $375,554 gold.

COSTA RICA

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1908.

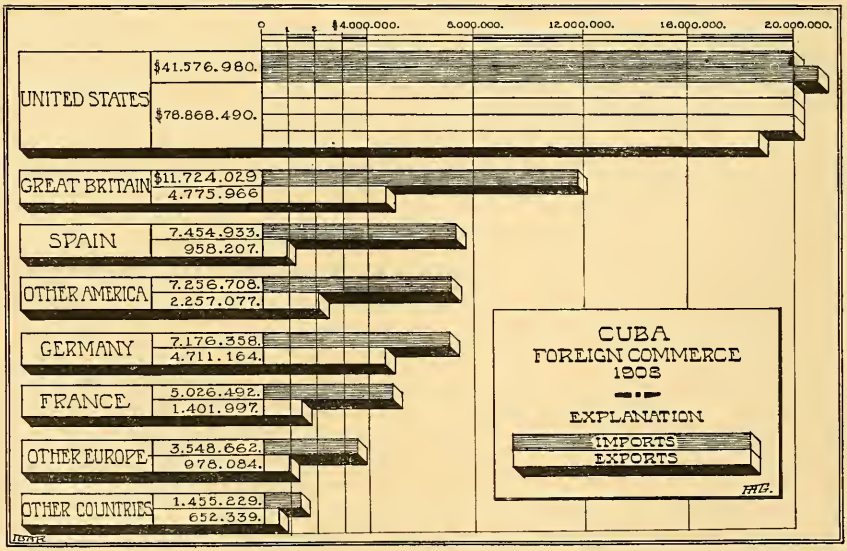
The declared value of the exports shipped during 1908 from San José and Punta Arenas to the United States is reported by the United States consul at the former port to have been $3,211.25 and $92,320.21, respectively, a total of $95,531.46.

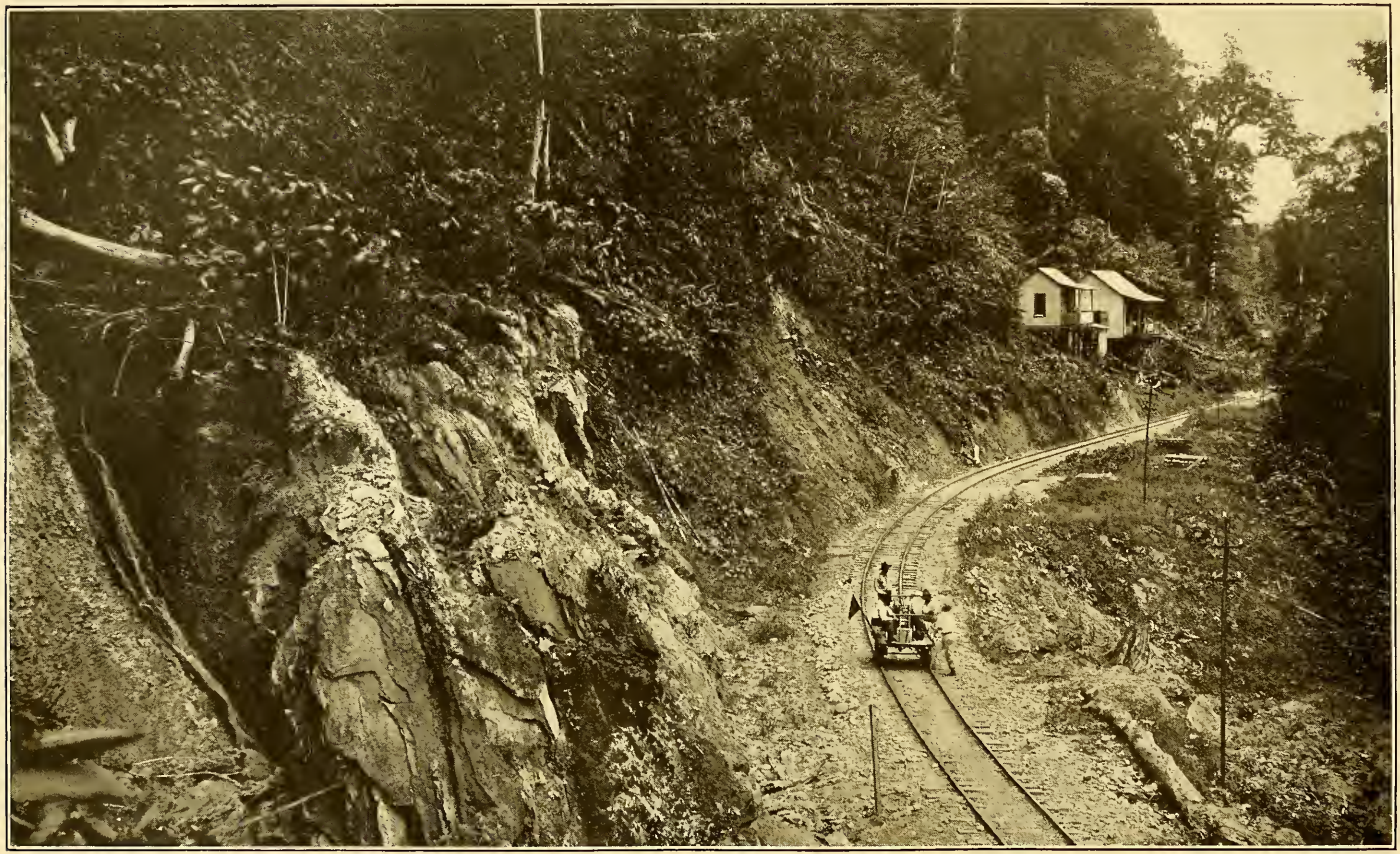
Coffee to the value of $48,741.36 and rubber worth $16,557.38 were the principal items from Punta Arenas.

CUBA

FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1908.

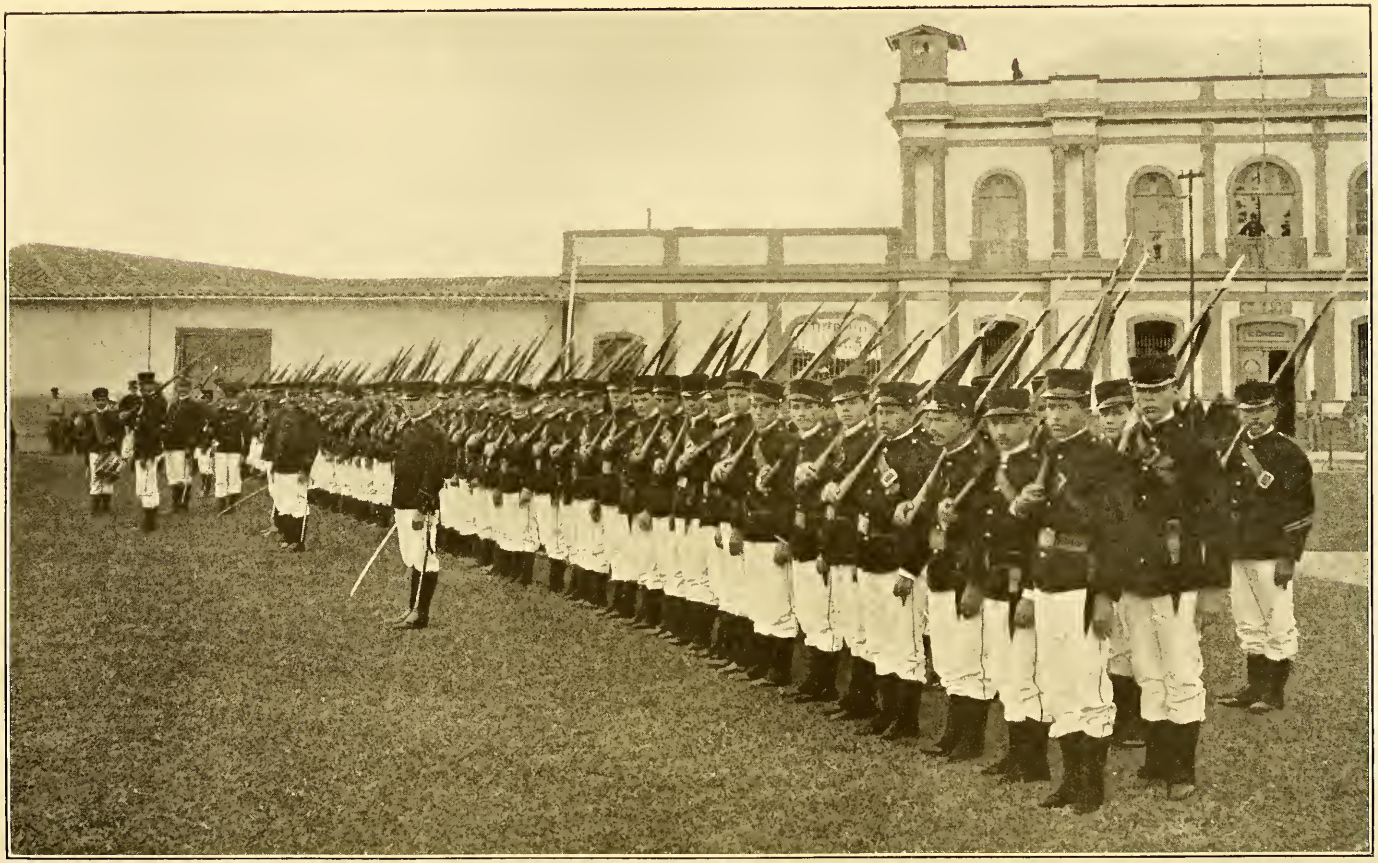
Figures of the foreign trade of Cuba for the calendar year 1908, as published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" for February 10, 1909, show total imports worth $85,218,391 and exports $94,603,324, exclusive of specie.





SCENE ON THE NORTHERN RAILWAY, COSTA RICA.

The Northern Railway extends from Port Limon through a rich agricultural region to the mouth of the Matina River, and at the present time there are more than 130 miles of main line and branches in exploitation. The traffic consists principally of bananas, lumber, and other agricultural and forest products.



A REGIMENT OF COSTA RICAN SOLDIERS.

Costa Rica has the smallest military establishment of any country on the Western Hemisphere. Her soldiers are well disciplined and have a distinct military bearing. The age of enlistment is from 18 to 40 years, and all citizens are subject to service with the colors. It is the boast of Costa Rica that the country has more school-teachers than soldiers.

The countries participating in this trade furnished and received the following values:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United States	$41,576,980	$78,868,490
Other America	7,256,708	2,257,077
Germany	7,172,358	4,711,164
Spain	7,454,933	958,207
France	5,029,492	1,401,997
Great Britain	11,724,029	4,775,966
Other Europe	3,548,662	978,084
Other countries	1,455,229	652,339

Specie imports during the year were $1,150,376 and exports $4,245,767.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1908.

Total customs receipts at Cuban ports during the year 1908 aggregated $22,231,707.46, a decline of $4,079,889.40 as compared with the preceding year.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF EXPORT DUTIES ON SUGAR, TOBACCO, AND LIQUORS.

In a message delivered to Congress on February 19, 1909, by Gen. José Miguel Gómez, President of the Republic of Cuba, the Executive recommended the enactment of a law suspending the collection of the export duties imposed by the law of January 25, 1904, on sugar, cigars, cigarettes, cut tobacco, and liquors, the revenues from which are to be applied to the amortisation of the bonds of the foreign debt of $35,000,000 referred to in said law. This recommendation was made because the revenue now derived from imported liquors and dutiable merchandise brought into the Republic are not only ample to meet the interest on said debt, but are sufficiently in excess of the same to permit the purchase of $1,000,000 worth of the aforesaid bonds. Should the revenues from imports be insufficient to pay the expenses charged against them and to meet the interest on the foreign debt, then it would be necessary to resort to the export tax mentioned, but, at the present time, the import revenues are not only sufficient for all these purposes but in reality leave a considerable surplus. The President, therefore, recommends that the collection of said export taxes be suspended until such time as the public finances may again require their imposition.

GATHERING AND STATUS OF LEADING CROPS.

In regard to the crops of Ecuador Consul-General Herman R. Dietrich writes from Guayaquil that cacao, which is the principal product of Ecuador, is harvested or gathered during the months of

February, March, April, and May. A small amount of cacao is gathered and brought to market during every month of the year, but it is safe to say that at least three-fourths of this crop is gathered during the months mentioned, and by the end of June or July has already been placed on the market. During the year 1907, 43,348,369 pounds of cacao were exported from Ecuador, of which 7,653,756 pounds were sent to the United States.

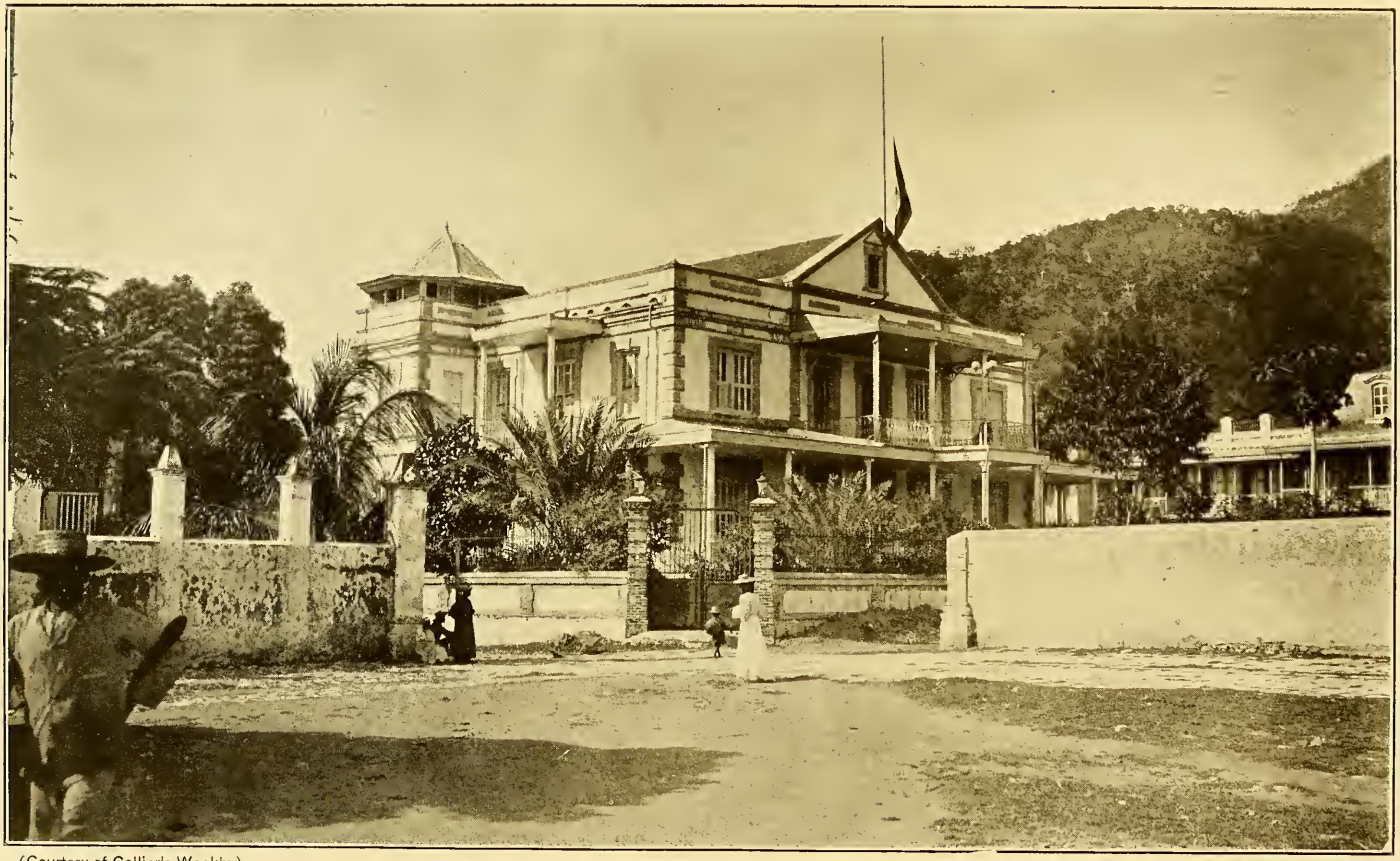
The rice crop is principally harvested during the month of May and is generally placed on the market during the months of June and July. The estimated annual production is 40,000,000 pounds, which is not quite sufficient to supply the home demand. A small quantity is imported every year from various countries.

The growing of sugar cane is of considerable importance in this country. The cane is cut and taken to the plantation mill during the months of July, August, September, October, and November. Some plantations work up to the middle of December to finish gathering the crop. Approximately, the various plantations in Ecuador produce 160,000 bags (of 100 pounds) of sugar annually, which is about equal to the home consumption, although a small amount of sugar is imported and exported every year.

The crop of coffee raised in this country is almost completely gathered during the months of August and September, and as soon as possible is placed upon the market. No statistics are to be had showing the annual production, but it is estimated to be about 7,000,000 pounds. During the year 1907, 2,515,368 pounds of coffee were exported from Ecuador, of which only 72,989 pounds were sent to the United States.

Vegetable ivory nuts, of which Ecuador exports a considerable amount, ripen in August and are principally gathered during the months of September, October, and November, although a small portion is gathered at all times during the year. The bulk of this crop is moved and placed on the market here during the wet season for the reason that it is necessary to bring the nuts in canoes down the rivers and small streams. The annual production is about 48,000,000 pounds, all of which is exported. During the year 1907, 9,353,824 pounds of ivory nuts were shipped from Ecuador to the United States.

Rubber is gathered and brought to market during all the months of the year. The amount of rubber exported from Ecuador in 1907 was 1,031,510 pounds, of which 816,684 pounds were sent to the United States.



(Courtesy of Collier's Weekly.)

BUILDING AND GROUNDS OF THE "UNION CLUB" IN CAPE HAITIEN, HAITI, A SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF HIGH STANDING AND GREAT INFLUENCE IN THE COMMUNITY.

(Courtesy of Collier's Weekly.)

STATUE OF GENERAL DESSALINES, PORT-AU-PRINCE HAITI.

Jean Jacques Dessalines was one of the most celebrated Haitian generals. He gained repeated victories over the French, expelled them from the country, and established the independence of Haiti on January 1, 1804, over which country he ruled until his death on October 17, 1806.

GUATEMALA

THE CONDEMNATION OF PROPERTY.

The laws of Guatemala prescribe that the following circumstances shall exist for the condemnation of property in the Republic:

Declaration of public necessity and usefulness of the work projected; the absolute necessity for the acquisition of all or a portion of the property whose condemnation is requested; appraisement of the property; payment of value for the same previous to acquisition except in case of war; declaration of public utility by the executive.

The owners are allowed three days to object, upon which objections, if any, the Government gives opinion.

After condemnation the owner appoints one expert and the authorities another, with an umpire to decide upon the value, though a law enacted subsequent to the general law in the case establishes that property may be condemned for the assessed value without appraisement.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

From and after August 20, 1908, the proportion of import duties to be paid in gold upon all goods cleared through the customs of the Republic is 50 per cent, payable in American gold coin or in negotiable bills of like value.

Cotton yarns for looms, agricultural implements, flour, and salt meat are not affected by the provisions of the foregoing article and shall only pay in American gold 30 per cent of the import duties leviable thereon.

Mosquito nets of wire and "Panama" armored tanks for holding drinking water are admitted free of duty.

HAITI

MEASURES TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

The Haitian Government, desirous of preventing smuggling and other infractions of customs laws at the ports of the Republic, has decided that all manifests and invoices for goods passed by Haitian consuls abroad must contain a detailed description of the goods to which they relate, including the marks, countermarks, and numbers of packages, the volume of each package, the nature and weight of the contents, and the price of the merchandise.

Instructions have also been issued to the consuls in regard to fraudulent exports of Haitian produce.

HONDURAS

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN CONVENTION OF TEGUCIGALPA.

On January 20, 1909, and in accordance with the Convention on Future Central American Conferences signed at Washington on December 20, 1907, the Governments of the Central American Republics, through their delegates assembled in the first Central American conference in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, entered into an important convention to unify the monetary system, customs duties, weights and measures, fiscal laws, and consular service.

Regarding the monetary system, the convention prescribes as the basis for the currency that is to be established the gold and the silver *peso* in parity, leaving to the conference of 1910 to fix the date from which the Governments shall proceed with the conversion of their monetary systems. The new money shall be composed of the following coins: $20, $10, $5, and $1 gold; $1, $0.50, $0.25, and $0.10 silver; and $0.05 and $0.01 nickel; their fineness, weight, tolerance, diameter, and thickness shall be the same as those of the corresponding coins of the United States. The gold and the silver coins shall have on the obverse the coat of arms of the respective country with the inscription "Republic of ——" on the upper part and the date of coinage and the fineness on the lower; in the reverse, the coat of arms of Central America, with the inscription "15th of September, 1821," on the upper part and the value of the coin on the lower. Nickel coins shall have on the obverse the bust of Columbus, with the date of coinage on the lower part and in the reverse the coat of arms of the federation with the inscription "Republic of ——" on the upper part.

In respect to customs duties, the convention provides that each Government shall submit to the next conference a compilation of its customs laws and tariff, and make a report on the home industries that require a protective tariff. Six months after the approval of the convention the maritime commerce in home manufactures and products shall be free.

In reference to weights and measures, the French metric system is adopted as the legal one for the five Republics, and for the purpose there shall be established in each capital a "Bureau of Standards." In the next conference the delegate from Salvador shall present a draft of regulations for weights and measures to go into effect on the date that said conference shall prescribe.

Respecting the fiscal laws, it is stipulated that each Government shall present to the conference of 1910 an arranged collection of those in force in its country.

The importation and exportation of natural and manufactured products of the Central American States, through their frontier custom-houses, shall be free of duty, excepting articles that are or may be subject to monopoly. This provision shall go into effect as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged.

In respect to the consular service, the high contracting parties agree to unify their representation in the commercial places to be designated, in consuls appointed by the different States for the consulates that shall have fallen to their lot to fill and maintain. The designation of consulates which may be desirable to establish, as also the choice by lot of the places to be filled by each State, shall be made in the coming conference. Consuls thus appointed shall represent the five Republics of Central America.

The operation of this convention shall begin from the date of the last ratification and shall remain in force until one year after it shall have been denounced by one of the Governments to the others. The part or parts denounced shall cease to be obligatory only in respect to the denouncing Government.

The second Central American convention shall meet in the city of San Salvador on January 1, 1910.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

Under date of December 19, 1908, the President of the Republic approved the contract entered into between the Minister of Public Works and Mr. James P. Henderson, authorizing the latter to establish a wireless telegraph station in the immediate neighborhood of the city of Tegucigalpa and various substations along the coast of Honduras.

The concessionary agrees to begin work within six months from the date of the signing of the contract and to finish the stations within one year from the said date, when they shall be opened to the public. He further agrees to establish communication with stations of the United States and others along the Atlantic coast, as also with all steamers possessing wireless apparatus which can be reached.

He has the privilege of exploiting the said service, fixing the tariffs to be charged, which, however, must not be in excess of the rates charged at the present time by the cable companies, and which must be submitted to the Government for approval. The Government further reserves the right to purchase the entire installation within two years at its cost price plus 10 per cent, and at the expiration of the said two years for the value which appraisers named for that purpose shall affix. The Government also reserves the right to inspect and audit the accounts of the concessionary and to exercise a censorship

over all telegrams sent, and it likewise reserves the privilege of sending all official telegrams free of charge. In addition to this, the Government shall receive 10 per cent of the gross receipts.

For his services the concessionary shall receive 5,000 hectares of government land on the northern coast, which he shall select and which shall be turned over to him as soon as the station or stations are opened to the public. This land must be cultivated in accordance with the agricultural law of the country.

The concessionary will deposit $1,000 in the national bank as a guaranty for the fulfillment of this contract, which he shall forfeit in case of noncompliance with the conditions of the same.

CATTLE CONCESSION.

The Government of Honduras has granted to George Blardone a concession extending over a period of fifteen years and involving about 25,000 acres of public lands for the exploitation of the cattle industry in the Republic. The concessionary is privileged to export to the United States, free of duty, 2,000 head of cattle in the first shipments, with reduction of duty on subsequent shipments. Local duties are also waived and the right granted to establish a "cattle bank" and to construct wharves for the shipment of cattle at any point on the north coast.

On the other hand, cattle vessels are obligated to bring all blooded stock ordered by Hondurans to the country without charge; also materials and implements required for the industry. They must also provide, once a year, free transport to and from the United States for shippers of more than 50 head of cattle, and must carry without charge officials, students, government freights, and mails.

Tariff concessions are allowed by the Government in regard to the free introduction through the customs of such materials as the development of the industry may necessitate.

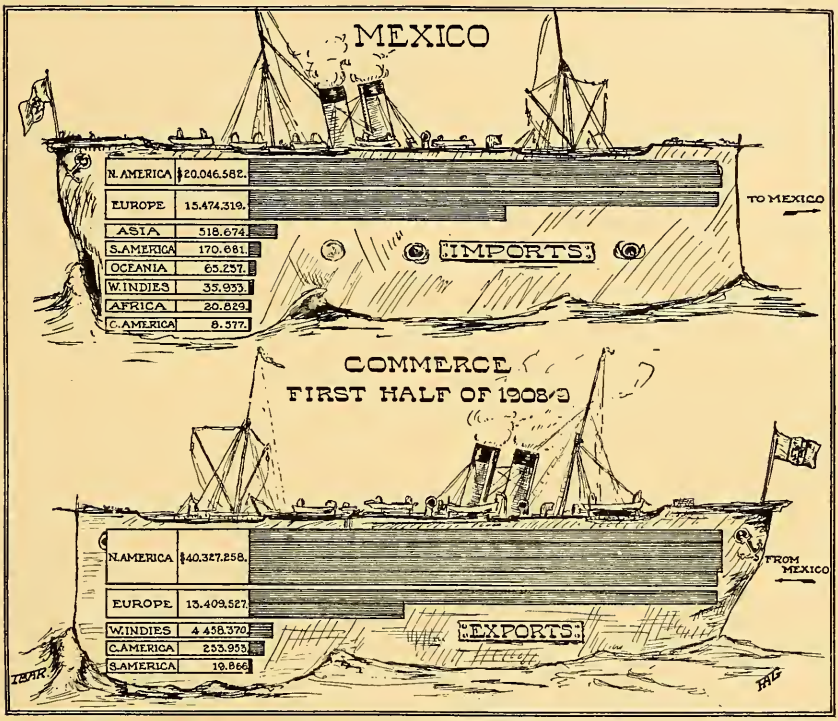
MEXICO

FOREIGN TRADE, FIRST HALF OF 1908-9.

Figures issued by the statistical division of the Mexican Treasury Department for the first six months of the fiscal year 1908-9 (July to December, 1908) give the total trade value of the Republic as $181,719,611.96 silver, as compared with $250,831,288.15 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, a decline being thus indicated of $69,111,676.19.

In this total, imports account for $72,681,665.92, showing a decrease of $50,371,758.24 for the half year and exports for $109,037,946.04, a decline of $18,739,917.95 being recorded.

An interesting feature in the analysis of these statistics is the large excess of exports over imports amounting to $36,356,280, which excess was greater than that recorded for the whole year 1907–8 by $15,373,544 and for 1906–7 by $20.567,849.



Import classifications with their values and comparisons for the two periods noted were as follows:

	First six months—		Difference.
	1908–9.	1907–8.	
Animal substances	$6,507,000.86	$9,207,298.64	–$2,700,297.78
Vegetable substances	10,916,595.81	16,912,027.13	– 5,995,431.32
Mineral substances	20,896,535.12	39,953,723.05	–19,057,187.93
Textiles and manufactures	7,546,485.39	16,029,226.58	– 8,482,741.19
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	4,467,056.34	5,488,677.14	– 1,021,620.80
Wines, liquors, etc	2,628,044.73	3,721,195.96	– 1,093,151.23
Paper and manufactures	2,232,396.50	3,304,678.37	– 1,072,281.87
Machinery and apparatus	11,000,149.59	15,779,561.47	– 4,779,411.88
Vehicles	1,798,994.97	4,759,230.08	– 2,960,235.11
Arms and explosives	1,225,637.69	2,034,808.29	– 809,170.60
Miscellaneous	3,462,768.92	5,862.997.45	– 2,400,228.53

Countries of origin for the imports were:

	Six months—		Difference.
	1908-9.	1907-8.	
Europe	$30,948,638.83	$50,656,006.61	—$19,707,367.78
Asia	1,037,348.40	977,081.83	+ 60,266.57
Africa	41,658.04	50,813.66	— 9,155.62
North America	40,093,164.14	70,661,590.00	— 30,568,425.86
Central America	17,153.92	45,285.69	— 28,131.77
South America	341,362.78	470,997.31	— 129,634.53
West Indies	71,865.43	67,683.78	+ 4,181.65
Oceania	130,474.38	123,965.28	+ 6,509.10

Exports show the following valuations and comparisons:

	Six months—		Difference.
	1908-9.	1907-8.	
Mineral substances	$70,325,206.02	$89,923,697.99	—$19,598,491.97
Vegetable substances	29,297,865.84	31,255,077.00	— 1,957,211.16
Animal substances	6,474,523.12	4,287,580.00	+ 2,186,943.12
Manufactured products	1,236,462.06	1,417,304.00	— 180,841.94
Miscellaneous	1,703,889.00	894,205.00	+ 809,684.00

Countries of destination were:

	Six months—		Difference.
	1908-9.	1907-8.	
Europe	$26,909,053.23	$36,007,153.51	—$9,098,100.28
Asia	.....	500.00	— 500.00
North America	80,654,515.49	89,901,648.48	— 9,247,132.99
Central America	517,905.32	455,856.00	+ 62,049.32
South America	39,732.00	27,611.00	+ 12,121.00
West Indies	916,740.00	1,385,095.00	— 408,355.00

RATIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WIRELESS CONVENTION.

The President of the United Mexican States has issued a decree adhering to the International Wireless Convention signed at Berlin, Germany, on November 3, 1906.

At this conference various resolutions for the regulation of wireless telegraphy were adopted, there being present representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and Uruguay.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

The new immigration law of Mexico, passed by the national congress on December 22, 1908, went into effect on March 1, 1909, and not as previously stated on the date of publication. This law is de-

signed not only to bar undesirable immigrants, but also to protect residents of Mexico from the possibilities of infection by contagious diseases.

The leading features may be summarized as follows: Admission will be allowed only through authorized ports of entry, and the qualities precluding entry cover the various specified contagious or chronic ailments which may incapacitate persons for work or make them a public care. Children under 16 years of age, anarchists or propagandists for anarchistic doctrines, mendicants, prostitutes, and fugitives from justice, or any persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment for crimes other than of a political or military nature, and which according to Mexican laws may be punishable by imprisonment for more than ten years, are also debarred from entry.

The department of the interior is charged with the enforcement of the law, and inspectors are to be sent to the various ports to supervise its administration.

PRICE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS IN 1909.

The rates established by the Mexican Government for the purchase of public lands in the Federal District and States and Territories of the Republic for 1909, are as follows:

Political divisions.	Price per hectare (2.471 acres).	Political divisions.	Price per hectare (2.471 acres).
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Aguas Calientes	7.00	Puebla	11.00
Campeche	4.00	Queretaro	9.00
Chiapas	4.00	San Luis Potosi	4.00
Chihuahua	4.00	Sinaloa	4.00
Coahuila	4.00	Sonora	4.00
Colima	6.00	Tabasco	7.00
Durango	4.00	Tamaulipas	4.00
Guanajuato	12.00	Tlaxcala	17.00
Guerrero	5.00	Veracruz	12.00
Hidalgo	5.00	Yucatan	4.00
Jalisco	9.00	Zacatecas	4.00
Mexico	21.00	Federal District	100.00
Michoacan	14.00	Territory of Tepic	4.00
Morelos	27.00	Territory of Lower California	2.00
Nuevo Leon	4.00	Territory of Quintana Roo	2.00
Oaxaca	5.00		

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AND NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND HISTORY.

By an executive decree of January 28, 1909, on February 1 of that year the department of natural history of the National Museum of Mexico became an independent establishment under the name of "National Museum of Natural History," and the institution which has hitherto borne the name of National Museum became the "National Museum of Archæology and History."

MEXICAN SUGAR AND THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION.

The Mexican Minister at Brussels has advised his Government that it has been decided in accordance with the sugar convention of that city to levy a special duty on Mexican sugar to become effective in all the countries represented in the Brussels convention. This duty is imposed on account of the increase made in 1908 by the Mexican Government in its tariff on foreign sugar imported into the Republic, by which the duty of $2.50 silver per 100 kilograms was raised to 5 *pesos* per 100 kilograms.

CONCESSION FOR THE ERECTION OF GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The Government of Mexico has authorized Gen. MANUEL MONDRAGON, or the company he may organize, to invest not less than 200,000 *pesos* ($100,000) in the construction of grain elevators in different parts of the Republic. The plans of these elevators must be submitted to the Government within twelve months from January 15, 1909, the date of the approval of the contract, and the erection of the buildings must be commenced within eighteen months from said date and completed within two years from the date of the approval of the plans.

BANKS IN 1908.

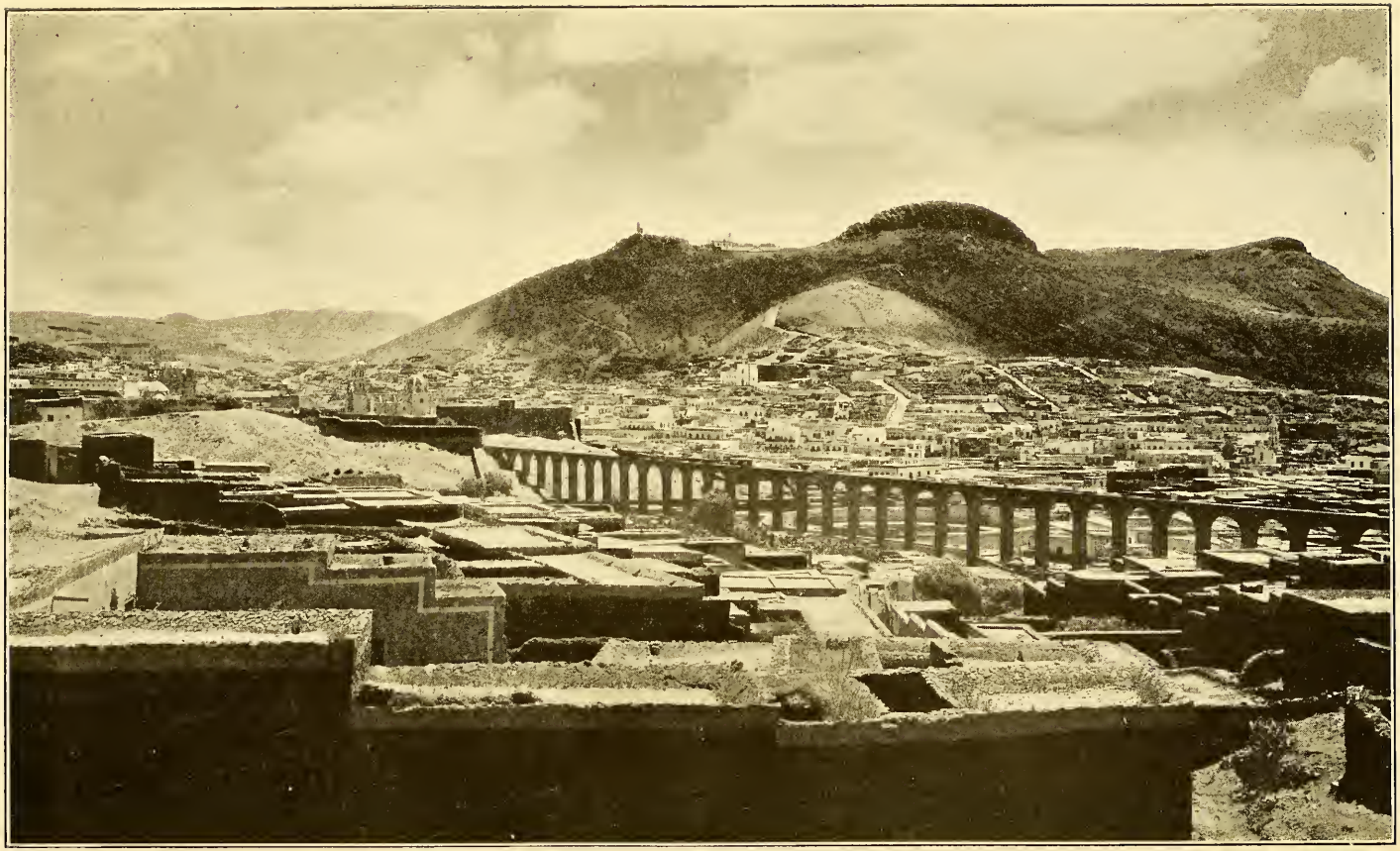
In 1908 there were 34 banks operating in Mexico, 30 of which were banks of issue. The combined capital of these 34 banks was 176,000,000 *pesos* ($88,000,000). The following is a list of the principal banks of the Republic, together with the amount of their capital expressed in Mexican dollars: National Bank, $32,000,000; Central Bank, $30,000,000; Bank of London and Mexico, $21,500,000; Peninsular Bank, $16,500,000; Mexican Bank of Commerce and Industry, $10,000,000, and the Oriental Bank, $6,000,000.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Under date of January 10, 1909, the "*Diario Oficial*," of Mexico City, publishes the text of a contract entered into by the Mexican Government with Mr. WILLIAM H. ELLIS for the establishment of a factory to extract, refine, and manufacture the rubber obtained from the *Palo Amarillo* and *Amate* trees. The Mexican Government grants Mr. ELLIS a concession for the exploitation of the said industry, and the privilege of introducing free of duty all the necessary material, machinery, and appliances for the installation of the factory, as also exemption from taxes during the term of the concession, viz, ten years.

VIEW OF GUANAJUATO, MEXICO.

The city of Guanajuato, which is the capital of the State of the same name, has a population of 80,000 inhabitants. It is built on the slopes of a mountain range, and is remarkable for the large number of beautiful private residences, which are conspicuous, not alone for their architecture, but for the superb gardens which front and sometimes entirely surround them. Guanajuato is celebrated as one of the famous silver-producing regions of Mexico, and it is this industry which has been the foundation of the prosperity and development of the city.



OLD AQUEDUCT, ZACATECAS, MEXICO.

Zacatecas is one of the few large and progressive cities of Mexico whose ancient aqueduct is still available for its water supply. In the dry atmosphere and high altitude of the "Silver City" this old structure of stone and lime has endured for centuries with but little deterioration. Zacatecas became a city in 1585, and is one of the oldest and most celebrated mining towns in the Republic.

The concessionary must invest a sum of not less than 200,000 *pesos* in the said establishment and shall submit the plans of the buildings, etc., to the Government within one year from the date of the concession, and shall have the installation complete and in working order within three years after the plans have been approved. He may establish one or more factories in various States of the Republic, the capital to be invested in each additional factory to be at least 10,000 *pesos*.

The Government will designate from time to time such students of the National College as wish to study the said industry, and the concessionary shall aid and instruct the said students as much as possible. The concessionary shall also submit to the Government such statistical data or other information regarding the industry as the Department of Public Works may see fit to call for.

Mr. Ellis is likewise under obligation to deposit the sum of 5,000,000 pesos in the National Bank of Mexico as a guarantee for the fulfillment of the conditions of the contract, which deposit shall be returned as soon as the works have been finished and the installation of the factory is completed.

THE MATAMOROS DISTRICT IN 1908.

In his annual report covering the year 1908, the United States consul at Matamoros, Clarence A. Miller, states that the declared value of exports from his district totaled $44,207, a decline of about $21,000 as compared with 1907. He attributes this decline to decreased shipments of hides and skins, which form the bulk of exports, $31,261 being reported for 1908, as compared with $45,943 in the preceding year. Another item accounting for this decline is cotton, of which the value shipped in 1907 was $10,000, while none was sent abroad in 1908. Aside from these two articles increases were recorded.

Imports, of which figures are only available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, were valued at $118,392, of which about $106,000 came from the United States.

Coffee, lard, and machinery were the principal articles received, and in regard to the latter item the consul states that the rich agricultural possibilities of the district make it an especially attractive market for irrigation and farming machinery. Cattle raising is at present the chief industry.

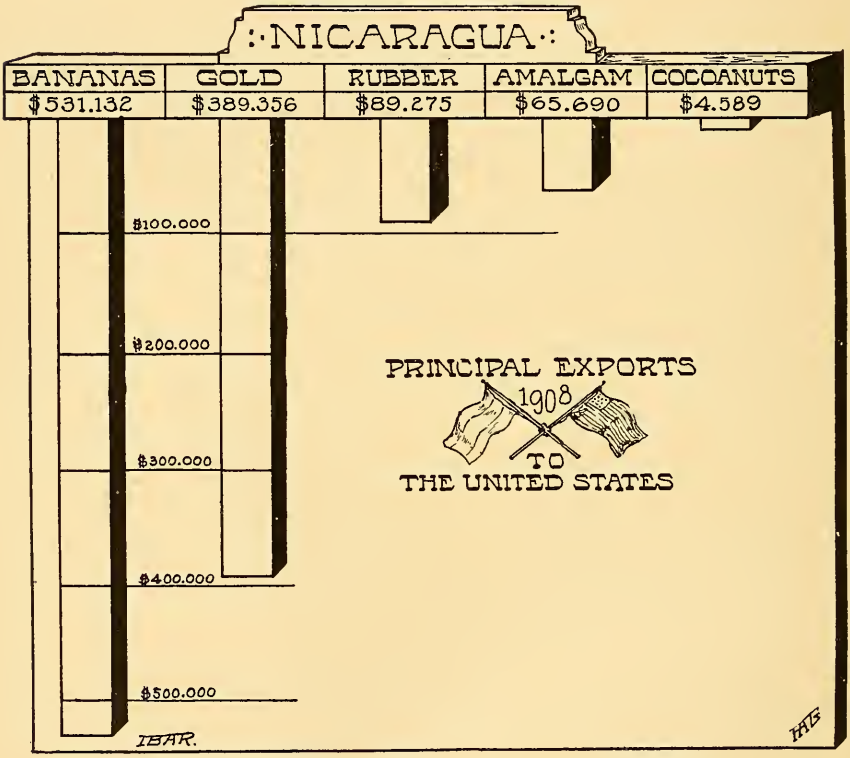
Commerce between the port of San Diego, California, and Mexico, for January was: Imports from Mexico, 1909, $19,368, against $55,179 for 1908. Exports to Mexico, 1909, $6,553.90, against $11,583.87 for 1908.

NICARAGUA

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1908.

From Nicaragua the United States vice-consul, Michael J. Clancy, reports total shipments to the United States through the port of Bluefields during 1908 to the value of $1,088,531.91.

The principal item is 1,298,000 bunches of bananas, valued at $531,132.80; gold ranking next with 24,970 ounces, worth $389,356.78;



followed by 166,152 pounds of rubber, $89,275.69; amalgam (gold), $65,690.95; and cocoanuts to the number of 173,100, worth $4,589.79; and other items in lesser quantities and values.

NEW CUSTOMS LAW.

By decree dated January 20, 1909, the President of Nicaragua declared the new customs tariff law of December 15, 1908, to be in force, and prescribed the formalities to be observed in the payment of duties

on imports. The law of December 15 became operative from the date of the publication of the decree.

It is provided that 22.40 per cent of the face value of custom-house clearances be set apart as coming under the operation of prior laws to be liquidated by means of bonds in circulation at the time of the passage of the law; 25 per cent of the face value of the clearances is to be liquidated by means of new bonds created by the law of December 15, and the remaining 52.60 per cent is to be paid in gold coin or in national paper currency at the rate of $5 paper for $1 gold.

Regarding imports through the custom-houses on the Atlantic coast upon which 75 per cent of the duties must be paid in gold, payment may be made in legally current silver coin at the rate of $2 silver to $1 gold. Those preferring not to pay in bonds the 25 per cent decreed by the new law as payable in bonds may pay the same in gold or its equivalent at the rate of exchange of the day on which payment is offered.

PARCELS-POST CONVENTION WITH BELGIUM.

The "*Diario Oficial*" for January 19, 1909, publishes the text of the convention entered into between the Republic of Nicaragua and the Kingdom of Belgium in November of the preceding year, providing for the exchange of parcels by post to the weight of 5 kilograms between the two countries.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUGAR REFINERY.

The Government of Panama has entered into a contract with Señor J. Amado Gonzalez Cordoba, which was ratified by the Congress on December 31, 1908, whereby the latter agrees to organize within one year from the said date a company for the purpose of establishing a sugar refinery in Panama with a capacity of 500 tons per day, or an output of 1,000 bags of refined sugar of 100 pounds each per day.

For this purpose the Government will grant Mr. Gonzalez Cordoba, or the company to be organized by him, 5,000 hectares of land in the district of Chepo, between the River Terable, Uni, Limon, and Bayano, or in any other part of the Republic where the Government may have vacant lands.

The Government also agrees to admit all material, machinery, implements, etc., which may be necessary for the establishment of the

said refinery, free of duty, and to maintain for a period of ten years the duties levied at the present time on all grades and classes of sugar. If the Congress of the Republic of Panama should for any reason see fit to reduce the said duties within the period mentioned, the Government will guarantee an interest of 5 per cent per annum on the amount of the capital invested.

The concessionary agrees to install a thoroughly modern up-to-date refinery, equipped with all the latest machinery and appliances, and to construct the necessary buildings, wharfs, etc., as well as to establish the means of transportation, such as railways, steamships, etc., and to provide the rolling stock.

Within eighteen months after the organization of the company at least 250 hectares of the land must be under cultivation and planted with sugar cane, and within two and a half years thereafter another 250 hectares shall be under cultivation, and the entire installation of the plant shall be completed and in working order, and within five years from the organization of the company at least one-half of the entire area shall be thus planted and under cultivation.

The Government also reserves the right to designate two persons from each province for the purpose of studying the industry, which students shall be maintained and instructed by the concessionary. The concessionary also agrees to furnish the necessary building for a branch post-office and to establish a school as soon as there shall be 400 or more men employed at the refinery.

The concessionary may not sell his products for more than 8 *balboas* per 100 kilograms of the best grade of white refined sugar, 7 *balboas* for white unrefined sugar, and corresponding to these for the lower grades, during the term of this concession, i. e., ten years.

The refinery shall be exempt from all national and municipal taxes on the production of sugar during the said term.

OVERLAND CABLE FROM COLON TO PANAMA.

The Panama "*Star and Herald*" publishes the information that the Central and South American Telegraph Company have added an overland cable between Colon and Panama to their equipment, thus making an all-cable route from Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, and the west coast of South America to the United States and Europe via Colon. Connection has also been made with the company's cable from Colon to Guantanamo, Cuba.

The cable, which was constructed in the United States, contains four cores of heavy copper insulated with kertie, each core being sheathed with lead and the whole armored for protection. As it follows the old route of the Panama Railroad, most of it will be submerged when the canal dams are in use and the Gatun Lake formed.

PARAGUAY

NEW EXPORT TARIFF.

The Vice-President of Paraguay, Señor Don Gonzales Navero, charged with executive power in the Republic, issued, on December 12, 1908, a decree whereby a new tariff of values was placed upon exports of the country's products, effective from January 1, 1909.

Publication of the decree and of the articles affected is made in the "*Diario Oficial*" for December 27, 1908.

FOREIGN COMPANIES IN THE REPUBLIC.

All foreign corporations or exporting houses selling goods in Paraguay through traveling or resident representatives, or through their own branch offices, are required to take out a municipal license in the city where they propose to do business. In this respect foreign firms who open branch houses in the Republic or who send salesmen to the country are placed on the same footing as established business houses.

Reporting on this subject the United States consul at Asuncion states that the law of September 8, 1903, in effect from the first of the year following, provides for the issuance of industrial or commercial licenses for the city of Asuncion. These call for varying rates, according to the class of industry. Railways, telephone companies, flour mills, and importing or commercial establishments selling varied lines of goods, both wholesale and retail, pay from $1,300 to $2,000 paper, payable semiannually in advance. Foreign commission houses, traveling salesmen, or resident representatives of foreign manufacturers or importers pay from $550 to $1,200 paper, while traveling salesmen or resident representatives selling on commission pay from $250 to $500 paper, all payable semiannually in advance.

Each municipality has its special tariff of taxes on commercial travelers, most of which are quite similar if not identical with those of the capital, but the amount of the tax is only about one-half that collected in Asuncion. In all judicial matters the foreign salesman or representative is required to produce a duly legalized power of attorney.

Samples which have no commercial value are admitted free of duty, duty being collected on useful or valuable articles and the amount refunded upon reshipment, less a small charge for wharfage and handling.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

Consul Edward J. Norton, of Asuncion, in reporting concerning the tobacco industry of Paraguay and the efforts being made for the improvement of the quality of the product, states that tobacco is the

chief agricultural product—in fact, almost the only agricultural product (fruits excepted) exported from Paraguay.

A conservative estimate would place the quantity grown at 6,000,000 pounds per year, of which one-half is exported, the remainder being consumed in the country.

Paraguayan tobacco is graded into seven classes, the small, fine, mild leaf called "pito" being largely exported to Europe, while the "para," a coarse, strong grade, is in demand for local consumption and for shipment to Argentina and Uruguay. The intermediate grades are consumed locally.

There is nothing like a large tobacco plantation in Paraguay. The leaf is grown on small scattered patches of land, and much of the cultivation it gets is the work of women and children.

In order to improve the quality of the tobacco and secure better prices in Europe, the Agricultural Bank, a government institution, has been for some time distributing selected seed among the planters. For the purpose of instructing the growers in the proper methods of curing, and also to relieve the small planter of expense, the bank has constructed drying sheds in several districts.

In 1905, 1906, and 1907 Paraguay shipped 1,535,733 and 727 metric tons, respectively, to Bremen. During the past sixteen years prices have averaged between 5½ and 7½ cents gold per 1.1 pounds in that market. Since 1904 the shipments to Bremen have fallen off, partly due to crop failures caused by drought and the ravages of locusts, and in 1907 only 7,084 bales of 22 pounds each were sent thither, the leaf selling at 7½ to 8½ cents gold per 1.1 pounds. The Paraguayan consul-general at Bremen reports that a considerable quantity of Paraguayan tobacco is reexported from that port, some of this coming back to Argentina.

A few years ago efforts were made to develop markets for Paraguayan tobacco in France and Italy. One order at least was placed by the French Government, but the leaf has not found much favor with French smokers. In 1906–7 Paraguay exported 308,000 pounds of tobacco to Italy, and an average price of $6.78 per hundred was realized.

Paraguayan cigars are gaining a foothold in Buenos Aires and Montevido, as high prices are charged in those cities for Brazilian and Havana cigars. A trial order for native cigars has just been shipped to Chile, and efforts are now being made to develop this branch of industry.

An enormous quantity of tobacco is consumed locally. In Paraguay everybody smokes. The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes is nevertheless carried on in rather limited fashion, there being but one cigar factory whose product is of good quality and attractively packed. Cigars made of the native leaf are extremely cheap. The

cigarettes are of inferior quality and poorly made, so that cigarettes from Argentina and Uruguay are imported to meet the demand of a certain class of smokers. Several brands of English cigarettes are imported; but the demand for these, as well as for Turkish, Russian, and Egyptian cigarettes, is very limited. Some pipe tobacco is imported, but the sales are insignificant.

The duties on tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes imported into Paraguay are very heavy, the tariff showing an average duty of 55 per cent ad valorem.

PERU

MINERAL STATISTICS.

The Bulletin for 1908, issued by the Corps of Mining Engineers of Peru for 1908 ("*Boletin del Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Mines del Peru*"), covers in detail the mineral industry of the country during the preceding year. The yield of solid fuels, embracing coal, anthracite, bituminous schist, and lignite, amounted to 185,565 metric tons, a gain over 1906 of 105,596 tons. The greater portion of the fuel was obtained from the mines of Goyllarisquisga, owned by the Cerro de Pasco Company, and was used in the copper smelting works of Tinyahuarco, part being converted into coke and the rest consumed on railroads, etc.

Petroleum production for 1907 was 100,184 metric tons, an increase for the year of 29,352 tons, the total number of wells in exploitation being 569, as compared with 200 in the year previous. Of these wells, 275 are located in Zorritos, 40 in Lobitos, 250 in Negritos, and 4 in Pirin. Of the total production, 65,183 tons were sold in the crude state, 14,735 tons as refined petroleum, while 12,310 tons were consumed locally. The refined oil yielded 4,322 cubic meters of kerosene, 583 cubic meters of gasolene, 174 cubic meters of light oils, and 73 tons of residues and pitch.

The Lobitos Oilfields Company (Limited) have begun the erection of perfectly equipped distillation plants, and explorations undertaken in Huancane have proven the existence of an enormous petroliferous zone extending from Cuzco to the shores of Lake Titicaca. The North American Titicaca Oil Company has nine wells in operation, while a Peruvian-Chilean syndicate is operating two exploratory wells with good results.

A sulphur company in the Department of Piura is the only producing factor of this mineral, the plant erected by the company having a capacity of 150 tons daily. Besides the 80 tons of refined sulphur produced during the year, 4,500 tons of mineral were in stock containing 1,800 tons of sulphur.

Gold production showed a decline for 1907, the 28 districts in 12 departments yielding 25,013 troy ounces, or 15,089 ounces less than in 1906. Puno produces 70 per cent of the total gold of the Republic, this department being very rich in mineral deposits, which, however, are inadequately exploited.

The production of fine silver decreased by 716,934 ounces, being 6,687,304 troy ounces, while copper with a total output of 20,681 tons showed a gain of 7,207 metric tons, and lead with 5,525 tons increased by 2,956 metric tons.

Antimony, by reason of the decline in the price of this mineral, is practically unexploited, the year's output being 114 tons, and bismuth yielded only 48 tons, while no nickel is reported and quicksilver declined from 2,304 kilograms to 1,500.

The National Salt Company extracted 21,592 metric tons of salt, an increase of 1,366 tons over 1906. Of this total, 15,987 tons were used for domestic purposes, 2,772 tons employed industrially, and 2,833 tons exported.

The output of borates from the Arequipa mines, the only ones under exploitation, was 2,451 metric tons, practically the same as in the preceding year.

The number of claims registered during the latter half of 1907 was 29,582, as compared with 9,789 during the same period of the preceding year, while at the close of the year there were 177 establishments in actual production as against 160 in 1906. Mining employees numbered 16,936, comprising 12,004 miners, 2,873 metallurgical workmen, and 2,059 freight hands.

The Department of Junin, in which is located the celebrated Cerro de Pasco mining district, stands at the head of producing sections, the silver output for 1907 being 108,026 kilograms; copper, 17,151 tons; coal, 169,368 tons; and lead, 4.970 tons.

PROPOSED LOANS.

The Congress of Peru has authorized the President of the Republic to negotiate a foreign loan sufficient to liquidate the unpaid balance of the debt of £600,000, contracted November 3, 1905. This loan will bear an annual rate of interest less than 6 per cent, and can not be issued at less than 94 per cent of its nominal value. An amortization fund, not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, is provided for the payment

STATUE OF COLONEL FRANCISCO BOLOGNESI, LIMA, PERU.

This monument is the work of the Spanish sculptor Agustin Querol, whose model of the Columbus Memorial Statue to be erected in Washington, D. C., was awarded third prize in competition. The statue surmounting the column represents the Peruvian hero in the act of falling, with his country's flag held close to his heart, mortally wounded in the defense of the heights of Arica.

STATUE OF COLUMBUS, PASEO COLON, LIMA, PERU.

This notable statue is of white marble and was designed by the Italian sculptor Salvatore Revelli. It adorns the driveway known as Paseo Colon, which traverses the modern fashionable residential quarter of Lima.

of the loan, and the latter is guaranteed by the revenue on salt. The executive is likewise authorized to negotiate a foreign or domestic loan for £400,000, to run for a term not to exceed four years, at a maximum rate of interest of 6 per cent per annum, and the payment of a commission should that be found indispensable, the loan to be guaranteed by any revenues not otherwise appropriated, and by such retrenchment as may be necessary in the national budgets during the period of the duration of the loan. The President will report to the next Congress such action as he may have taken in regard to these loans.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS.

Figures furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics, through the Department of Fomento of the Peruvian Government, make it possible to publish the correct returns of the sugar industry in the Republic during the seasons of 1906–7 and 1907–8.

For 1907–8 exports reached 104,288,032 kilograms, while the quantity consumed in the home supply was 31,047,996 kilograms, making a total sugar output for the season of 135,336,028 kilograms. Rum was manufactured to the extent of 1,725,300 gallons.

In the preceding year the sugar output was 161,156,182 kilograms, of which 128,589,623 kilograms were exported and 32,566,559 kilograms consumed at home; while rum, calculated as absolute alcohol, was produced to the amount of 1,887,300 imperial gallons.

SALVADOR RAILWAY COMPANY.

In a recent meeting of the stockholders of the *Compañia del Ferrocarril del Salvador*, held at London, the president of the company, Mr. Mark J. Kelly, presented the annual report of the board of directors.

In the said report Mr. Kelly points out that in view of the reduced coffee crop of the year previous, which reduced the purchasing power of the people, and therefore the imports of the country, the company has had less transit than in the previous years.

The coffee transported by the railway company during the season 1907–8 amounted to only 190,654 bags, which, however, is partially explained by the fact that the crop was gathered much later than

usual, and that therefore some of the coffee was not as yet ready for transport. The quality of the last crop, however, was very satisfactory. The total amount of coffee transported in the season 1906–7 amounted to 223,779 bags, as against 233,382 bags in 1905–6, and 255,152 bags in 1904–5.

Mr. KELLY predicts, however, that the coming crop will be larger than the previous ones and will again reach high-water mark, both as regards quality and quantity. The report also deals at length with the advantages of the interoceanic route between Salina Cruz and Puerto Mexico (Coatzacoalcos) to the Republic of El Salvador, and points out the fact that Salina Cruz is only 400 miles distant from the port of Acajutla in Salvador.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Attention having been called by the Minister from the United States in Salvador to the fact that the Government of the latter country allowed favored-nation treatment to certain articles of French origin imported into the Republic, which treatment was not according to similar articles from the United States, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Salvador, under date of February 8, 1909, explained the situation in the following general terms:

The treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and consular rights celebrated between Salvador and the United States on December 6, 1870, having become nonactive by reason of the denunciation of the same on the part of the Government of Salvador in accordance with prearranged conditions from May 30, 1893, merchandise proceeding from the United States can only be accorded such treatment in the customhouses of Salvador as is provided for in the general tarin law of the Republic without special concessions or privileges.

PUBLICATION OF A NEW OFFICIAL MAP.

The Government of the Republic of Salvador has just distributed in all the public offices and schools of the Republic a new map, drawn by Messrs. BARBERENA and ALCAINE, and published by WALTERLOW & SONS, at London, England.

The new map shows with considerable exactitude the topographical features of the country as well as the territorial divisions, etc., and appears to be the best map of the Republic, which has thus far been published.

The entire edition of 4,000 copies has already been exhausted and the Government is considering the advisability of ordering a second edition.

URUGUAY

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1908.

A comparative statement of Uruguayan customs receipts for the years 1907 and 1908 shows totals amounting to $13,206,932 and $13,638,308 in the two periods, respectively. The total net increase during the later year is $432,376, or 3.26 per cent, as against an increase of 2.5 per cent in 1907 over the preceding year.

REGULATIONS FOR IMPORTED FOOD PRODUCTS.

Municipal regulations prohibit the importation of food products into Uruguay in tins closed with solder containing more than 10 per cent lead, while under the same regulations coloring matter derived from coal tar (anilines), preserving or antiseptic agents, sweetening matters (saccharine, dulcine, sucramine, etc.), substances foreign to foodstuffs, toxic metals, etc., are prohibited.

NEW STEAMSHIP CONNECTION WITH CALIFORNIA.

Consul F. W. Goding, of Montevideo, has been advised by the Uruguay agents representing the Kosmos (German) line of steamers that beginning about March 1, 1909, the steamers belonging to that company plying between the ports of Germany and Montevideo, thence to Valparaiso, will continue, via ports, to San Francisco. The freight rate per ton at present from Montevideo to San Francisco is 45 shillings ($10.94), which will be reduced to 40 shillings ($9.73) under the new arrangement. As the tanneries on the west coast of the United States are making large purchases of quebracho extract, this reduction in the freight rates will be of material benefit to them.

CREATION OF A SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

In accordance with a decree of President Williman, dated December 31, 1908, the faculty of commerce at the University of Montevideo was established as a school of commerce.

The report on the subject forwarded by United State Consul F. W. Goding states that commercial instruction courses have proven so popular in the Republic that the reorganization of this branch of study is being zealously carried out by the university authorities, who are basing their mode of procedure on similar institutions in the United States and Europe.

Under the old régime there were 13 highly trained and well-qualified professors, those giving the more practical courses having had much business experience, and thorough training was carried on in

the preparation for mercantile and business pursuits generally. In modern languages, French and English occupied the same plane, while thorough instruction was given on civil and consular laws, and, with the necessary reorganization implied by the new plan, the same theories will be put into practice, but on a more amplified scale.

DOCKS AND YARDS PROJECTED.

For a period of twenty-five years the materials and other articles requisite for the construction, installation, and maintenance of the dock and shipbuilding yards and dry docks, established or to be established in Uruguay, are to be admitted free of duty.

The benefits of this immunity are to be enjoyed by the Nicolas Mihanovich Steam Navigation Company, the decree defining the conditions and privileges being published in the "*Diario Oficial*" for December 25, 1908.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*," under date of February 12, 1909, publishes the population statistics of Venezuela, according to the census taken in the year 1891. The population in the various States and Territories was as follows:

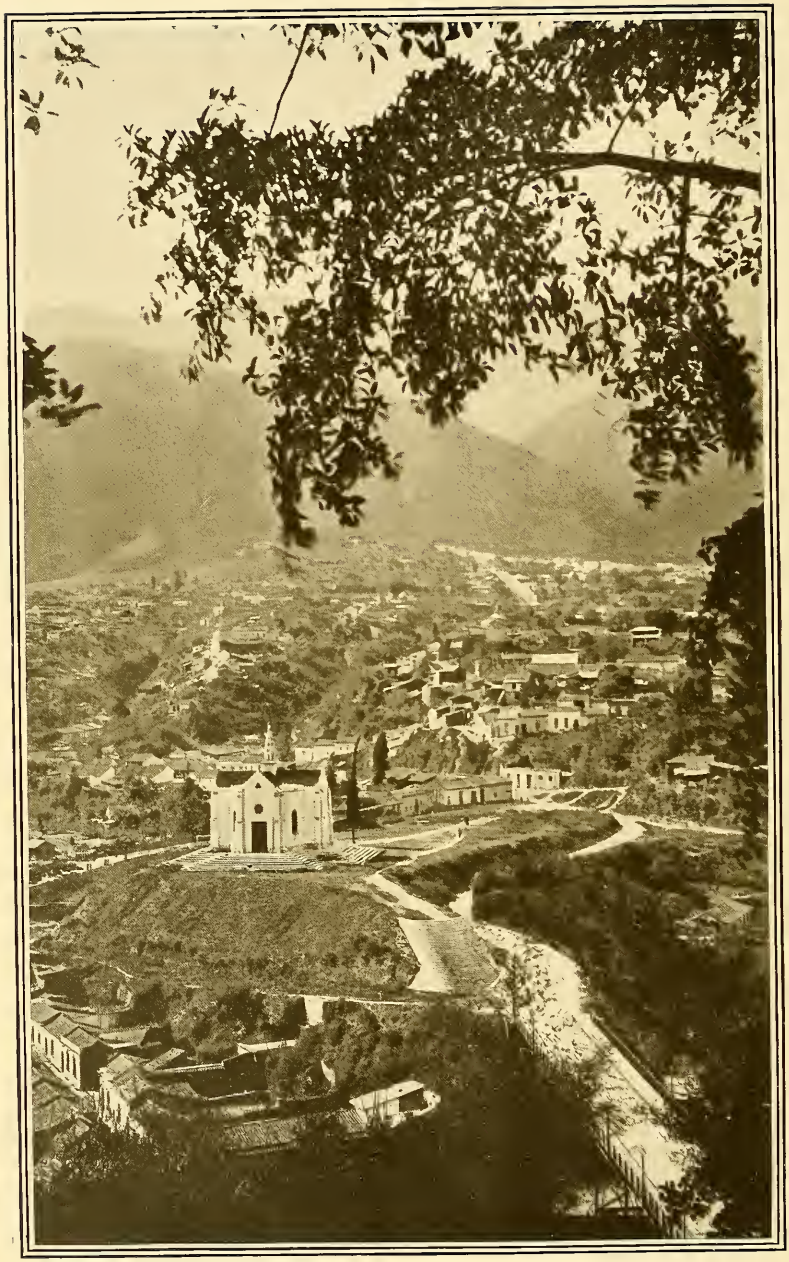
States and Territories.	Number of inhabitants.	States and Territories.	Number of inhabitants.
Federal district	196,779	State of—	
State of—		Miranda	129,365
Aragua	139,496	Táchira	105,866
Bermúdez	329,853	Trujillo	146,585
Bolívar	52,267	Zamora	223,133
Carabobo	213,985	Zulia	151,446
Falcón	151,692	Territories	83,488
Guárico	69,963		
Lara	234,178	Total	2,323,527
Mérida	95,431		

OPENING OF THE ESCALANTE RIVER TO TRAFFIC.

According to an executive decree of January 18, 1909, the Escalante River has been opened to free navigation, all restrictive decrees and orders concerning the navigation of this river having been repealed.

STOCK EXCHANGE, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

This handsome building is located at the corner of Zavala and Piedras streets. It was built in 1863 at a cost of about $150,000. An excellent telegraphic service is maintained and the Exchange is kept in close touch with the principal markets of the world, and especially with that of Buenos Aires.



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VIEW OF CARACAS, VENEZUELA, LOOKING WEST FROM CALVARIO HILL.

Many of the houses of Caracas are covered with stucco and painted in delicate tints of yellow, blue, red, and green. The buildings are flush with the streets and have no chimneys. Caracas is one of the most picturesque and naturally beautiful capitals of the New World.

REPEAL OF A STAMP AND POSTAL-CARD CONCESSION.

The contract of February 18, 1901, made by the Government with JUAN ROMERO SANSON for the collection of revenues on stamps and postal cards was repealed on January 16, 1909. In future the Government will transact this business for its own account.

IMMIGRATION, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1908.

From January 1 to June 30, inclusive, 3,250 immigrants arrived at the various ports of the United States of Venezuela, while 2,893 emigrants left during the same period. The port of La Guaira received the largest number of both immigrants and emigrants, 909 and 605, respectively, the port of Maracaibo ranking second, with 726 immigrants and 749 emigrants, the other ports of Venezuela at which passengers and immigrants may land being the following: Caño Colorado, Carupano, Ciudad Bolivar, Cristobal Colon, Econtrados, Guanta, La Ceiba, La Vela, Pampatar, Puerto Cabello, Puerto Sucre, Tucacas.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

During the year 1907 the railway companies of Venezuela transported 187,579,529 kilograms, or over 187,000 tons, of freight, while the number of tickets issued to passengers amounted to 443,068. The total receipts for the same period were 8,963,766.06 *bolivares*, and the expenditures 6,144,132.03 *bolivares*.

The first six months of the year 1908 show a total of 216,183 passenger tickets, and 101,929,982 kilograms, or nearly 102,000 tons, of freight, the receipts for the latter period amounting to 4,755,716.96 *bolivares*, and the expenditures to 3,155,781.38 *bolivares*.

The Great Railway of Venezuela (*Gran Ferrocarril de Venezuela*) issued the largest number of passenger tickets, viz, 59,452, and also carried the largest amount of freight, 27,085,050 kilograms, or 27,000 tons, with receipts amounting to 1,381,640.81 *bolivares* and expenditures to 755,357.40 *bolivares*. The La Guira to Caracas Railway is the next in importance as far as the total amount of tickets issued and the freight transported is concerned, although the Tachira Railway is second as far as the total receipts are concerned, having had receipts amounting to 823,574.04 *bolivares* and expenses totaling 445,350.28 *bolivares*. The largest passenger traffic is to be found on the Central Railway, which issued 66,165 passenger tickets, or nearly one-third of the total amount issued on all the lines. Besides the Great Railway of Venezuela, the La Guaira to Caracas Railway and the Central Railway and the Tachira Railway, mentioned above, there are the Maiquetía to Macuto Railway, the Puerto Cabello to Valencia Railway, the Carenero Railway, the La Ceiba Railway, the Coro to La Vela Railway, the Bolívar Railway, and the Guanta Railway companies.

OPENING OF VENEZUELAN PORTS.

President-General JUAN VICENTE GOMEZ, of the United States of Venezuela, under date of February 9, 1908, issued a decree abolishing all restrictions on commerce and navigation in the Venezuelan ports, thus again opening the ports to the trade of the world, subject only to the port and custom-house regulations of the country.

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN DEBT OF 1905.

The payments on account of the foreign debt of Venezuela of 1905, made from July to December, 1908, aggregated 2,820,715 ($564,000) *bolivares*.

DECREES CONCERNING THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

Executive decrees of January 22, 1909, cancel the contract made by the Venezuelan Government with FRANCIS CHENEL for the establishment of a cigarette factory, and opens the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco to anyone desiring to engage in those industries.

Paper for the manufacture of cigarettes will be imported exclusively by the Federal Government, and through its agents will sell the same to cigarette manufacturers. The paper for each cigarette will bear a stamp of the value of three-fourths of a centime of a bolivar. The manufacture of cigarettes with a covering of tobacco is prohibited.

REVISION OF THE CODE.

Under date of January 22, 1909, a commission was appointed by President GOMEZ to revise the laws of the Republic. The Secretary of the Interior is chairman ex officio of the aforesaid commission.

THE EXPLOITATION OF SALT.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Venezuela of January 27, 1909, contains the full text of a decree of 69 articles concerning the exploitation of the salt mines of the Republic. Salt mines in Venezuela can not be worked or salt sold therefrom except through the agents of the Federal Government.

FEDERAL REVENUES ALLOTTED TO THE STATES.

Commencing with February 1, 1909, federal revenues to the amount of 451,000 *bolivares* ($90,000), derived from territorial taxes, mines, public lands, and salt mines will be distributed monthly to the different States of the Republic according to population. The States will also participate, according to population, in 35 per cent of the federal revenues derived from the tax on liquors.

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BULLETIN

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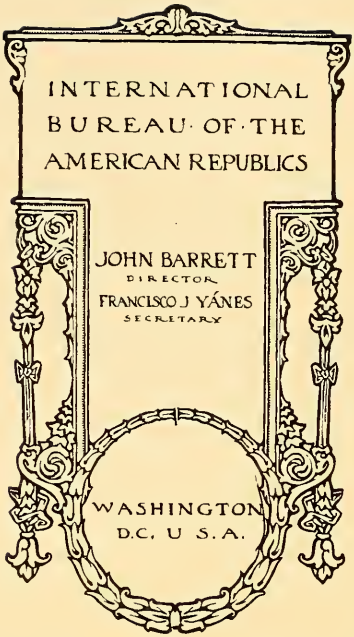

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Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.

Haiti.....Mr. H. PAULEUS SANNON,
Office of Legation, 1429 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

Honduras.....Señor Dr. Don LUIS LAZO ARRIAGA,
Office of Legation, The New Willard, Washington, D. C.

Nicaragua.....Señor Don RODOLFO ESPINOSA R.,
Office of Legation, 2003 O street, Washington, D. C.

Panama.....Señor Don C. C. AROSEMENA,
Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.

Peru.....Señor Don FELIPE PARDO,
Office of Legation, 1737 H street, Washington, D. C.

Salvador.....Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA,
Office of Legation, "The Portland," Washington, D. C.

Uruguay.....Señor Don LUIS MELIÁN LAFINUR,
Office of Legation, 1529 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

Venezuela.....Señor Don PEDRO EZEQUIEL ROJAS,
Office of Legation, "The New Willard," Washington, D. C.

MINISTER RESIDENT

Dominican Republic..Señor Don EMILIO C. JOUBERT,
Office of Legation, "The Benedick," Washington, D. C.

[Paraguay has at present no representative on the Governing Board.]

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil.....IRVING B. DUDLEY, Rio de Janeiro.
Mexico .....DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic.....
Bolivia.....JAMES F. STUTESMAN, La Paz.
Chile .....THOMAS C. DAWSON, Santiago.
Colombia .....ELLIOTT C. NORTHCOTE, Bogotá.
Costa Rica.....WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
Cuba .....EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
Ecuador.....WILLIAMS C. FOX, Quito.
Guatemala .....WILLIAM HEIMKE, Guatemala City.
Haiti .....HENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
Honduras .....PHILIP M. BROWN, Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua .....HORACE G. KNOWLES, Managua.
Panama.....HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Panama.
Paraguay.....(See Uruguay.)
Peru.....LESLIE COMBS, Lima.
Salvador .....H. PERCIVAL DODGE, San Salvador.
Uruguay .....EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela.....WILLIAM W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic.....FENTON R. MCCREERY, Santo Domingo.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page.

Editorial Section 747

Pan-American dinner—Work of the Pan-American Committee—Growing popularity of the MONTHLY BULLETIN—New Minister of Venezuela—New handbook of Chile—New United States Minister to Colombia—Visit of a noted Brazilian editor—New Cuban Minister to the United States—A Buenos Aires journalist in Washington—Official opera houses and theaters in Latin America—United States Minister to Chile—Exposition at Quito—Exposition at Buenos Aires—Consul-General of Costa Rica in the United States at New York—New building of the International Bureau—Pan-American address of Congressman Landis—United States Consul-General at Havana—Lectures by Mr. E. M. Baxter on Latin America—United States Consul at Bahia—A lecture on the Panama Canal—The Lake Mohonk Peace Conference—The Bureau and the new United States tariff bill—Messages of Latin-American Presidents—Projected International Students' Congress—Bolivian tin in 1908—Brazilian participation in international conferences—Chilean railways and commercial development—Colombian trade and progress—Cuban crops in 1908—Dominican conditions—Message of President Diaz—Industrial development of Panama.

Page.

BOOK NOTES 767

Brazilian National Exposition of 1908—Antiquities of eastern Mexico—The maker of modern Mexico—Asphalts, their sources and utilizations—Population, history, and resources of Cuba—The Isle of Pines—Annual report of the Auditor for Porto Rico—Maps of northern Mexico—Picturesque, political, and progressive Mexico—Mexican trails—Latin-American publications—Principal species of wood—Directory of domestic engineering—Harbor works at San Antonio, Chile—The government of American cities.

WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES 772

Mineral wealth of America—Man and climatic change in South America—Regional groups of Atacama—The United States as part of a United America—The first letter written in America—Easter Island—The situation at Panama—Mexico's experiments in finance—The arising of a greater Mexico—Argentine investigation of educational methods in the United States—"*Revista Histórica*" of the Montevideo University—Mining in Antioquia, Colombia—Mexican mining enterprise—Guatemala and the Guatemalan situation—The coming exposition on the Pacific coast—South America as a factor in United States trade—Topography, geology and inhabitants of Haiti—Latin-American

Page.

affairs discussed in "*Industria*"—General conditions in Panama—Chilean consideration of the United States Department of Agriculture—Mexico to-day—Results of the Swedish Magellanic expedition—Argentine Antarctic meteorological station—Mexican manuscripts in the development of writing—Mineral Bureau at Bogota—Coffee and its cost—Type of canal at Panama—Convict life in Cuba—Cruise after sea elephants—Beyond the Mexican Sierras—Argentine fishes—Coffee plantations of Venezuela.

Latin-American Notes 779

The Month of May in Pan-American History 783

Flags of the Western World (Poem) 786

Pan-American Dinner 787

Theaters and Opera Houses in Latin America 811

Piping Oil from Ocean to Ocean .. 828

Betterment of Mail Facilities with Latin America 837

Reception of new Cuban Minister in the United States 850

Corsos, Paseos, and Promenades in the American Republics 852

Municipal Organization in Latin America—

LIMA 856

Visit of the United States Fleet to Guatemala 869

Reception of the United States Fleet in Salvador 877

Argentina's Tribute to the First Minister from the United States. 878

The Argentine Railway Exhibition in 1910 882

Participation in the Quito Exposition 894

Indorsement of the Work of the Bureau 898

Public Debt Service in Latin America 899

Export Tax on Coffee in Latin America 900

Yale University's Interest in the Latin American Countries 901

Page.

Flags and Coats of Arms of the American Republics:

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 904

National Holidays of the American Republics:

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 906

Subject-Matter of Consular Reports 907

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC 910

Foreign commerce in 1908—Receipts and expenditures in 1908—Imports of agricultural implements—The port of Buenos Aires in 1908—Live-stock shipments in 1908—Refrigerated meat exports in 1908—Distribution of customs receipts, 1908—Conditions of the port extension contract—Immigration in 1908—Bank statement, 1908—By-laws of the Conversion Office.

BOLIVIA 918

Tin production in 1908—Commerce via the Argentine Republic—Exportation of gold coins—Repeal of surtax on customs duties—Bank profits in 1908.

BRAZIL 920

Coffee movement in 1908—Imports of flour in 1908—Projected tariff revision—Brazilian sugar and the Brussels convention—Exports of hides—New steamship service—Report of the Santos Dock Company—Modification of plans for port improvement at Bahia—New coastwise navigation service—New industrial companies—Railway notes.

CHILE 924

Foreign commerce in 1908—Award of the contract for the Arica-La Paz Railway—Budget for 1909—Bids for the Longitudinal Railway—Nitrate report and propaganda—Mining in the Republic—Status of crops—Customs receipts of Antofagasta—Customs receipts, January, 1909—Railroads in construction in December, 1908.

COLOMBIA 930

Message of the President—Foreign trade in 1908—Increase of im-

Page.

port duties on salt—Posts and telegraphs — Railway connections between Bogota and the coast—Construction and conservation of public highways—The milling industry—Americans interested in gold mining—Extension of the Barranquilla street railway—Bridle path from Manizales to the San Juan River—Gold dredging in the Patia and Telembi rivers.

Costa Rica 935
The National Society of Agriculture.

Cuba 936
Sugar production and export—The tobacco crop of the Republic—Sanitary conditions of Havana—Exports of pineapples.

Dominican Republic 939
Message of the President.

Ecuador 940
The cacao crop in 1908—Municipal improvements at Guayaquil.

Guatemala 941
Message of President Estrada Cabrera.

Haiti 943
Exports in 1906-7—Agricultural development.

Honduras 944
Financial statistics.

Page.

Mexico 944
Message of the President—Sugar production in 1907-8—Continuation of reduced wheat duties.

Nicarauga 949
Tariff reduction at Atlantic ports—Trade and industries at Cape Gracias a Dios.

Panama 950
Budget for 1909-10—Public improvements—Establishment of a brewery and a sugar factory—Exemption of certain property from taxation—Refund of import duties on reexported merchandise—Postal convention with Italy.

Paraguay 952
Revenues of Asuncion, 1908.

Peru 952
Fertilizers in the Republic.

Salvador 953
Message of the President—Stamp revenues in 1908.

Uruguay 954
Message of President Williman—The Midland Railway in 1908—The Bank of the Republic in 1908—Montevideo tramways in 1908.

Venezuela 958
Foreign commerce, first half of 1908—General statistics.

SEÑOR DON ELIODORO VILLAZÓN,

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA ON MAY 2, 1909.

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

VOL. XXVIII. MAY, 1909. NO. 5.

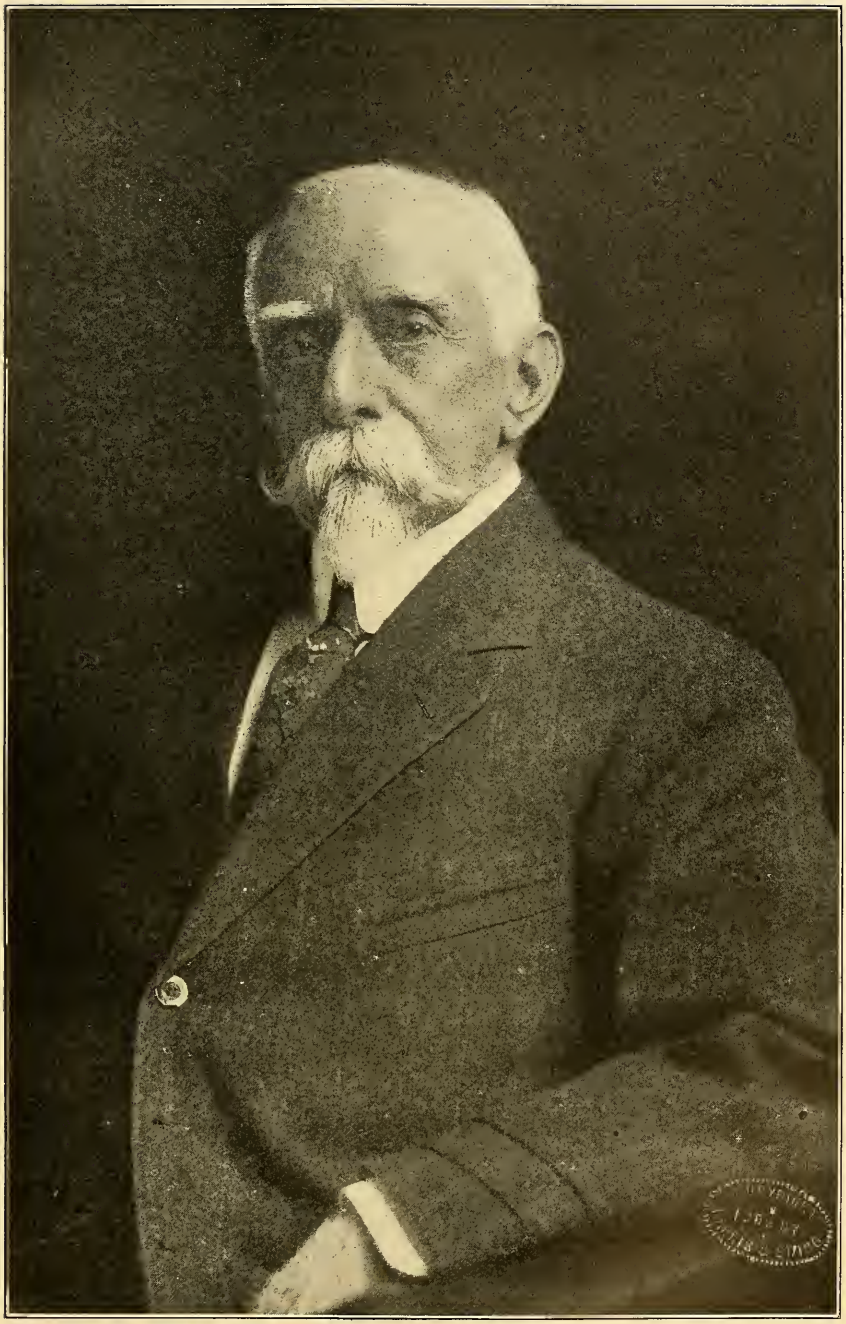
The Pan-American dinner given in Washington by the Director of the International Bureau on the night of Thursday, April 15, 1909, to the Secretary of State of the United States and the Latin-American Ambassadors and Ministers in Washington, who in turn constitute the Governing Board of the Bureau, is described in full elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN. Without unduly praising a function of which the head of this institution acted as host, it is no exaggeration to state that it was a notable event in many respects, especially in view of the speeches made and the varied interests represented by the guests. The speakers of the evening, introduced by Director Barrett, in his capacity of toastmaster, were the Vice-President of the United States, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State of the United States, the Ambassador of Brazil, the Minister of Costa Rica, the Minister of Argentina, Senator ELIHU ROOT and Hon. CHAMP CLARK, the minority leader of the House of Representatives. Among the 160 other guests, aside from the diplomatic representatives of the 20 Latin-American Republics, were several members of President TAFT'S Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, many Senators and Representatives, leading clergymen, chiefs of government bureaus, editors and newspaper correspondents, as well as representative business men from New York and other cities. It was a social occasion distinctly Pan-American in character, whose purpose was the emphasizing of the importance of Pan-American affairs at the beginning of a new presidential administration in the United States. Seldom have finer and more informatory addresses been delivered at any banquet, and the extended notices of the event published by the Washington and New York papers show their appreciation of its significance. The Director takes advantage of this opportunity to thank all those who were in attendance for their presence and for the assistance thereby given in making the dinner a success.

WORK OF THE PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The Pan-American Committee of the United States has amply justified its appointment. It has given a great deal of attention to Pan-American affairs, and specially to the programme for the next International Conference which will be held in Buenos Aires in the summer of 1910, and has prepared for the Secretary of State of the United States memoranda covering subjects that in its opinion might be discussed at the Conference. These suggestions have proven of great value to the programme committee of the Governing Board of the International Bureau in outlining its report to be submitted by the different members of the Board to their respective governments. A meeting of the Pan-American Committee of the United States was held in the room of the Director of the Bureau on Thursday morning, April 15, when the subjects which might come before the Conference were most carefully discussed, especially with reference to the interests of the Latin-American countries. Prominence was given to the idea that the Pan-American Committee of the United States should consider the various points to be discussed from the view point of both South and Central America as well as from that of the United States in order that there might be better prospects of obtaining actual results at the Conference. The committee feels that if these Conferences are to be a continued success something other than assembling for the framing of conventions and resolutions must be effected. Unless their acts are ultimately acted upon by the different governments little permanent good is accomplished.

THE GROWING POPULARITY OF THE MONTHLY BULLETIN.

A gratifying proof of the usefulness of the BULLETIN and of the appreciation of its improved quality is the remarkable increase in the number of quotations from it appearing in the press, not only of the United States, but of Europe and South America. Where the BULLETIN was quoted once two years ago, it is now cited as an authority fifty times. The editorial references, moreover, to the work of the Bureau and to the educational character of the BULLETIN are so numerous as to be positive evidence of the development of interest in Latin-American affairs, which is one of the aims of the International Bureau. The Director can not possibly acknowledge all of the kind references that are being made to the Bureau, the BULLETIN, and to the efforts of himself and his efficient staff, but he desires to take advantage of this opportunity to thank the editors and others who without solicitation are making these encouraging observations. He also wishes it distinctly understood that he does not in any sense resent criticism. He is always glad to receive any kindly suggestions that will strengthen the International Bureau in its efforts to promote commerce and comity among the American Republics.



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DOCTOR PEDRO EZEQUIEL ROJAS,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela in the United States.

THE NEW MINISTER OF VENEZUELA.

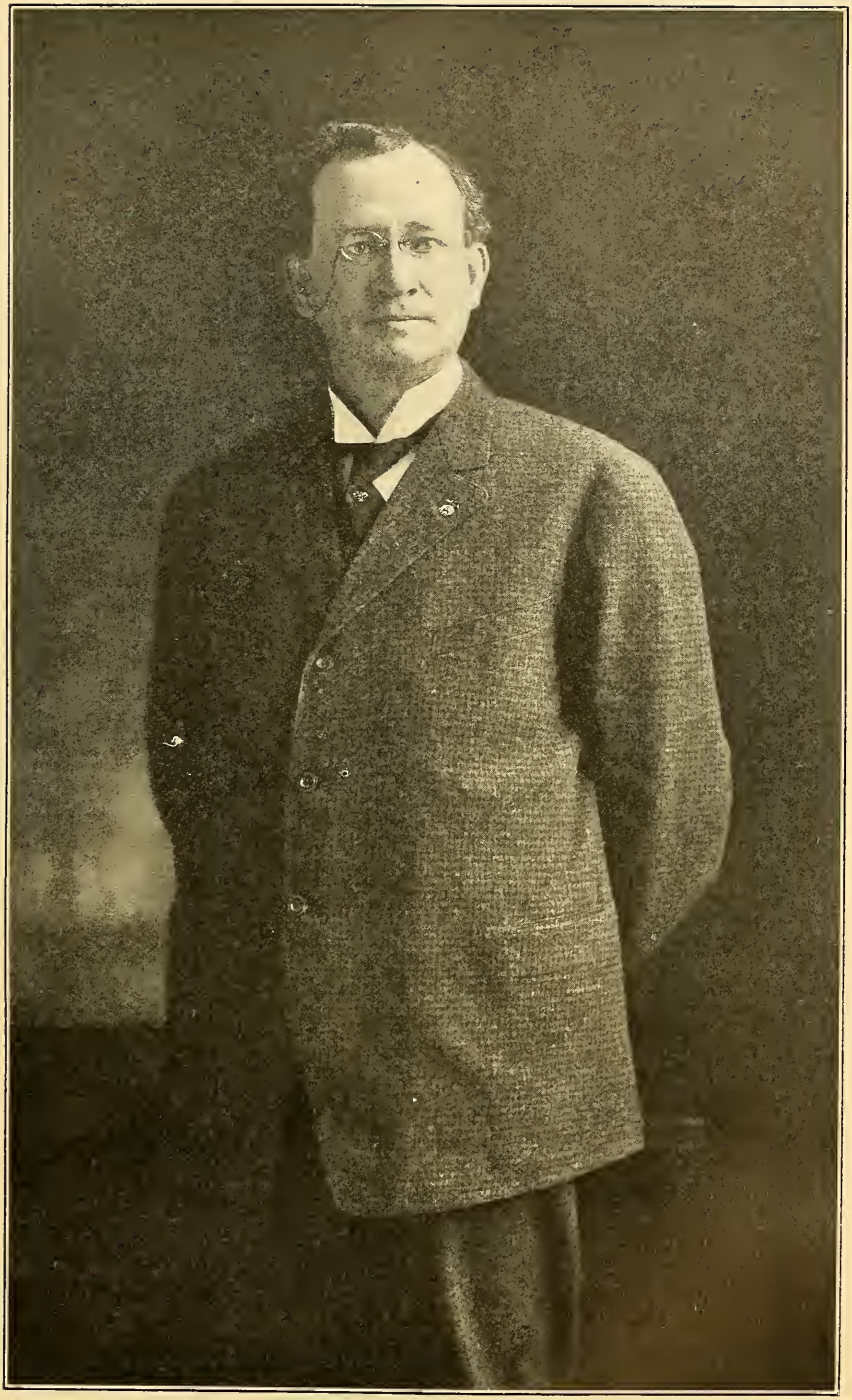
The BULLETIN takes pleasure in extending a cordial welcome to Dr. PEDRO EZEQUIEL ROJAS, new Venezuelan Minister in the United States and as such the representative of his country on the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics. Doctor ROJAS is one of the most prominent men of Venezuela, having served his country for some years as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and also as diplomatic envoy to several Latin-American countries. Doctor ROJAS was formally received by President TAFT on May 4 when the customary expressions of welcome and good will were exchanged.

A NEW HANDBOOK ON CHILE.

In a short time the Bureau will bring out a Handbook on the Republic of Chile. The bulk of the manuscript has been in the possession of the Bureau for nearly three years, but the printing has been delayed because of lack of funds. The statistics and other important data have been brought up to date, and it is hoped that it will prove a useful and reliable book in regard to the country it describes. Only those familiar with the amount of material which the International Bureau is sending out can appreciate the growing demand all over the world for dependable reports on the different American Republics. If this institution had ten times as much money as it now has to expend on various free publications descriptive of Latin America, it could not meet in full the requests which come from all sections of the United States and other countries. It is necessary at times to discriminate and send pamphlets where it is believed they will do the most good. Many people are in the habit of asking for everything which the Bureau has for free distribution just in order to see what there is in the collection which will interest them. It can be easily understood that if the Bureau answered without restriction all demands for its printed matter, it soon would be stripped of everything on its shelves.

THE NEW UNITED STATES MINISTER TO COLOMBIA.

Hon. ELLIOTT NORTHCOTT, the recently appointed United States Minister to Bogota, Colombia, was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, about forty years ago. After obtaining a public school education Mr. NORTHCOTT, early in life, went to Colorado and Nebraska, where he learned something about banking. Later he returned to West Virginia, settled at Huntington, studied law at the University of Michigan, and upon beginning the practice of his profession was elected city attorney. Mr.



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HONORABLE ELLIOTT NORTHCOTT,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Colombia.

NORTHCOTT'S rise in the legal and political world was rapid; he was soon appointed assistant to the United States district attorney, where his ability attracted the attention of President ROOSEVELT, who appointed him United States district attorney, which position he has recently vacated to accept the post of Minister to Colombia. In 1904 he was chairman of the Republican state committee of West Virginia, and in 1905 was appointed and confirmed collector of internal revenue for the same State, but declined the appointment. Mr. NORTHCOTT is one of the most brilliant and successful lawyers of West Virginia, and the country is fortunate in securing the services of so able a gentleman in the Diplomatic Service.

THE VISIT OF A NOTED BRAZILIAN EDITOR.

It has been a pleasure for the Director to welcome to the United States and Washington Dr. JOSE CARLOS RODRIGUES, the editor and proprietor of the "*Jornal do Commercio*," of Rio de Janeiro. It is not often that this country is visited by so representative and influential a journalist as Doctor RODRIGUES. It would be fortunate for the relations of North and South America if more of the editors of both sections of the Western Hemisphere could exchange visits and gain that information first hand which is so important to the understanding of international relations. Doctor RODRIGUES has made a reputation for himself all over the world, and his paper is recognized everywhere as one of the best newspapers of Latin America. It is greatly to the credit of its editor and proprietor that it has been built up so successfully into a valuable property. The principal newspaper men of Washington have had much pleasure in meeting Doctor RODRIGUES, and during his stay in this country he has been the recipient of many courtesies. He was received by President TAFT, with whom he had a lengthy discussion of Pan-American affairs. He was present at the Pan-American dinner given by the Director, and was the guest of honor at a beautiful banquet arranged by the Brazilian ambassador, Mr. NABUCO, on May 6, to which were invited the members of the famous Gridiron Club, an organization made up of prominent newspaper correspondents in Washington.

THE NEW CUBAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

Gen. CARLOS GARCIA VELEZ, who has been named minister of Cuba in the United States, is cordially welcomed by the BULLETIN to the Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics. Gen. GARCIA VELEZ, who is a son of Gen. CALIXTO GARCIA, one of the distinguished heroes of the war which resulted in Cuban inde-

DR. JOSÉ AGUSTÍN ARANGO, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, WHO DIED MAY 10, 1909.

Doctor Arango was first President of the Provisional Government of Panama after its independence, and as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama in Washington; was a member of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics. Doctor Arango was one of the most prominent citizens of Latin America.

pendence, has served his country with zeal and enthusiasm. He was educated in Spain and the United States, and served in Cuba under Generals SHAFTER, LAWTON, WHEELER, and LUDLOW. He is not unknown in diplomatic circles, having been named as Minister to Mexico upon the establishment of the Cuban Republic.

A BUENOS AIRES JOURNALIST IN WASHINGTON.

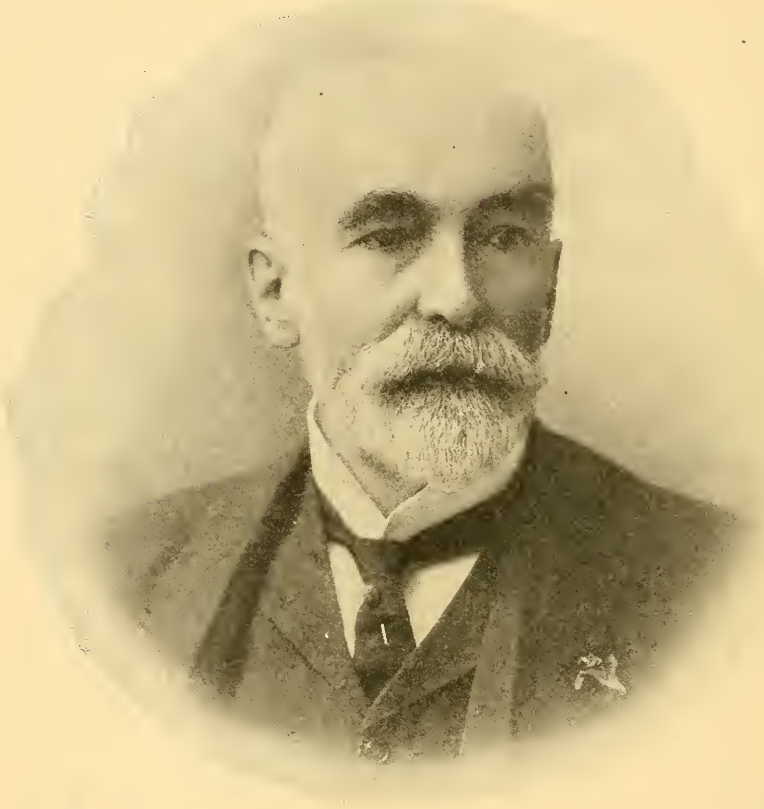
Among the recent visitors to Washington from South America has been Mr. LEOPOLDO GRAHAME, formerly the editor and proprietor of the "Herald," one of the leading English publications of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Mr. GRAHAME, although an Englishman, has resided many years in Argentina, and now makes that Republic his home. He is greatly interested in the question of the development of closer relations of commerce and friendship between Argentina and the United States and the countries of Europe. He believes that Argentina has a wonderful future before it, and that Buenos Aires must become one of the great commercial entrepôts of the world. Mr. GRAHAME was one of the guests of the Pan-American dinner given by the Director, and was presented during his stay in Washington to President TAFT and Secretary KNOX. He is executing a semiofficial mission for the Argentine Government in investigating economic and commercial conditions in the United States, and is also acting as a correspondent for "*La Prensa*," of Buenos Aires.

OFFICIAL OPERA HOUSES AND THEATERS IN LATIN AMERICA.

Latin America has much to teach to the United States in the attention which it gives officially to the advancement of art along theatrical and operatic lines. Nearly every Latin-American capital has a national opera house or a municipal theater supported by the national or local government. From this governmental interest the public receives a highly beneficial effect. It is admitted the wide world over that there is no more civilizing and uplifting influence than good music. This fact is recognized by the Latin-American governments in that the majority of them assist, by direct or indirect appropriation of funds, the production of the best class of operas. In this issue of the BULLETIN is an interesting and instructive article on the national and municipal theaters and opera houses in Latin America. The photographs alone of the buildings show how much more progress Latin America has made in this direction than has the United States. For example, the new opera house in Buenos Aires must be classed as one of the most costly and magnificent in the world. It ranks with similar buildings of Paris and Vienna, and is far ahead of anything that has ever been constructed in the United States.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CHILE.

Hon. JOHN HICKS, the retiring Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile, was born at Auburn, New York, April 12, 1847. At the age of 6 years his parents removed to Wisconsin, where he received his education in the common schools and the Lawrence University at Appleton. He left this institution at the age of 20 years and engaged in newspaper work on the "Oshkosh Northwestern" at Oshkosh, Wis-



HON. JOHN HICKS, RETIRING MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHILE.

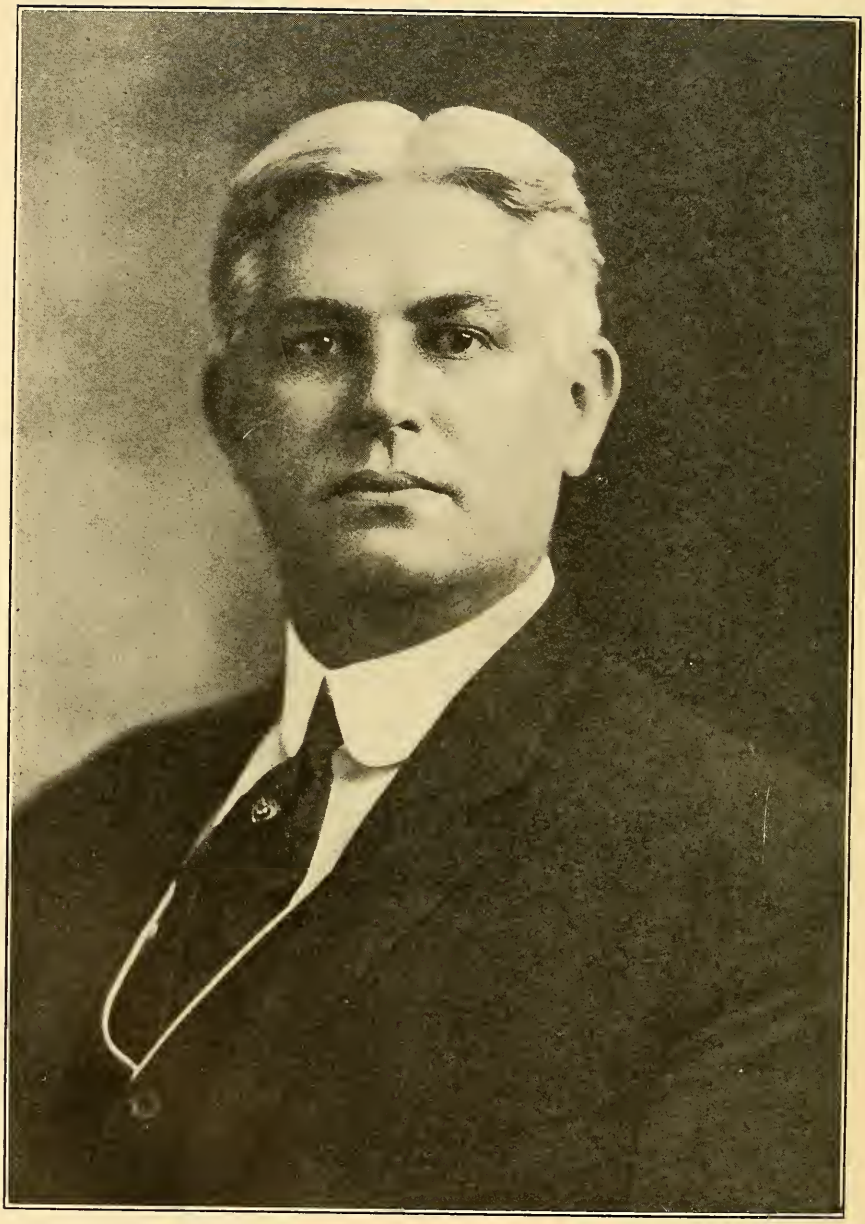
consin. Three years later he purchased a half interest in the newspaper and, together with his partner, the late Gen. THOMAS S. ALLEN, published the paper until 1884, when he acquired the latter's interest, associating with him a number of young men in the management of the company. In 1899 he was appointed Minister to Peru by President HARRISON and continued in this capacity until 1903. In July, 1905, he was accredited to his present post. Mr. HICKS is the author of "The Man from Oshkosh," and has in course of publication another novel, entitled "Something About Singlefoot."

THE COMING EXPOSITION AT QUITO, ECUADOR.

Interest seems to be growing in the National Exposition which is soon to be held in Ecuador. The inquiries coming to this Bureau from manufacturers are indicative of a desire to participate. The Commissioner-General of the United States, Hon. E. H. WANDS, is devoting his attention assiduously to the preparation of the exhibit of the United States, and the Bureau has recently received a call from Mr. S. H. CARR, a gentleman who is trying to induce various groups of manufacturers to join forces in order to pay the expenses of sending exhibits to Quito. Mr. CARR comes highly recommended to the Bureau, and the Director hopes that he may be successful in his efforts. Mr. CARR'S idea is that whereas individual manufacturers may not feel justified in incurring the expense of shipping and installing exhibits, they might be inclined to do so if the cost were reduced to a minimum through cooperation. Attention is invited to a short article in this issue by Commissioner WANDS on the Ecuadoran Exposition.

THE EXPOSITION AT BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, IN 1910.

Several times heretofore reference has been made to the Exposition which is to be held at Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, next year. Recently the Bureau has received official pamphlets containing the rules and regulations of the Exposition. In this connection attention is called to the BULLETIN article entitled "The Argentine Railway Exhibition in 1910," covering the rules and regulations for intending exhibitors. In view of the remarkable commercial and material progress of the Argentine Republic and the growth in population and trade of Buenos Aires, its capital, it is hoped that a large number of people, not only from the United States but from the other American Republics and Europe, may see fit to attend this Exposition. It ought to furnish an occasion for thousands of travelers from the Northern Hemisphere to take advantage of an opportunity to get acquainted with the Southern Hemisphere. South America is always worthy of a visit from thinking men, and provides abundant attraction for persons wishing to know what is going on in other parts of the world than their own; but this Exposition will give additional impetus toward the movement to awaken the attention of the world at large to the progress and possibilities not only of Argentina but of the other Republics south of the equator. It is high time that much of the travel of the United States which goes to Europe and the Orient, year after year, should be turned southward. There could be no stronger influence for the encouragement of better understanding between North and South America than that there should develop in the near future a great exchange of travelers.



DOCTOR JUAN J. ULLOA,

Consul-General of Costa Rica to the United States at New York.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF COSTA RICA TO THE UNITED STATES AT NEW YORK.

JUAN J. ULLOA was born at San Jose, Costa Rica, May 22, 1857, and comes of one of the oldest and most influential families of his country. He received his education at the College of San Luis, in Cartago, taking his degree of A. B. at the age of 15, and soon after coming to New York, where he studied medicine, graduating from the medical department of the University of New York in 1877. He practiced his profession in New York until 1879, when he returned to Costa Rica and continued his practice with great success. As one of the delegates to the First Pan-American Medical Congress he advocated the establishing of a system of uniform quarantine legislation for the American continent, which was the starting point for subsequent international sanitary legislation among the American Republics. He served his country with distinction in various capacities, and in 1898 was appointed Consul-General of Costa Rica in the United States, which post he still holds, having been reappointed by the succeeding governments of his country.

Doctor ULLOA is prominently connected with the International Sanitary Congress and is a member of many medical societies in the United States and Latin America.

THE NEW BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

On May 11, 1908, about one year ago, the corner stone of the new home for the International Bureau was laid with impressive ceremonies. Notable addresses, it will be remembered, were made by the President of the United States, Secretary of State ROOT, the Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. NABUCO, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, and Cardinal GIBBONS, and nearly 4,000 people, representing the official and social life of the National Capital, were present. Contrasting that scene with the present progress of the building, it is gratifying to note that it is rapidly nearing completion. The roof is almost completed, and in a short time the plastering of the interior will begin. Its noble proportions are attracting the attention of architects and æsthetes who visit Washington. Standing as it does at the approach to Potomac Park, its beauty is being commented upon by all those who drive to the new esplanade. The day that the latter was inaugurated by President and Mrs. TAFT, the great majority of people coming and going in carriages and automobiles, stopped to admire the building and comment favorably on the progress that is being made toward its completion.

PAN-AMERICAN ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN LANDIS.

It is seldom that the House of Representatives of the United States listens to a more comprehensive and forceful address than that delivered

by Hon. CHARLES B. LANDIS, late Member of Congress from Indiana, and a prominent member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, in the closing days of the Sixtieth Congress. It was an earnest, logical, and convincing appeal for the improvement of steamship facilities between North and South America and for that cooperation on the part of the Government of the United States which would bring about the new and desired conditions. That the bill did not pass following Mr. LANDIS'S speech is a matter of surprise to those who heard the debate. As it was, the vote was very close, the measure being defeated by a bare margin of two or three votes. There is no question that many members of the House would wish to be counted in favor of the measure who were obliged to oppose it because of the prevailing prejudice in their districts against so-called subsidies. The truth is, this bill is not a subsidy measure in the sense that the word subsidy is so often construed. It simply provides for paying a proper wage to steamships flying the American flag, so that they can carry the mails in ships of such speed as will facilitate the development of commerce among the countries concerned. There are evidences that the American people are becoming more and more educated on this point, and it is not improbable that the winter session of the Sixty-first Congress may see the passage of a bill which will inaugurate a new era in the conditions of communication between the United States and her sister Republics. In this connection the Director desires to call attention to the improvement that has already been made in steamships plying between New York on the one hand, and Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires on the other. Although these ships belong to foreign lines, they are so much better than those formerly in the service that they are worthy of the patronage of travelers, and they have decidedly improved the commercial conditions. Neither foreign nor American lines, however, can afford to put on fast passenger, express, and mail steamers unless they are paid good wages, as it were, to cover the additional expense and increased consumption of coal and other costs that result from putting on vessels of more than average speed and with ample passenger accommodations. If the United States Government will not pay enough so that ships carrying the American flag can undertake to transport the mails, it should be willing to pay a lesser sum to foreign companies, so that they may put on ships of greater speed. In other words, the necessity of the hour is fast mail, express, and passenger steamers. Although, naturally, Americans would like to see such vessels carrying the American flag, they must concede the advantage of rapid service, whether it is American or foreign. Elsewhere in the BULLETIN will be found extracts from Congressman LANDIS' speech.

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HONORABLE JAMES LINN RODGERS,

Consul-General of the United States at Havana, Cuba.

UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL AT HAVANA, CUBA.

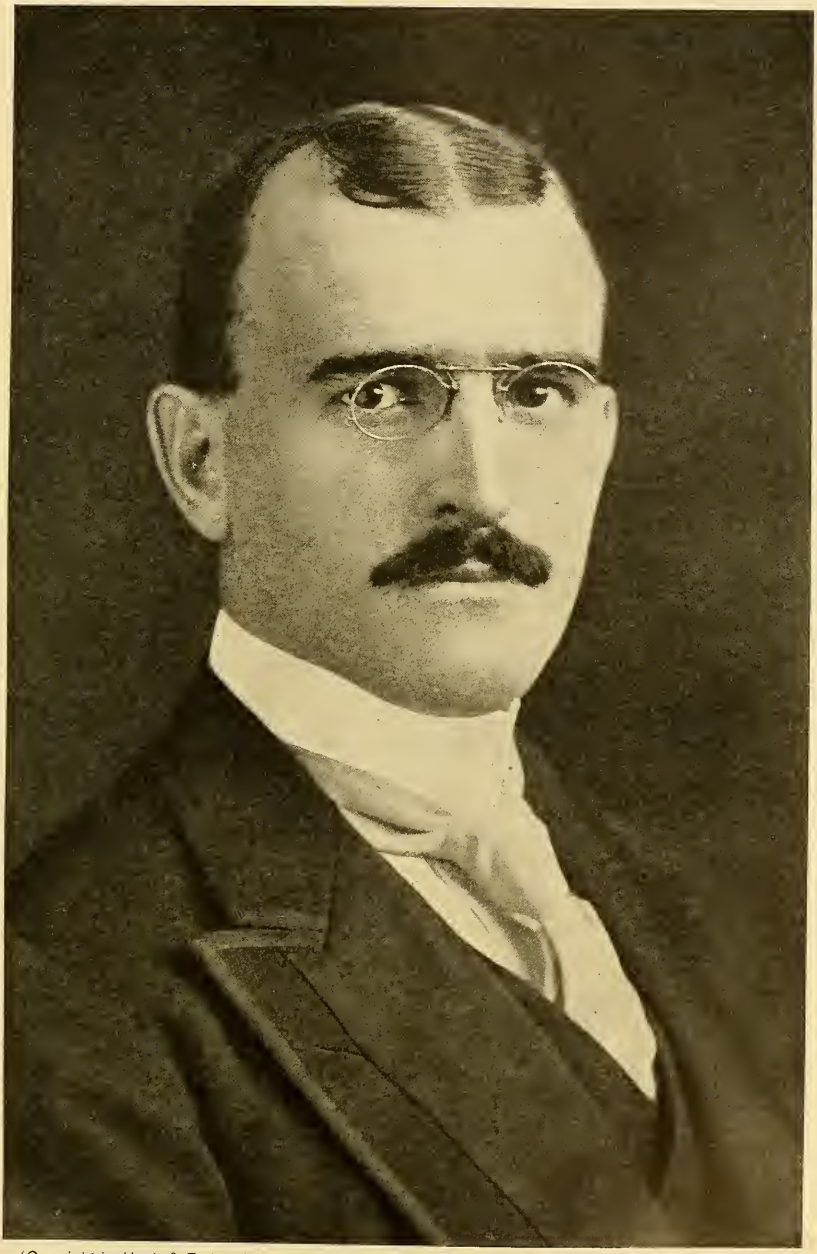
JAMES LINN RODGERS was born at Columbus, Ohio, and received his education in private and public schools of that State, later attending the state university. After leaving the University he engaged for some years in newspaper work, and from 1889 to 1895 was editor of the Columbus Dispatch. He later became identified with the Ohio state government in several capacities under the administrations of Governors McKINLEY, BUSHNELL, NASH, and HERRICK. His diplomatic career dates from his appointment by President ROOSEVELT in 1905 to the post of Consul-General at Shanghai, China, where he remained until July, 1907, when he became Consul-General at Havana, Cuba.

LECTURES BY MR. E. M. BAXTER ON LATIN AMERICA.

Among those who are spreading information throughout the United States in regard to Latin America is Mr. E. M. BAXTER, formerly Chief of the National Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Government. During the time that the Director was the Minister of the United States in Argentina he had the pleasure of knowing Mr. BAXTER and was familiar with the work he was accomplishing. Since Mr. BAXTER'S return to the United States he has prepared three lectures on South America: "Three Thousand Miles in the Heart of South America," "Crossing the Pampas and Climbing the Andes in South America," and "Farming in Argentina and other South American Countries." These he proposes to deliver wherever there is a demand for them. Few men have had better opportunities for studying the parts of the world they describe than this lecturer. He has traveled extensively in South America investigating the various conditions of civilized life and penetrating the interior regions unknown to the general public. He has visited the famous Iguazu Falls, which are larger than those of Niagara, the headwaters of the Uruguay, Parana, Paraguay, and Pilcomayo rivers, the Chaco Indian fastnesses, and the plateaus of the Andes. In his journeyings he has collected material and data, and made photographs which should give a peculiar and special value to his lectures, and the Director wishes him success in his efforts to acquaint the American people with what he has seen.

UNITED STATES CONSUL AT BAHIA, BRAZIL.

PIERRE PAUL DEMERS was born August 7, 1876, in the county of Arthabaska, Province of Quebec, Canada. In 1897 he was graduated from St. Joseph's College, New Brunswick, with the degree of A. B., becoming an American citizen by naturalization in 1898. He entered the Boston University Law School in October, 1899, graduating with



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PIERRE PAUL DEMERS,

United States Consul at Bahia, Brazil.

the degree LL. B. in 1902, and was admitted to the bar of the State of Massachusetts in the same year. He practiced his profession at Somersworth, New Hampshire, until his election to the New Hampshire legislature, in 1902, where he served one term. On March 30, 1903, Mr. DEMERS was appointed Consul to Port Limon, Costa Rica, going to Baranquilla, Colombia, on November 25, 1905, where he remained until assigned to his present post on March 10, 1908. Mr. DEMERS is the author of numerous exhaustive reports on the various countries to which he has been assigned.

A LECTURE ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

One of the most interesting and striking lectures on the Panama Canal which has ever been delivered is that of Mr. CLAUDE N. BENNETT, manager of the Congressional Information Bureau, who recently made a trip to Panama for the especial purpose of securing material for his lecture. Mr. BENNETT is a man of wide observation and keen perception of the points of interest in a subject of this kind. He has a breadth of view and a knowledge of the situation that makes all that he has to say of value. His pictures, especially the moving ones, depicting the work on the canal are exceptionally good.

THE LAKE MOHONK PEACE CONFERENCE.

From May 19 to 21, inclusive, the fifteenth annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration will be held. The invitations for this have been extended by Mr. ALBERT K. SNYDER, and the indications are for a largely attended and successful gathering. It is understood that special attention will be given to the Latin-American countries and to what they have done in regard to international arbitration. It is not improbable that several of the diplomatic representatives of the Latin-American Republics will attend, and it is understood that Hon. W. I. BUCHANAN, chairman of the United States delegation to the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, and Dr. L. S. ROWE, chairman of the United States delegation to the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile, will be among the speakers.

THE BUREAU AND THE NEW UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL.

As an illustration of the practical work which the International Bureau can accomplish for the commercial relations between North and South America it can be pointed out that this institution has labored earnestly to prevent the new tariff bill of the United States from containing provisions

which will be inimical to the exchange of products between the United States and her sister nations. As the bill was first reported, it seemed to endanger in many ways the best interests of Pan-American trade, but through the representations of the Bureau and of the Latin-American Ambassadors and Ministers, and through the Secretary of State of the United States, changes were made so that now the measure reported to the Senate seems more favorable. The Bureau being an international institution, considers the tariff not only from the standpoint of the United States, but also from that of the other American Republics, and supports such legislation as will be mutually advantageous to all countries concerned.

MESSAGES OF LATIN-AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

An interesting feature in the national life of the Republics of Latin America is the periodical presentation, before the national congresses, of extended statements wherein the respective President outlines the existing condition in the country and reviews the preceding fiscal period. In this number of the BULLETIN are published messages of this character as read before the legislative bodies of Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, and Uruguay. These state documents embody the salient characteristics of the economic life of the various countries and are of interest to students of Latin America.

PROJECTED INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' CONGRESS.

United States Consul ISAAC A. MANNING writes from Cartagena, Colombia, that it has been proposed to convoke an international congress of college and university students of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, to convene in Bogota on July 20, 1910, and to continue in session until August 7. He adds that this congress would have for its object the bringing of the students of the three Republics into closer relations, a consideration of general educational and scientific questions, and the promotion of adherence to the Union of American Students of Montevideo.

BOLIVIAN TIN IN 1908.

The figures of Bolivian tin production during 1908, as furnished the International Bureau by the Minister from Bolivia in Washington, Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERON, show an increased output for the year as compared with 1907, though the commercial value, by reason of a fall in the price, showed a decline of over $1,000,000. The year's production was over 29,000 tons, or more than 2,000 tons in excess of that for 1907, all the producing sections reporting an increase.

BRAZILIAN PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

The Brazilian Government, through its Ambassador in Washington, Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, has extended a formal invitation to that of the United States to participate in the Fourth Latin-American Medical Congress to be held in Rio de Janeiro in August, 1909, and also to take part in the International Exposition of Hygiene scheduled for the ensuing month in connection with the Congress. The interest of Brazil in all international development measures is evidenced by the careful preparation made by the appointed delegates of the country for the discussion of questions under consideration at various conferences. A notable example of this is the paper presented by Mr. L. BAETA-NEVES before the Dry Farming Congress of Cheyenne, Wyoming, in February of this year.

CHILEAN RAILWAYS AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The award of the contract for the completion of the Arica-La Paz Railway, the construction of the Chilean section of the Transandine line to the mouth of the Cumbres Tunnel, and the anticipated junction with the Argentine section in the near future, with its possible inauguration in 1910, as well as the activity prevailing in lesser construction work in the Republic, all foreshadow the national purpose to meet the increased opportunities to be offered the western coast of South America through the completion of the Panama Canal. The commercial transactions of Chile show a gain of more than $4,000,000 in 1908 over those of the preceding year, for although importations declined, mineral and vegetable production in the Republic during the year showed noteworthy gains, with corresponding increased exportation. Varying estimates are given as to the quantity of nitrate in sight in the vast deposits of Chile, but national experts are unanimous in their statements to the effect that it will take more than one hundred years to exhaust them. Increased interest is reported in other branches of mining work, while the crops of the country are being improved both in quantity and quality by the application of modern methods of culture and irrigation.

COLOMBIAN TRADE AND PROGRESS.

Colombia is another country of Latin America which, like the Argentine Republic and Chile, shows increased trade returns for 1908, nearly $3,000,000 excess of commerce being reported for the year over 1907. The closer connection of the capital with the seaport and the continued development of highways will naturally facilitate the transport of products, so that President REYES is justified in pointing out, as he does in his message recently delivered, the prospect of a richer national life.

MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE, AND SECRETARIES, HELD AT TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, JANUARY, 1909.

Those sitting are, from left to right: Don Manuel Aragón, Delegate from Costa Rica; Dr. Alberto A. Rodriguez, Delegate from Honduras; Dr. Santiago Ingo. Barberera, Delegate from Salvador; General Enrique Arís, Delegate from Guatemala; and Don Horacio Aguirre Munoz, Delegate from Nicaragua. Those standing are, from left to right: Señor Morales, Secretary of the Delegate from Salvador; Dr. Diego Robles, Secretary of the Delegate from Costa Rica; and Don Salvador Serrano, Secretary of the Delegate from Guatemala.

Reports made by United States consuls at Colombian ports note progress in industrial lines and the opening up of new sections adapted to agricultural exploitation.

CUBAN CROPS IN 1908.

The two great staples of Cuba's agricultural production—sugar and tobacco—show satisfactory returns for 1908, with a favorable outlook for the ensuing season. Sugar produced on 186 plantations yielded 6,791,481 bags and for 1909 a gain of over 3,000,000 bags is anticipated, while the export value of tobacco is given as $31,056,921, or nearly $3,000,000 more than in 1907. Coupled with the excellent sanitary conditions reported from Habana, Cuban prosperity seems to be assured under the present régime.

DOMINICAN CONDITIONS.

Corroborative of the satisfactory statement regarding Dominican affairs embodied in the report of the Receiver-General of Customs, published in the April BULLETIN, is the message of President CACERES as delivered on February 27, 1909. The declaration of amnesty for political offenders is resulting in the return of many citizens to peaceful occupations in the country, thus assisting in the development of the nation's resources. Financial conditions are in every way prosperous and ample capital is available for the exploitation of public works undertaken by the Government.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

The message of President DIAZ delivered to the Mexican Congress on April 1, 1909, indicates the recovery of the industrial life of the country from the effects of the financial crisis of 1908. The trade decrease noted for the last six months of 1908 may be regarded as a natural consequence of restricted buying of Mexican products in the world's markets, coupled with a corresponding economy on the part of Mexican purchasers. The document is an able exposition of the financial, commercial, and industrial life of the Republic and gives valuable data on all economic subjects.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF PANAMA.

The many public improvements undertaken by the Panama Government and the establishment of new industries, of which note is constantly being made, render of significance the fact that in the disbursement of moneys for 1909, public works and public instruction, taken conjointly, are apportioned the largest proportion of budget expenditure. For the former nearly $2,000,000 are appropriated and nearly a million and a quarter for the latter.

BOOK NOTES

The Brazilian National Exposition of 1908, as described in the official souvenir prepared by Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright, was a wonderful object lesson of the wealth and development of Brazil. The Exposition is characterized as the most important undertaking of the kind in the history of the country, the artistic and practical phases of national life being combined so as to offer both important instruction and delightful entertainment. Apart from the agricultural exhibit, covering the famous coffee, rubber, and cacao production of the Republic, the Palace of Industries formed the best index of national growth. This building, of great architectural beauty, contained the exhibits of textile manufactures and other industries, the fabrics shown being distinguished by a perfection of finish and beauty of design which presage a prominent position for Brazilian weaves in the markets of the world. The multiplicity of fibers native to the country renders this branch of manufacturing industry peculiarly profitable, and the Exposition demonstrates with what success their exploitation has been effected. The beautiful illustrations with which the book abounds are not limited to the buildings and *locale* of the Exposition proper, but embrace the city of Rio de Janeiro and its environs, showing the remarkable improvements carried out in recent years, whereby the natural beauties have been enhanced by progressive municipal officers.

Certain Antiquities of Eastern Mexico are given appreciative treatment in an attractive volume bearing that title, prepared by Jesse Walter Fewkes, and forming part of the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology of the United States Smithsonian Institution. The recorded investigations were undertaken with a view to discovering whether or not any definite connection existed between the ancient peoples within the present area of the United States to the north of the Rio Grande and those to the south, especially the semicivilized tribes of middle Mexico and Yucatan. Although definitive results were impossible of attainment in this preliminary work, important contributions are made to the general knowledge of the ancient culture of the Mexican Gulf States. One important point is settled in regard to the earth mounds of eastern Mexico, which are without doubt remains of temple foundations for the support of superstructures rather than mounds resulting from the decay and overthrow of ancient habitations, as is also the case of

those of the southern Mississippi Valley. Additional field work will, it is anticipated, demonstrate still further resemblances between the former inhabitants of the two sections.

Mrs. ALEC TWEEDIE announces a new and up-to-date edition of her successful book "The Maker of Modern Mexico, Porfirio Diaz," which received the seal of approbation, in its first issue, from President DIAZ himself. The volume, which has been translated into German with great success, is also to undergo transcription into Spanish to meet a wider demand for the informatory contents. The work is to be undertaken by the Minister from Mexico in London, as indication of the value attached to it by the Mexican Government. The new English edition is to be ready in the early autumn months, and will furnish new light on one of the most interesting personalities in contemporaneous history.

Books of commercial utility are running very close to those of a distinct literary purpose, as far as the interest they arouse is concerned. A good proof of this assertion can be found in a book recently added to the Library of the Bureau on "Asphalts, Their Sources and Utilizations," by T. HUGH BOORMAN, C. E., New York, WILLIAM T. COMSTOCK; 8vo; 1908. $3. This work has been prepared as a general reference on asphalt, and the chapters contain information on the discoveries of this substance, its early uses, its development to the point of application to-day. The various parts of the world in which asphalt is found are also carefully examined. In addition, there are extensive paragraphs on the uses to which asphalt may be applied in addition to the ordinary street paving which has made it most familiar. The book is a complete guide to persons studying the problems of asphalt in any of its manifestations.

The Bureau has published a Handbook on Cuba, which seems to have been popularly received by students of Cuban conditions, and consequently welcomes any supplementary information which will help the students to get the latest data on that island Republic. The BULLETIN is glad, therefore, to call particular attention to a publication of the United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, 1909, entitled "Cuba; Population, History, and Resources." The book was compiled by VICTOR H. OLMSTED, Director, and HENRY GANNETT, Assistant Director, Census of Cuba, taken in the year 1907. And although many of the pages are devoted to statistical matter which has been collected into 30 tables of comparative figures, yet there are 37 illustrations and a great deal of popular in-

formation of decided value to both the student and the traveler. In fact, the book is a résumé of the history and present condition of Cuba, and forms a commendable addition to the Handbook above mentioned.

One defect in the Handbook on Cuba published by the Bureau is the scant attention paid to the Isle of Pines. This defect is compensated in the Census Report on Cuba to which reference has just been made, and the Library of the Bureau has recently received a small pamphlet of 60 pages dealing exclusively with the Isle of Pines.

This tells a pretty story of the island, the people, and of its industrial possibilities. It is published by the Isle of Pines Publicity Company, has numerous illustrations, and an excellent map. Although its avowed purpose is the commercial exploitation of the land, it contains more information than any one book hitherto issued on that particular portion of Latin America.

At a time when Porto Rico belonged to Spain the International Bureau of the American Republics took occasion to issue literature on that part of Latin America. Since its incorporation, however, into the United States all documents relating to Porto Rico have been issued by the territorial government, located at San Juan, on the island itself. The Annual Report of the Auditor, George Cabot Ward, corresponding to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, gives the latest data on the country and its resources. There are numerous tables setting forth the financial condition of the island, but at the same time so many paragraphs are given which contain general information on social and other conditions there that the report makes interesting reading to anyone studying the latest territorial possessions of the United States.

Maps of Mexico are more and more in demand as the interest of Americans is aroused in this neighboring Republic. The Bulletin takes pleasure, therefore, in calling attention to a series of maps of northern Mexico recently issued by H. A. Horsfall, 69 Wall street, New York City, New York. There are four sections in the series, each giving in great detail that portion of northern Mexico covered by it, and should prove valuable additions to the student and investor. The price of the complete map of four sheets is $2 gold. The scale is of 32 miles per inch on a sheet measuring 9 by 12 inches for each section.

As a pretty contrast to the Mexico of to-day, which has all the marks of a modern industrial nation, it is worth while reading a book

recently reissued by the original publishers, Lee & Shepard, Boston—"Mexico, Picturesque, Political, Progressive"—by MARY ELIZABETH BLAKE and MARGARET F. SULLIVAN, describing their experiences in that country over twenty years ago. The story is well told, and the interpretations of Mexican character are quite as accurate as those of the modern magazine writers.

Mexico never ceases to charm, nor can the variety of its complicated life ever be exhausted. Such an impression is decidedly intensified by the newest book, called "Mexican Trails," by STANTON DAVIS KIRKHAM, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1909. It is to a large extent a book of travel, but the author does not neglect the modern changes which are taking place there. He evidently was completely charmed by the romance of the country and the people. This is a very warrantable impression, however, and the more books written to show what a wonderland of art and poetry lies at our very door, the better will it be for the traveler who ignorantly supposes that all the poetry and art of the world are to be found only across the water.

The library of the Bureau is favored not only with the latest literature from the English press, but also from that of every Republic in Latin America. It is therefore worth noting that within the last month many volumes of history, criticism, and fiction, in Spanish and Portuguese, have been added to the shelves. Among them are "Chile-Peru, Viage a Lima," by Sr. Dr. Don RAMON ANGEL JARA, Bishop of San Carlos de Ancud; a study of many social and religious problems in the two sister Republics of Chile and Peru; or, as the author calls it, "documents for future history." Another is "Paginas Sudamericanas" (*Ensayos de Historia y Literatura*), by HUGO D. BARBAGELATA. The author covered in his studies many parts of South America, but gave particular attention to the region of the River Plate. "A la Nacion," by DON VICENTE ROCAFUERTE, is a study in certain constitutional problems of the Republic of Ecuador. "Ensayos de Critica e Historia," by Señor ALBERTO NIN FRIAS, touches many of the important questions discussed to-day in Latin-America. Such literature shows the intellectual activities in the different Republics, and must be noted by anyone interested in the progress made there.

The Bureau is often called upon to furnish information concerning the wooded areas in Latin America, and therefore much use is sure to be made of "The Principal Species of Wood: Their Characteristic Properties," by CHARLES HENRY SNOW, C. E. (John Wiley & Sons, New York). The book gives a scientific description of woods

and their detection, but its greatest value lies in the paragraphs which give the geographic locality in which each particular tree is found. There are some beautiful photographs illustrating particular trees.

"Domestic Engineering," published in Chicago, has just issued, in Spanish, its directory of domestic engineering. The book is more than a mere catalogue of manufacturers or dealers in household appliances, for not only does it give lists of large manufacturers and lists of apparatus used in the industry, but it also offers a running vocabulary of Spanish terms of many of the later appliances used in mechanics.

The Government of Chile is making great efforts to meet the increase of ocean commerce along its extensive coasts. Therefore, in addition to the harbor improvements, particularly in Valparaiso, it is proposed to make use of the near-by port of San Antonio to relieve that chief harbor of its threatened maritime congestion. For that purpose the Government of Chile has issued two very elaborate publications (in Spanish) on the projected harbor works of San Antonio. The publications are almost altogether technical and therefore of interest chiefly to the engineer and contractor who may wish to take an active part in this work, but the BULLETIN wishes to give publicity to this project, so that American engineers may know that these plans are open for consultation in the Library.

A volume of interest to readers of the BULLETIN who have been following the series of articles treating of municipal organization in Latin America is "The Government of American Cities," by HORACE E. DEMING (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London). The book is the outcome of a study of municipal questions not only in the United States but also in England and on the Continent of Europe, and is a valuable contribution to the solution of many problems of city government.

WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

Read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers at its New Haven meeting in February, 1909, the paper on the "Mineral wealth of America," prepared by R. W. Raymond and W. R. Ingalls, had been presented in Spanish version before the Pan-American Scientific Congress, at Santiago, Chile, in December, 1908. Its publication in the March number of the "Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining Engineers," therefore, makes it possible for the general reading public to become acquainted with an interesting and instructive statement upon a subject of importance, as history demonstrates that it is to the mineral resources of a region that is due the first impulse for its development by man. That this was peculiarly the case with America is proven by the careers of the Spanish adventurers, who, within a year after the conquest of Mexico, shipped the product of its mines to Europe, and five years after the conquest of Peru had begun the exploitation of the mineral resources of that country. The history of four centuries emphasizes the principle that while mining for precious metals may be the original motive of development, it is, however, upon the supply of base metals that the real growth of a region depends. The intimacy between the transport methods and the industrial interests of a country is evident, so that no real advancement can be secured until comparatively cheap transportation for commodities is available. To this lack is attributed the tardy development of base-metal mining and its consequent economic effects upon the western coast of South America, where the absence of waterways and the retarded construction of railways into the fastnesses of the Andes has complicated the question of transport.

A paper by Isaiah Bowman, in the "Geographical Journal" (London) for March, 1909, discusses man and climatic change in South America, the three regions dealt with being Chile, northwestern Argentina, and the Lake Huasco region of Peru, to the east of Iquique. Recognized authorities are cited as to the indications afforded of previous habitability of what are now practically arid wastes, and the deduction is drawn that their desertion by man has been brought about by certain climatic changes to which the scarcity of water was a contributing factor. In the three regions considered, definite architectural ruins as well as other evidences of human occupation demonstrate that they were formerly centers of population, while irrigation works in localities where not a drop of water is to be found to-day clearly show that the climatic conditions have changed and the water supply diminished.

In the March issue of the "Bulletin of the American Geographical Society" the same writer has a paper dealing with the regional population groups of Atacama, or the west coast desert of South America, embracing the arid districts of Chile and Peru. The same bulletin contains a sketch of conditions in Curaçao by Prof. HERDMAN F. CLELAND, of Williams College, Massachusetts, and comment on the French Antarctic expedition commanded by Doctor CHARCOT. Among its book notes is a short review of a recently published volume covering a general account of Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Jamaica.

In considering the basis on which rests the interest of the United States in a United America, Dr. L. S. ROWE, in the "North American Review" for April, 1909, finds analogies between the political development of the northern republic and that of her sisters to the south more numerous than are at first apparent. He states that though they started with totally different social antecedents, they are developing political institutions of striking similarity, and that it is in the spirit of service that the relation of the older nation to the others must be conceived. In the solution of social, economic, and educational problems arising out of the conditions of an advancing democracy, Doctor ROWE is of the opinion that the experience of the United States may be of the greatest value to the Latin-American republics, failures as well as successes being regarded as object lessons. In the development of the commercial possibilities between the nations of the Western Continent, the mutual moral and intellectual attitude is of prime importance, and in the primary and fundamental fact, common to all of them—the breaking from traditions of a mother country—coupled with a similarity of physical environment and social conditions, lies the spring of cooperative progress along all lines of national greatness.

The "Journal of American History," in Volume III, No. 1, first quarter of 1909, adds to its well-established record of producing rare documents by the publication of the first letter written in America. The original manuscript was written by Dr. DIEGO ALVAREZ CHANCA, physician on the ship of COLUMBUS on his second voyage of discovery to America, and was addressed to the municipal council of the writer's native city, Seville, being dated from the port of Isabella, in the island of Santo Domingo, at the end of January, 1494. The translation by Dr. A. M. FERNANDEZ DE YBARRA, a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, is preserved in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Not the least absorbing item discussed in connection with the strange adventures of the voyage is the

account given of the customs of the Caribbees, whose cannibalistic tendencies were maintained in the face of a civilization apparently much greater than that of neighboring islanders. Cotton growing and spinning were among their industries, and the presence of gold in large quantities was reported to the visiting Spaniards, though copper was accorded a higher value.

The easternmost inhabited island of the Polynesian group lying in the South Pacific about 2,300 miles west of the coast of Chile, to which Republic it belongs, is made the subject of an interesting paper in the "Scottish Geographical Magazine" for April, 1909. This little spot on the globe, known as "Easter Island," has been an object of interest to archæologists by reason of the remarkable stone statues discovered there, while ethnographers have always been at a loss to account for the antecedents of the inhabitants. The present article, while throwing no new light on these two moot points, narrates the story of the island's emergence into the clear light of history with its discovery early in the eighteenth century by the Dutch navigator, Roggeven, who hoped that this low land might prove a foretoken of the unknown southern continent. Its subsequent colonization by the Spaniards and the present almost depopulated condition of the island are matters of general knowledge.

The plans and conditions under which the canal enterprise will be carried to completion are reviewed under the caption "The situation at Panama," in the "Review of Reviews" for April, 1909, by Forbes Lindsay. The final stage of the work has been entered upon, the principal features being the completion of the cut through the divide and the erection of the locks. Six years from the present time will, in the opinion of the writer, witness the practical operation of the great canal.

In the same number comment is made upon Mexico's experiments in finance, the recently effected railway merger and the workings of the free-currency system being the subject of appreciative citations from the series of articles appearing in the "New York Evening Mail" during March, from the pen of Charles F. Speare.

The "American Asiatic," a journal devoted to commercial interests in the Pacific, publishes as its initial article for February, 1909, a paper on "The Arising of a Greater Mexico," in which are detailed the condition, progress, promise, and commercial opportunities of that Republic in connection with the general development of the west coast. The great Harriman railroad extension, for several miles southward from Guaymas, giving a direct through line from the

United States through the rich Pacific coast region and joining the national system at Guadalajara, to the westward of the city of Mexico, is perhaps the largest, most striking, and most quickly effective among the main features of Mexico's current progress. The value of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is also dwelt upon as a factor in the industrial life of the west coast region, and the participation of various countries and organizations, including the International Bureau of the American Republics, is commented on.

"*El Monitor de la Educación Común*" (Buenos Aires) for December, 1908, has an extended account by RAUL B. DIAZ of a tour of inspection in the United States in the interests of education. Señor DIAZ was afforded every opportunity in the educational centers of the country for the pursuit of his object, and he renders tribute to the assistance and courtesy extended him in his researches. Based upon the information acquired, many suggestions are furnished to the Argentine Board of Education and exhaustive comment made concerning the application of centralization methods in the instruction of children. Particular note is made of the Junior Republic system, whereby youths are taught self-government.

The "*Revista Histórica*," official organ of the University of Montevideo, publishes in its quarterly issue for January, 1909, two papers contributed by Señor Don LUIS MELIÁN LAFINUR, Minister from Uruguay in the United States. The first considers the position of France in regard to the emancipation of the Spanish colonies in America, as indicated by the correspondence of the great British statesman, GEORGE CANNING. The second discusses in a scholarly manner the origin and application of the Monroe doctrine as an international *obiter dictum*. Among other interesting articles in the same magazine is one devoted to comment of an informatory nature concerning the "mound builders" of the New World, under the title "*Aborígenes é Indígenas*," by B. SIERRA Y SIERRA.

The mining industry of Antioquia, Colombia, is given extended discussion in the "Mining World" for March 27, 1909, the writer, SILAS H. WRIGHT, being consular agent at Medellin. He fixes the value of gold, silver, and platinum exported from the Department of Antioquia during 1907 as $4,000,000, the number of mines in exploitation being 600, while 1,300 claims were denounced or applied for in the course of the year. The Colombian Government offers many opportunities for the profitable investment of capital in mining and industrial enterprises and also provides security for undertakings having government sanction.

"The Engineering and Mining Journal" for April 3, 1909, is largely a Mexican number, milling and cyaniding at El Oro being reported on by CLAUDE T. RICE; the geology of the Guanajuato district finding an exponent in C. W. BOTSFORD, while the American prospector and his problems in Mexico are discussed by THORINGTON CHASE; the Cananea Copper Company in 1908, by L. D. RICKETTS; mines and mills in western Chihuahua, by FREDERICK MORLEY; and the railroad systems of northern Mexico, by H. A. HORSFALL. Many notes from mining centers make up the greater part of an interesting publication.

A timely article is published in the "Overland Monthly" for April concerning Guatemala and the Guatemalan situation. Written by DIEGO ESTRADA CABRERA, the son of the President of Guatemala, it is a straightforward statement of the policies of the present Executive of the Republic, of whom it is said that he exercises no authority not bestowed by the constitution and only expects and requires the law to be obeyed.

The same issue contains appreciative comment on the coming Exposition by the "Balboan Sea." and recounts the incidents attendant upon a trip across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by GEORGE F. PAUL.

The first of a series of articles on American exports and their stimulation by advertising, to be published by the "Trade Journal Advertiser," appears in its May number, contributed by Mr. JOHN BARRETT, the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics. Entitled "South America," the paper demonstrates as a proposition and proves as a fact the immense value to United States commerce of the countries to the south. At the same time the lax methods which have previously characterized efforts to capture and retain this trade on the part of United States dealers are commented on and remedies of a practical nature proposed.

Petermann's Mitteilungen for No. 55, 1909, contains an exhaustive report with an original map on the topography, geology, and inhabitants of the interior of Haiti. The author has lived for years in Haiti, understands the people thoroughly, and is a trained scientist; therefore his studies are particularly welcome because so little is known, about any part of Haiti a few miles from the coast. The observations and criticisms of the author are very important, particularly as he expresses the opinion that the interior of Haiti is well suited for agricultural and pastoral life.

"Industria" (London) in its issue for March 1, 1909, covers in its usual comprehensive manner many items of interest for students of Latin-American affairs, notable among the articles being: "Mines and Minerals of South America," in which special reference is made to Colombian resources; a sketch of Guatemala, being the reproduction of a lecture delivered by Mr. DAVID BOWMAN; Chilean trade reports for 1908; cotton and herva matte growing in Brazil; and an extended report on Cuban conditions by the British Minister at Havana, covering the year 1907.

The "Exporters Review" for March, 1909, contains an article of more than usual interest in a specially prepared paper by the son of President OBALDIA, of Panama, on the general conditions prevailing in that Republic and the importance of the country as the site of the interoceanic canal. Entitled "Panama, the Keystone of the American Continent," it is an adequate exposition of the nation's status in the world.

The Chilean monthly publication "*Boletin de la Sociedad Agricola del Sur*" issued in Concepcion, devotes considerable space in its issue for January, 1909, to a consideration of the work of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and urges the establishment of a similar institution for the furthering of the developing agricultural interests of Chile.

"Mexico To-Day," published monthly in the interests of the tourist and investor, in its March issue covers the following topics: What Mexico to-day offers the investor; The old station at Cuautla; Real estate titles in Mexico; Cocao, a most important production; Curios and women in Mexico; Alfalfa; Our Lady of Guadalupe, the holiest of Mexico's shrines, supplemented by many industrial and artistic notes of interest.

The results of the excursions of the Swedish Magellanic Expedition during the months of July–December, 1908, are recorded in the "Geographical Journal" (London) for March, 1909. Investigations as to the geology of Chiloe, the flora of the Juan Fernandez group, and the coal mines between Coronel and Lebu are reported.

The "Scottish Geographical Magazine" for March, 1909, in reporting the change of personnel at the Argentine Antarctic meteorological station at the South Orkneys, anticipates that the observations of the station for the year will prove of unusual interest owing to the comparative proximity of the Charcot Expedition, which was to winter in the vicinity of Alexander Land.

At the meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America on December 31, 1908, in Toronto, reported in the January–March quarterly of the Institute, Dr. ALFRED M. TOZZER, of Harvard University, made a short statement as to the value of Mexican manuscripts in the study of the development of writing.

"The Mining World" for March 20, 1909, publishes appreciative comment on the work of the *Universidad Hispano Americano* of South America, located at Bogota, Colombia, and devoted to the dissemination of knowledge concerning the mineral industry.

"*La Miscelanea*" for March, 1909, publishes a timely article on a nation's cup of coffee and its cost, showing the distribution of coffee growing, its cost in centers of production, and its value as an adjunct to the world's breakfast table.

"Engineering News" for March 4, 1909, sets forth with clarity the views of that publication as to the best type of canal for Panama, supporting with argument and exposition the lock plan for the waterway.

The "Bankers' Magazine" for April, in its series of papers on Mexico's credit institutions, furnished by JOAQUIN D. CASASUS, publishes an exposition of the status of mortgage banks in the Republic.

"Leslie's Weekly" for March 28, 1909, reproduces some typical scenes of convict life in Cuba in connection with an instructive article by Mrs. C. R. MILLER on the great model prison in Cuba.

An account of a cruise after sea elephants, by CHARLES MILLER HARRIS, in the waters near the Mexican island of Guadaloupe is entertainingly given in the "Pacific Monthly" for April.

Amusing incidents in a trip beyond the Mexican Sierras are narrated by DILLON WALLACE in "Outing" for April, 1909, the little-known States of Sonora and Jalisco being traversed.

A series of papers on Argentine fishes, by A. STUART PENNINGTON, appeared in the March numbers of the "Buenos Aires Herald."

Labor conditions on the coffee plantations of Venezuela are reported on in the "Spice Mill" for March, 1909.

LATIN-AMERICAN NOTES

The electric tramways in La Paz, Bolivia, will be inaugurated in July next.

Dr. C. Williman, President of the Republic of Uruguay, has been made Honorary President of the South American Peace Society.

The Bureau of Statistics of Brazil has begun the preliminary work of taking the census of the population of the Republic in 1910.

The net profits of the Mortgage Bank of Bolivia for the second half of 1908 were 12 bolivianos ($4.80) a share.

It is reported that a company has been formed in London for the purpose of building and operating an elevated railway in Rio de Janeiro.

On January 28, 1909, the Cuban Congress passed a general amnesty act. The act was signed and promulgated by President Gomez on March 6, 1909.

In 1908, thirteen English companies, with an aggregate capital of £820,250, were organized in London to acquire and operate mines in Mexico.

The Brazilian Minister of the Treasury has been authorized to mint silver coins to the value of 655,637 milreis gold (approximately $327,818).

The National Congress of Uruguay has authorized the President of the Republic to sign the contract for the construction of the railway between Colonia and São Luiz, in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul.

A new gold mine has been discovered in the San Pedro de Pispis zone, Nicaragua, on lands ceded to the United States and Nicaraguan Company. Samples of ore taken from this mine assay from $4.80 to $5.60 a ton.

The United States will not place a quarantine restriction against vessels which sail from the Republic of Cuba, since the present sanitary condition of the island makes unnecessary any such measure.

News has been received from Peru that Meiji Shokamin Goshi Kaisha Company has sent 800 laborers to Peru and is now canvassing for 500 more.

A circular issued by the Nicaraguan Government on January 22 provides for the free admission of the natural and manufactured

products of Honduras pending the ratification of a treaty for the establishment of free trade between the two countries.

An appropriation of 900,000 milreis ($270,000) has recently been made to the Brazilian Department of Industry, Communications and Public Works, to continue the construction of the strategical telegraph line from Matto Grosso to Amazonas.

A presidential decree dated February 4, 1909, authorizes the Minister of the Treasury of Brazil to guarantee the loan of £2,000,000, which the Prefect of the Federal District proposes to contract abroad.

The city of Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Republic, contemplates the erection of a small hippodrome or pleasure building, to contain a theater, and other amusement features.

As a result of the hurricane of September 12, 1908, the United Fruit Company has sold its banana plantation at Sousa, near Puerto Plata, to the Dominican Fruit Company. The latter company is made up of Cuban capitalists.

It has been officially announced that the Argentine loan for $50,000,000 has been placed with Baring Brothers of London, at 94 or 95, though the rates of interest and amortization have not yet been determined.

The Dominican Government has decided to maintain a small but complete display of the products of that country at its consulates in New York, Hamburg, Genoa, Paris, London, Barcelona, and Havre. This would include cabinet woods, fibers, cereals, and tobacco.

A recent census of Santo Domingo gives the Dominican capital a population of 18,626. Of this number 10,420 can read and write. Santiago de los Caballeros, the second largest city of the Republic, is accredited with a population of 10,000, and Puerto Plata with about 6,000.

It is reported from Asunción that a group of English and German capitalists is soliciting from the Government of Paraguay a concession for the construction of a railway to extend from Cruces, in the Paraguayan Chaco, to the Bolivian frontier.

The Consulate General of Peru in New York has recently established at the office of the Consul General, Hon. Eduardo Higginson, 25 Broad street, New York, a special department for the purpose of giving the press information on everything of interest concerning Peru.

The total Argentine grain crop for the year 1908 has been estimated at from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons. This will require from 180,000,000 to 200,000,000 sacks. There is a constantly increasing demand in Argentina for manufactured articles.

On May 2, 1909, according to official reports, Señor Don Eliodoro Villazón was elected President of the Republic of Bolivia by a majority of 32,000 votes. Señor Don Macario Pinilla and Señor Don Juan M. Saracho were elected First and Second Vice-Presidents, respectively, of the Republic.

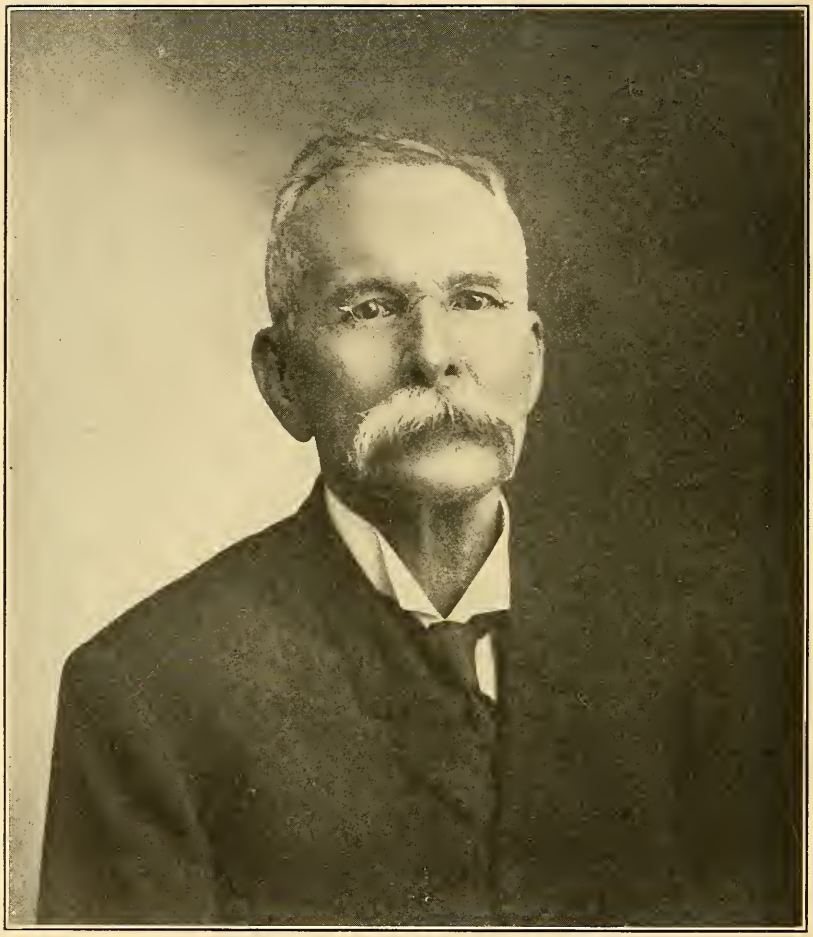
In connection with this visit of Director Barrett to Yale, attention is called to a little circular, printed in Spanish and Portuguese, which has been issued by Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., secretary of the university, for the purpose of answering inquiries about the university which come from young men in Spanish and Portuguese countries.

Mexico has suffered an irreparable loss in the conflagration which consumed the Chamber of Deputies on March 24, 1909. The value of the building, which originally cost $156,000, was small compared with that of the documents which were destroyed, including the original Constitution which formed the basis of Mexican independence as well as the reforms instituted by Benemérito Juárez.

The Produce Exchange of Havana was opened on March 28, 1909. President Gomez, high Government officials, and distinguished citizens attended the ceremonies. The building is constructed of steel and of concrete "cast stone," made by the "Stevens process," which is patented in all of the principal countries of the world. This edifice is, as far as modern engineering can make it, proof against fire, earthquakes, or hurricanes.

The architect in selecting an abrasive for cutting the marble to be used in the beautiful national Government building now being constructed at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, has named carborundum, and as the result of his selection the mammoth plant of the Carborundum Company at Niagara Falls, New York, has just completed and shipped to the South American city 4 tons of carborundum marble wheels. This is believed to be the largest single shipment of any abrasive wheels ever sent to South America.

The Jebsen Line, a new steamship company on the Pacific coast, has recently issued an announcement to the effect that its steamers are now running without change between Puget Sound and British Columbian ports to Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Panama, making the trip in twenty-two days from Seattle to Panama. The company issues through bills of lading to all interior points, and has passenger tickets into Mexico via the newly opened railway from Manzanillo.



THE LATE DOCTOR MANUEL AMADOR-GUERRERO,

First President of the Republic of Panama, who died May 2, 1909. He was one of the most eminent citizens of his country and a great patriot. Aside from his public career he distinguished himself as a medical practitioner and surgeon, and was the unanimous choice of the people of Panama for Chief Executive when that country became an independent nation in 1903. At the meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau, held on Wednesday, May 5, a resolution was unanimously passed extending sympathy to the Panama Government and people in the loss of their late President.

THE MONTH OF MAY IN PAN-AMERICAN HISTORY

May 1, 1892. A reciprocity treaty is signed between Honduras and the United States of America.

1893. The World's Columbian Exposition is opened at Chicago, Illinois, in the United States of America.

1898. The United States fleet, under command of Commodore DEWEY, attacks and destroys the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, Philippine Islands.

2, 1816. BOLIVAR's fleet captures two Spanish war vessels, named *Intrepido* and *Rita*.

1865. Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation is signed between the Argentine Republic and Bolivia, at Buenos Aires.

3, 1500. PEDRO ALVAREZ CABRAL, a Portuguese nobleman and navigator, discovers the coast of Brazil, having first sighted a mountain which he named "Paschoal," or Easter Mountain, in honor of the season.

1816. DON JUAN MARTIN DE PUEYRREDON is elected Supreme Dictator (Director Supremo) by the Congress of the United Provinces of the River Plate (now the Argentine Republic), assembled at Tucuman.

1905. The International Railway Congress is opened at Washington, District of Columbia, in the United States of America.

4, 1796. HORACE MANN, editor and author of educational works, is born at Franklin, Massachusetts, in the United States.

5, 1897. The Universal Postal Congress is organized at Washington, District of Columbia, in the United States of America, fifty-five countries being represented.

1906. Brazil and Holland sign a treaty at Rio de Janeiro, fixing the boundary line between the Republic and Dutch Guiana.

1877. General PORFIRIO DIAZ is inaugurated for his first term as constitutional President of the Republic of Mexico.

6, 1851. Professor BOND, the eminent astronomer of Cambridge, Massachusetts, exhibits the first successful photograph of the moon.

7, 1783. General MIGUEL ESTANISLAO SOLER, Argentine patriot, is born at Buenos Aires.

1856. Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation is signed between the Argentine Republic and Brazil.

1873. General JOSÉ ANTONIO PAEZ, Venezuelan patriot and soldier, dies in New York City.

8, 1527. SEBASTIAN CABOT discovers the River Parana.

1753. DON MIGUEL HIDALGO Y COSTILLA, the celebrated Mexican patriot, is born at Dolores, Mexico.

9, 1502. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS sails from Cadiz, Spain, on his fourth voyage of discovery.

10, 1876. The Centennial Exposition is opened at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the United States.

May 11, 1818. General San Martin, after his victories in Chile and Peru, returns to Buenos Aires, entering the city at 6 a. m. in order to avoid the public receptions arranged in his honor.

1908. The corner stone of the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics at Washington, District of Columbia, in the United States, is laid with elaborate ceremonies.

12, 1830. Ecuador proclaims her separation from the confederated States of Colombia, and establishes the independent Republic of Ecuador.

13, 1607. First settlement of the English at Jamestown, Virginia, in the United States.

14, 1811. The war for independence of Paraguay is begun by the victorious attack of Don Pedro Juan Caballero on the Spanish garrison at Asuncion.

1879. The President of the United States, as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay, renders an award.

16, 1888. Emperor Dom Pedro II of Brazil issues a decree declaring the total abolition of slavery in the Republic and giving freedom to 700,000 slaves.

17, 1544. Blasco Nuñez Vela, the first Spanish Viceroy of Peru, arrives in Lima, Peru.

1814. The Argentine admiral Guillermo Brown, completes the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Montevideo, after the battle of the 14th of May.

18, 1741. Don Antonio Ulloa, a Spanish explorer, discovers platinum in the auriferous sands of the River Pinto, in Peru.

19, 1742. Don Felix de Azara, Spanish naturalist and geographer, and author of numerous maps and descriptive literature of South America, is born at Barbunoles, Spain.

1895. José Martí, Cuban patriot, dies in action at Boca de los Rios.

20, 1506. Christopher Columbus dies at Valladolid, Spain.

1892. A reciprocity treaty is proclaimed between Guatemala and the United States.

1902. The first independent government of the Republic of Cuba is inaugurated.

21, 1819. The Congress of the United Provinces of the River Plate (now the Argentine Republic) establishes the University of Buenos Aires.

22, 1822. The United States of America recognizes the Republic of Colombia (now Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador.)

23, 1565. The potato, native of Chile and Peru, is first introduced into Europe by Sir John Hawkins, who brought a few specimens to England on his return from America.

24, 1822. General Sucre defeats the Spanish troops at the battle of Pichincha.

1883. The first bridge connecting New York with Brooklyn is opened across the East River.

1884. An arbitration convention, naming Hon. William Strong as arbiter, is signed between the United States and the Republic of Haiti.

25, 1810. The Argentine Republic declares its independence.

May 25, 1826. The Congress of the Republic of Bolivia adopts the constitution from a draft submitted by SIMON BOLIVAR.

1833. The constitution of Chile is promulgated.

1908. The Central American Court of Justice is formally installed at Cartago, Costa Rica.

1908. A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between Colombia and Japan is signed at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America.

26, 1819. The *Savannah*, the first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean, sails from Savannah, Georgia, in the United States, for Liverpool, England.

1822. General SUCRE, commanding the Army of the Independents, enters the city of Quito, Ecuador.

27, 1844. The first telegraphic dispatch transmitted in America is sent from Washington to Baltimore.

28, 1864. MAXIMILIAN, who had been elected Emperor of Mexico, arrives at Veracruz, Mexico.

29, 1822. The people of Ecuador, after the final defeat of the Spanish at Pichincha, declare for the incorporation of Ecuador as an integral part of the Republic of Colombia.

30, 1498. COLUMBUS sails from Spain on his third voyage of exploration.

FLAGS OF THE WESTERN WORLD[a]

LOOK to the banners! Their glorious blazons unfurled,
Bullioned, escutcheoned and silken, with union and bar,
Speak of the realms of a younger and happier world
Rid of old burdens. The silvery Chilean star
Mingles her light with the glow of broad Argentine's sun;
Here are Colombia's yellow, deep crimson and blue—
Mexico's eagle and serpent—the gallantly won
Flag of free Cuba—the red, white, and red of Peru—
Ecuador's ensign—that vision of constellate sky
Traced by Brazil on her standard, the golden and green—
Paraguay's wealth—all the radiant colors that fly
Over the shores of two seas and the mountains between.

Lifting and falling, Bolivia's pennon unrolled
Floats with the star-jewelled emblem that Washington bore;
Uruguay's oriflamme lightens with glimmer of gold
Haiti's green palm-tree; the cross of Dominican shore
Touches bright Salvador's heraldry. Flags of the West—
Flags of Honduras of woods, Venezuela the wide,
Rich Guatemala and fair Costa Rica the blest,
Old Panama, where the continents soon shall divide,
Green Nicaragua of lakes—all their streamers entwined,
Rolling from sea unto sea, from the Line to the Pole,
Moving as one may they flaunt with the Nations behind,
Borne in the march of the years to a marvellous goal!

Look to the banners! They tell of the generous lands
Carved from the wilderness, conquered with plowshare and sword,
Freed by the valor of heroes with steel in their hands,
Builded in desperate daring and faith in the Lord.
Realms that rejoice in the grandeur of ranges and plains,
Glad in the prowess and warmth of a vigorous prime,
Vexed with no doubts nor despairs nor encumbering chains—
Triumphs undreamed shall be theirs in the fullness of Time.
Theirs be the jubilant spirit that nothing can tame!
Theirs be the standard of Right that shall never be furled!
Strong, self-reliant and free, but united in aim,
These shall establish that Peace which shall ransom the world!

[a] Written specially for the Pan-American dinner, April 15, 1909, by ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

PAN-AMERICAN DINNER GIVEN BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

PEACE, friendship, and commerce were the happy symbols in the decorations as well as the keynotes of the speeches at the Pan-American dinner Thursday evening, April 15, 1909, given in honor of the Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, Secretary of State PHILANDER C. KNOX, and of the members of that Board, the diplomatic representatives of the Republics of Latin America in Washington, by Director JOHN BARRETT.

It was one of the most representative banquets ever held in Washington. The list of those invited included men powerful and prominent not only in the public, but in the private, social, and business life of all the Americas. Vice-President SHERMAN, Secretary of State KNOX, Speaker CANNON, Senator ROOT, and Hon. CHAMP CLARK expressed on behalf of the United States their enthusiasm for the confraternity of America. They were ably seconded on behalf of Latin America by the Brazilian Ambassador, the Minister from Costa Rica, and the Minister from Argentina. The unmistakable voice of all present was that the ties binding together the Republics of America should be made stronger by continued proofs of friendship and by practical efforts to make commerce more direct and expeditious.

The decorations deserve particular notice, because they were unique in their effect and because, by the draping of the flags and colors of all the Republics, they were emblematic of the purpose of the gathering and of the institution they represented. The ball room of the New Willard, in which the banquet was celebrated, had been changed into a Pan-American bower. The ceiling was hung with large flags. On the walls and at the level of the cornice were arranged the shields and coats of arms of all the Republics forming the International Union, and at regular intervals between them were displayed the national flags, kept continually in motion by unseen electric fans.

The orchestra, which gave a programme chiefly of Latin-American melodies during the evening, was concealed in the small gallery behind a bank of flowers, and the alcove beneath it was transformed

into a mass of green, brightly illuminated to display hundreds of miniature flags of the Republics, which the careful observer could see were arranged in clusters of twenty-one, firmly fixed in an ornamental base. A full set of these flags was presented on the next day to each person at the dinner, who thus received an attractive souvenir of the event and secured an official collection of flags of the American Republics of great sentimental value.

The guests, numbering nearly 170, were seated at twenty-one separate tables, each holding eight and presided over by the member of the Governing Board whose country it represented. Every table was decorated with distinct national flags and colors. Just before the guests took their chairs a blessing was asked by Monsignor DIOMEDE FALCONIO, Apostolic Delegate, and the instant he had finished the tables were illuminated in such a way that under beautiful glass globes in the center of each table glowed electric lights showing the colors of the country it represented.

The dinner was served through a special menu, the name of each course of which was given in Spanish. The card itself, a facsimile of which is illustrated elsewhere, was a beautiful work of art. As the coffee was reached the host proposed a toast to the President of the United States and to those of the other nations of America, which was drunk standing. Then the hall was immediately darkened, and the orchestra played an arrangement of the national hymns of the twenty-one Republics. While the music was heard, a screen at one end of the room was illuminated, and on it, following the sequence of the hymns, appeared the flags of one Republic after the other, actually fluttering before the eyes of the spectators. This charming picture gave place to several views of the public buildings or scenic features of the particular country announced by the music, and as the flags waved and pictures appeared the occupants of that country's table applauded the honor paid it with spontaneous enthusiasm.

As soon as this entertainment was ended the formal programme was resumed and the speakers of the evening were introduced by Director BARRETT. In view of the importance of the occasion, as manifested by the elaborate reports in the morning papers of the next day and of the demand for the full text of the speeches made, the following record is printed direct from stenographic notes:

TOAST OF MR. BARRETT.

Mr. Vice-President, Mr. Secretary of State, Ambassadors, Ministers, and guests, I am about to propose the health of the Presidents of the American Republics. In response there will be played by the orchestra strains from the national anthems of each one of the American Republics. In view of the time that will be occupied for this, I ask you all to waive the ordinary courtesy of respect of rising, and remain seated during the playing of these strains. There will be displayed with the playing of these hymns the national

Haiti. Guatemala. Mexico. United States. Brazil. Uruguay. Nicaragua. Cuba. Salvador. Bolivia. Costa Rica. Argentina. Chile. Dominican Republic. Paraguay. Honduras. Ecuador. Peru. Colombia. Panama. Venezuela.

FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PAN-AMERICAN DINNER, SHOWING THE TWENTY-ONE TABLES, THE GUESTS, AND THE DECORATIONS.

The diplomatic representatives of the countries presided at their respective tables. At the fourth table in the first row on the left were the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, Senator Root, Senator Bacon, Congressman Payne, Congressman Champ Clark, General Bell, and Director Barrett. The list printed on the reverse side of the sheet gives the names of those present as seated. The arrangement of tables, beginning in the background and running in three parallel rows to the foreground, is given above the picture.

flag of each country, followed by one or two scenes, thrown by the stereopticon upon the screen, of the countries which they represent.

I ask you first to rise and drink with me to the health of the Presidents of the American Republics.

(Toast drunk as proposed, guests rising. At the conclusion of the toast, the guests were seated and the national anthems were played and stereopticon views shown.)

Mr. BARRETT, My guests, in a very brief time you have traveled through the twenty-one American Republics. You have seen their flags, which in each country stand for as much as the flag stands in the United States. You have seen views in their capitals and leading cities, and now it is fitting that after this brief journey we should stop for a moment to consider the organization which is endeavoring to develop comity and commerce among the American Republics.

I ask you all to rise and drink with me to the health of the Chairman and members of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and in so doing I shall call upon the Chairman of the Governing Board, the Secretary of State of the United States, to respond to that toast.

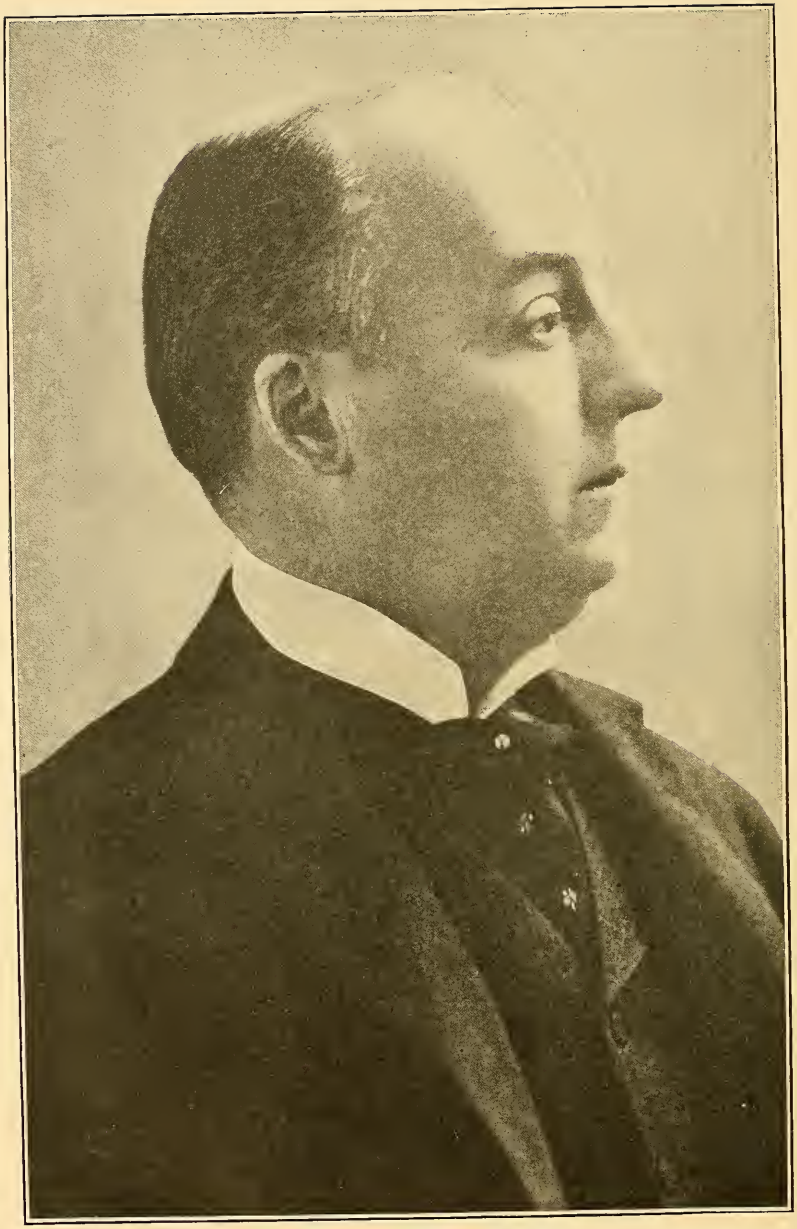
(Toast drunk as proposed, guests rising.)

ADDRESS OF HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Director and gentlemen, to be the Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, I regard as one of the most agreeable honors and one of the most important duties which have devolved upon me in the office of Secretary of State. [Applause.] Fully 90 per cent of the inhabitants of the western half of the world are citizens of American Republics, and as such are represented here to-night through their relationship to the Bureau, whose efficient executive head is our host [applause] and whose Governing Board are the honored guests. This Bureau represents the aspirations of one hundred and three-score millions of American people to establish and maintain between themselves and their respective governments profitable intercourse, more cordial friendship, and an unbreakable peace. [Applause.] The early discoverers all looked upon the twin continents of North and South America as one. Later the twenty-one free and equal Republics which have grown up upon these continents in their struggle to vindicate their common form of popular government, engrossed in their internal development and their own acute problems, lost sight for a time of the singular unity and harmony of their destinies. On the part of the United States it remained for Mr. BLAINE, who established the Pan-American Bureau and called the first Pan-American Conference, to act upon the deep truth which President MONROE had felt.

My distinguished predecessor, ELIHU ROOT [applause], was the next to signalize the fundamental truth of Pan-American relations, inspired by the same truths which inspired his collaborators, the finest minds and the noblest spirits of Latin America. [Applause.] It remains for us to see the ligament which joins the two continents severed by a canal in order that their commercial and social relations should become closer; it remains for us to see rise here in Washington the splendid new bulding of the American Bureau, the expression of united purpose and the cherished hope that we shall soon see an enormous increase in the commerce, the good understanding, and the mutual confidence of all the American Republics. [Applause.]

One can scarcely exaggerate the satisfaction of international friendship, the advantages of international traffic, or the blessings of international peace. [Applause.] They are concatenated benefits. Friendship and peace are the common



(Photo by Harris & Ewing.)

HONORABLE PHILANDER C. KNOX,

Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Taft.

consequences of commercial intercourse, and result from reciprocal dependence of countries upon each other's products, sympathies, and assistance. The International Bureau of the American Republics has during its existence done much to maintain and advance the natural feeling of mutual regard entertained by the inhabitants of this hemisphere. Its work in this respect has gone forward even more rapidly than the growth in the commerce between American countries, and, consequently, without depending much upon the adventitious advantages flowing from the intimacy from commercial relations.

The opportunity to profit by contact with one another's ideas and tastes would be vastly expanded by closer business relations between the American Republics. [Applause.] It is now to be desired that we buy more from and sell more to each other [applause]; that we establish the instrumentalities of direct communication with each other [applause]; that our financial transactions should be conducted by and through our own agencies [applause]; and that we may thus establish that complete understanding and that mutual interdependence which our propinquity suggests and our perfect and permanent development demand. [Applause.] The growth of a strong Pan-American public opinion, reflecting our common ideals and our common aspirations, frowning upon those who, for selfish ends, work against those ideals and aspirations, disdaining the suspicion of ulterior motive and speaking in a clear voice words of sincerity, benevolence, and mutual confidence, and with that assurance which is based upon a clear conscience, will be the greatest factor in bringing about the general good of all Americans. [Applause.]

At the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago many of the best minds of all our Republics came in contact with a common purpose. There is projected at Rio de Janeiro a meeting of judicial counselors to formulate a code of public and private international law, conceived in the optimistic desire to accomplish a task which has hitherto been regarded as impossible. In 1906 occurred the magnificent Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro, and next year we are looking forward with enthusiasm and intense interest to the fourth Pan-American conference in the beautiful capital of the Argentine Republic. [Applause.]

The hopes that we all have for the achievements of that conference lend a special importance at this time to the Pan-American Bureau, which has so great a rôle as the intermediary in our preparations for another step forward in the Pan-American movement. [Applause.]

The suggestion of an International Bureau of American Republics was a fine conception. Its avowed purpose, though broad and comprehensive, can not limit its functions or its influence. Commerce, friendship, peace, can be best encouraged by the encouragement of conditions under which they can permanently endure. Thus the Bureau becomes a trustee, in a sense, to encourage good and stable government throughout the whole of America. Its sympathies should swiftly respond to the demands of justice, and it should frown upon as intolerable or seditious violence, plottings, plunderings, and revolt. [Applause.] As the bond of cohesion between the American Republics grows stronger the disturbing forces of disorder, the selfish ambitions infesting any one of them, grow less. The splendid advance of many of the American Republics under just and stable governments has been an inspiring example to all.

Mr. Director, I recently had the pleasure of meeting the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics as a body, and I profited by that opportunity to say to them for the President of the United States and for myself—although this could hardly be necessary—that among the first of the highest aspirations of the American foreign policy under the present administra-

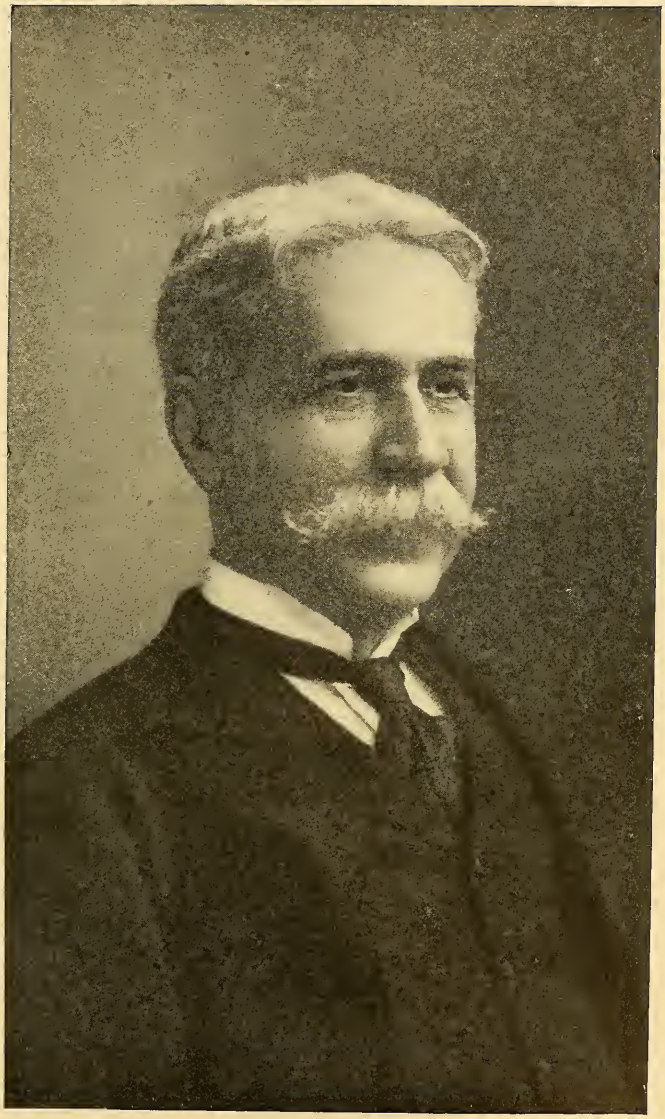
tion would be the strong desire for a continued, healthy growth in the natural sympathetic relations and close intercourse of the family of sister American Republics. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. BARRETT. Following that most inspiring address of the Chairman of the Governing Board, it is fitting that I should propose the health of the Latin-American Ambassadors and Ministers who constitute the Governing Board, with the Secretary of State of the United States, of the International Bureau. The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps of Latin America is that great statesman, that great scholar, that beloved man of Brazil, the Ambassador of Brazil, Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO. Few men have come from foreign lands to this capital with a greater equipment of intellectuality than he, and I have great honor in asking him to respond to the toast of the Latin-American Ambassadors and Ministers. Will you drink with me? [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF MR. JOAQUIM NABUCO, AMBASSADOR FROM BRAZIL.

Mr. Director, your excellencies, and gentlemen: After the Secretary of State it is the turn of the envoys of Latin America to thank the Hon. JOHN BARRETT for the honors of this entertainment in which the ingeniousness surpasses the sumptuousness. We are glad to express to him on this occasion our appreciation of his invaluable services to our common cause, as well as the indebtedness of all our nations toward him. The present Director of the Pan-American Bureau has one single defect in our eyes. I do not allude to his having doubled our daily task, but to the impossibilty of fully replacing him when he will leave us. This is a great country, where individuality abounds; but I doubt if there is in it another man ready to face its ninety millions and teach them all the gospel of Pan-Americanism. However, since we can not help it, let us treat the meteor as if it were a fixed star and hope that his succession will be delayed until his work is complete so as to have only to be copied by others.

We are glad to see in the hands of Secretary KNOX the same ensign we saw in the hands of Secretary ROOT, the ensign of HENRY CLAY. It is indeed impossible to add anything to the spirit in which, in his speech on the emancipation of South America, CLAY, already in 1818, spoke of an American feeling and an American policy in the wider sense of the word "American," and made this prophecy about the new American nations: "They will obey the laws of the system of the New World, of which they will compose a part, in contradistinction to that of Europe." Our roots no doubt extend across the seas to the old stems of our races, languages, and traditions; but ever since the first colonization of America, everywhere in the New World there has existed the sentiment which HENRY CLAY called the "American feeling," and since the independence the natural policy, which he also called the "American policy." As America is only the new Europe, when in the course of time that American policy will reach its full growth, any political contradistinction between Europe and America will be effaced, and our different races, divided by the ocean, will unite all their branches in universal peace, freedom, and equality. This is, however, the very ultimate goal, and for generations we will have to aim at the nearer one of finding, obeying, and developing what HENRY CLAY had in view when he spoke of the laws of the system of the New World. This is the task for many successive adminstrations here and in all countries; but I can not help thinking that each one will have a much nearer view of that goal with a different and wider perspective all around when I see the giant strides made in the last four years by the spirit of Pan-Americanism; that is, by that continental patriotism which, like the azure above the peaks, stretches beyond the limits of each national patriotism of ours. [Applause.]



MR. JOAQUIM NABUCO,

Ambassador of Brazil to the United States.

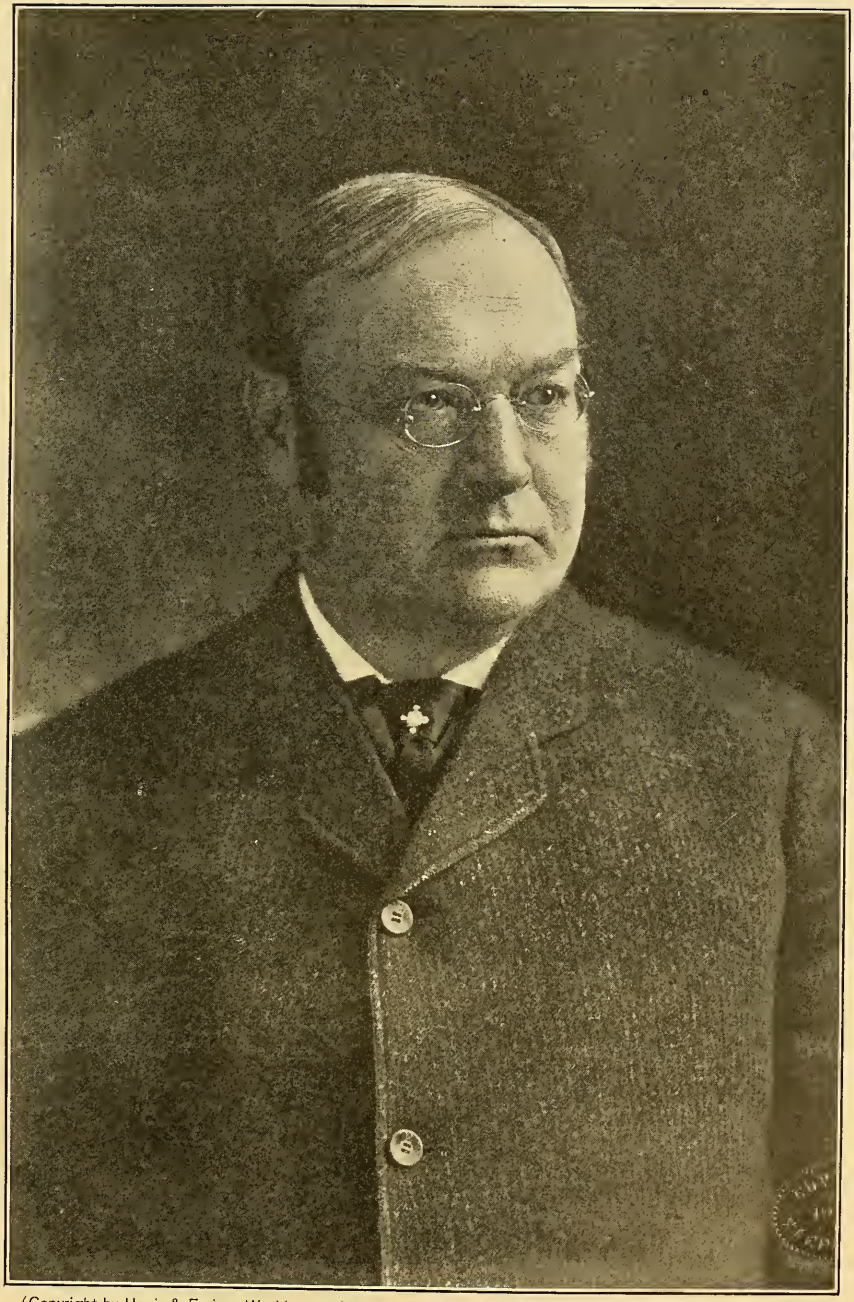
Mr. BARRETT. I am sure you will agree with me that the sentiments expressed by the Ambassador of Brazil, following those of the Sercetary of State, emphasize the importance of this Pan-American union. Had it not been for an engagement he made a long time ago, we would probably have had here for a few moments the President of the United States [applause]; but not having him, we have with us a man of long experience in the public life of our country, a man who by his service in the House of Representatives well earned the promotion to be Vice-President of the United States [applause], and I am quite sure that we shall be pleased to hear a word from him who stands before us as a representative American citizen, the Vice-President of the United States, and the presiding officer of the United States Senate, Hon. JAMES S. SHERMAN. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Host and your assembled guests from both ends of the Western Continent: I regret, Mr. Director, more than you and more than your guests the absence of that great man, great mentally and physically [laughter], whose presence increases the pleasure of those assembled at any function, and whose words always add to the sum total of human knowledge and human information. [Applause.] I am to act as his understudy, and I hope, Mr. Host, that the word or two that I utter at least will not subtract from the general sum of human knowledge. [Laughter and applause.]

I congratulate you, sir, upon this gathering. It is auspicious. I indeed think it is fortunate for the inhabitants of both of the Americas that this Bureau has been formed, and I think, sir, it is fortunate for both of us that its management and its destiny is intrusted to one whose enthusiasm and whose ability measure up to the requirements of the occasion [applause], and I congratulate you that the former Secretary of State, Hon. ELIHU ROOT, gave of his time and of his energy and of his ability in encircling the South American country, visiting the several Republics, and thereby cementing closer the relations between North and South America [applause]; and I congratulate you that the present distinguished, able, splendid, patriotic Secretary of State, by his words uttered here to-night shows that he is in full accord and in full sympathy with the objects of this organization. [Applause and cries of "Good!"]

Whatever interests South America interests North America, and vice versa; whatever adds in any country upon the globe to the volume of wealth of any country or to the amount of education or of Christianity or to the advancement of civilization adds so much to every other country. Because when human knowledge is increased, when the opportunities of human life are enlarged anywhere throughout the world, it increases by just so much the general average of human knowledge and of human wealth. But, of course, with the relations which exist and which we desire to be strengthened between North and South America, whatever helps in the Southern part of this Continent aids in the North, and we desire that the bonds of commercial union between these two parts of America shall ever be made closer and closer. We desire it not simply from a selfish point of view, not simply to enlarge our own commerce, but to enlarge yours as well. We are not altogether selfish, we of North America. I believe history shows, the history of all the life of this Republic, that no people in the world in their efforts to advance the good of mankind at large has been more unselfish and more patriotic than the people of the United States of America. [Applause.] I am sure you of South America will permit me to cast this one little bouquet upon our own table. [Laughter and applause.]



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HONORABLE JAMES S. SHERMAN,

Vice-President of the United States, inaugurated March 4, 1909.

I have passed the noonday of my life. Some of the newspaper boys in the recent past have attempted to make it appear that I was prepared to be the star performer in a funeral procession, but I am sure my looks upon this occasion belie the statement. [Laughter.] But I admit having passed the noonday of life. I hope, my friends, that the evening of my life may not arrive until I see the means of direct communication between South and North America established. [Great applause.] I hope that time will not arrive until I see the flag of our United States waving over the ships which shall be the means of commercial communication between the two ends of the Western Continent of the world. [Applause.] I hope also to see within my lifetime—not for my children to see, but for me to see—the means of direct banking communication between South and North America established; to see established every possible avenue by which our commercial relations shall be conducted, shall be close, and shall be enlarged; and I am particularly pleased in seeing anything done which strengthens this bond of union between the two ends of this continent, which the Bureau over which you, Mr. Host, preside is intended to do. [Loud applause.]

Mr. BARRETT. As we look from the United States southward, we have a group of Republics, among which none has worked more for peace and friendship than that of the prosperous little Republic of Costa Rica. [Applause.] No man has served longer among the Ministers in Washington than Señor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, the Minister of Costa Rica. [Applause.] I am sure that a word from him will be quite welcome on this occasion. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF SEÑOR DON JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, MINISTER FROM COSTA RICA.

Mr. Director, gentlemen, my country enjoys to-night the distinction of being in the center of this notable gathering of very distinguished men from all the Americas, and, as its representative I enjoy the honor of being between the Secretary of the Interior of the United States and the head of the government of the District of Columbia. I was asked by Mr. BARRETT a few minutes ago to say a few words in regard to Central America, thus favoring me with the opportunity of having the honor to greet you all in this memorable occasion, which shows the gratifying progress made toward the realization of the cherished ideal of a Pan-American Union. As a Central American, I believe I voice the sentiment of all the Central Americans when I say that I feel it a duty to remember at this moment President ROOSEVELT [great applause], to whom, as well as to the President of Mexico, Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ [applause], the five Republics owe a great debt for the kind interest they showed in their welfare. With the able assistance of Senator ROOT, then the Secretary of State, and his high inspiration during the Central American Peace Conference held here in Washington two years ago, an International Court of Justice was established in Cartago, Costa Rica. We hope that this experiment will prove fruitful and that through the functions of that tribunal and the desire of all good Central Americans for the well-being and prosperity of those countries they will better realize the importance of a peaceful and more rapid development of their natural resources, at the same time making them also understand that their position between the two great Americas is of such value that they will, by their favored remarkable conditions, greatly contribute to the progress and civilization of the whole continent, under the auspices of a blessed true Pan-Americanism. [Applause.]

Mr. BARRETT. We have just heard from the heart of America, that section lying between North and South America. It is fitting now that we should hear from the heart of the United States, that we should hear from a man from

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SEÑOR DON JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO,
Minister of Costa Rica to the United States.

Illinois, who stands in his age as young as anyone here to-night [laughter and applause], who stands, therefore, for the youth and the older age of Pan-America—a man of the American people, who understands American sympathies and impulses. With great pleasure I call upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

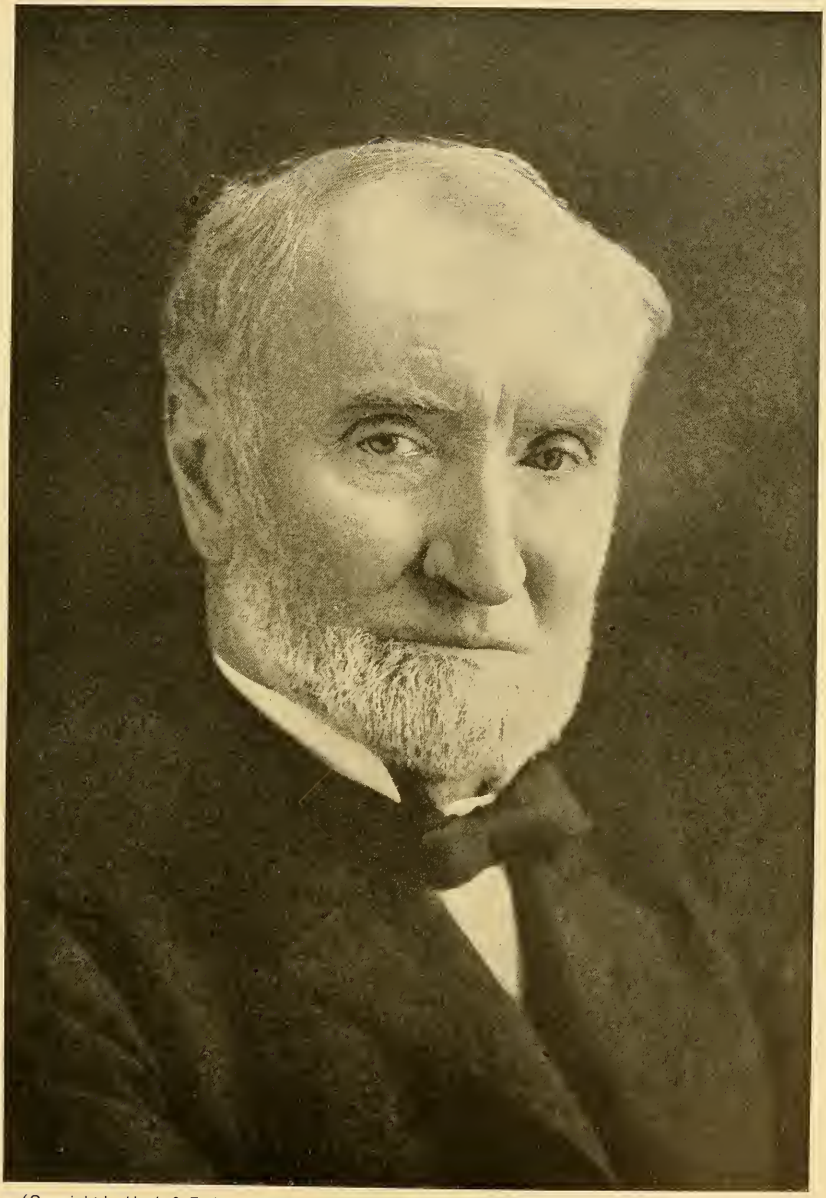
Mr. Host and representatives of sister Republics on the continent of America, gentlemen: My time has been somewhat long in the United States National House of Representatives, but so closely devoted to our domestic relations that I have had perhaps not sufficient amount of time to pay attention to our foreign relations upon the new continent. We have problems—if I may speak for a moment to my fellow-citizens of the United States—in our own development sufficient to keep us fairly busy. [Laughter.] And, yet, those problems perhaps are not so important as we sometimes elect to believe. I am not quite sure, looking into the eyes of the leader of the minority in the National House of Representatives [laughter], if he were the representative of the majority in that great body, but what he would have to deal with problems that the majority now have to deal with; and I am rather inclined to believe with that responsibility would come that nerve and that courage to discharge that responsibility to the satisfaction of a majority of the people who make the Government and the civilization of the common country. As it is, however, he is quite uncomfortable as a kicker, and belongs to the minority at the present time. [Laughter and applause.]

I am very glad, Mr. Host, for the privilege of being present upon this occasion to meet the Ambassadors and Ministers from the twenty other American Republics. There is not much in names—a republic, a monarchy, an absolute government, as it may happen to be called from time to time, is useful and valuable, as it gives, if possible, by the consensus of opinion of all the people, security to life, to liberty of each individual, the highest and the lowest, and security to property.

We are comparatively new upon this continent. I am an optimist. I believe in the capacity of people whom I see assembled in this room as the representatives of their various governments, of the Caucasian race—the great race among all the races upon earth—for self-government. [Applause.] In the United States, as we take an account of stock, we congratulate ourselves that in the swing of over a century since the adoption of the Constitution that we grow more and more competent for self-government. That competency, if we are competent, consists, under our Constitution, under our laws, under our Government, in the power to guarantee to every citizen of the Government equal participation in determining what the government shall be—an equal guarantee to liberty and security to property.

All civilizations depend upon the self-interest of the individual. Therefore we turn loose in the United States each man seeking to better his condition, and in the general efforts of ninety millions of people come the security of the perpetuity of our form of government. Form, did I say? Oh, I will go further and speak of substance. Form is nothing; the substance is what we strive for.

I am glad to be a citizen of the United States. I am glad to be one of the inhabitants of the new continent. I look in the eyes of their representatives—the Ambassador from Brazil, from Argentina, from Chile, from the Central American States, from Mexico—and perhaps saying not less for other of the Republics, but rather more for that magnificent country, whose great President in less than a generation, by his genius [applause], by his wisdom, by his



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HONORABLE JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

splendid leadership, has lifted Mexico from being a country of revolutions to become a stable country, where, under the name of a Republic, there is security in fact for each citizen in that country. [Applause.]

Knit together, we, the representatives of the various countries of the Caucasian race, from faraway Patagonia up to the frozen ocean, must cooperate. We are yet young. The United States, with her ninety millions, when fully developed, with her marvelous resources, will have five hundred millions of population. [Applause.] The balance of the continent will have five hundred to seven hundred and fifty millions of population. Bound together by hoops that are stronger than steel, your sons and daughters to the south of us will come to us and we will go to you. The completion of the Panama Canal, a wise policy upon the part of our respective Governments, will furnish transportation with proper encouragement to exchange our products—yours for ours and ours for yours; and a little later on, greater than all, will be the knitting together of the two continents by the iron bands of railways from southern Mexico, down through the Central States and the Isthmus, to the railway systems of South America. [Applause.] There is enough in the natural resources of the forests, of the mineral deposits, of the capacities of the soil, on the high plateaus under the equator down in Brazil, down in Argentina—there is enough to support a population of a thousand million of people. It is for us, measuring our responsibilities, to bring law and order in each of our respective countries, and with law and order and freedom and unity we will work out our own salvation. [Applause.]

Mr. Barrett. It may seem upon the map a far cry from the United States south to Argentina, but next year there will be held in Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, the Fourth Pan-American Conference, a gathering of great importance to the welfare of the American nations. I am going to call upon the able Minister of Argentina to say a word to us in the beautiful Spanish tongue, of which he is a master—just a word of expression of interest in this connection. I call upon Mr. Don Epifanio Portela, the Minister of Argentina.

ADDRESS OF DON EPIFANIO PORTELA, MINISTER OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.[a]

The distinguished Director of the Bureau of the American Republics seems to combine with all his other accomplishments the rare gift of being a conjurer. As in the Bible story, when Lazarus was bid to rise and come forth, the Director, at the eleventh hour, bids me rise and speak, as if he felt certain that his imperative command is enough to instill in me in some magical way that enviable talent which I do not possess, and which those who have spoken before me have in such a high degree, being, as they are, master orators.

Let the expressions of my sentiments be directed to our genial host. There are special motives for the esteem and gratitude the Minister of Argentina feels toward the honorable Director of the Bureau of the American Republics. My country has never had a more kindly friend, nor a more loyal one, nor a more devoted one, nor a more enthusiastic herald of its progress in all directions, nor yet a friend who has shown more faith in the destinies of the Argentine nation, nor greater disinterested determination to show this to the people of its great sister nation. As a member of the Bureau, I also owe to its worthy Director the sincere expression of my profound regard because of his great Americanism, free from all prejudice, and because of his praiseworthy labor in favor of a most intimate knowledge between the Americas. That great idea could never have a more enthusiastic apostle, nor could the work to make it a tangible reality ever find a more persevering, willing, energetic worker.

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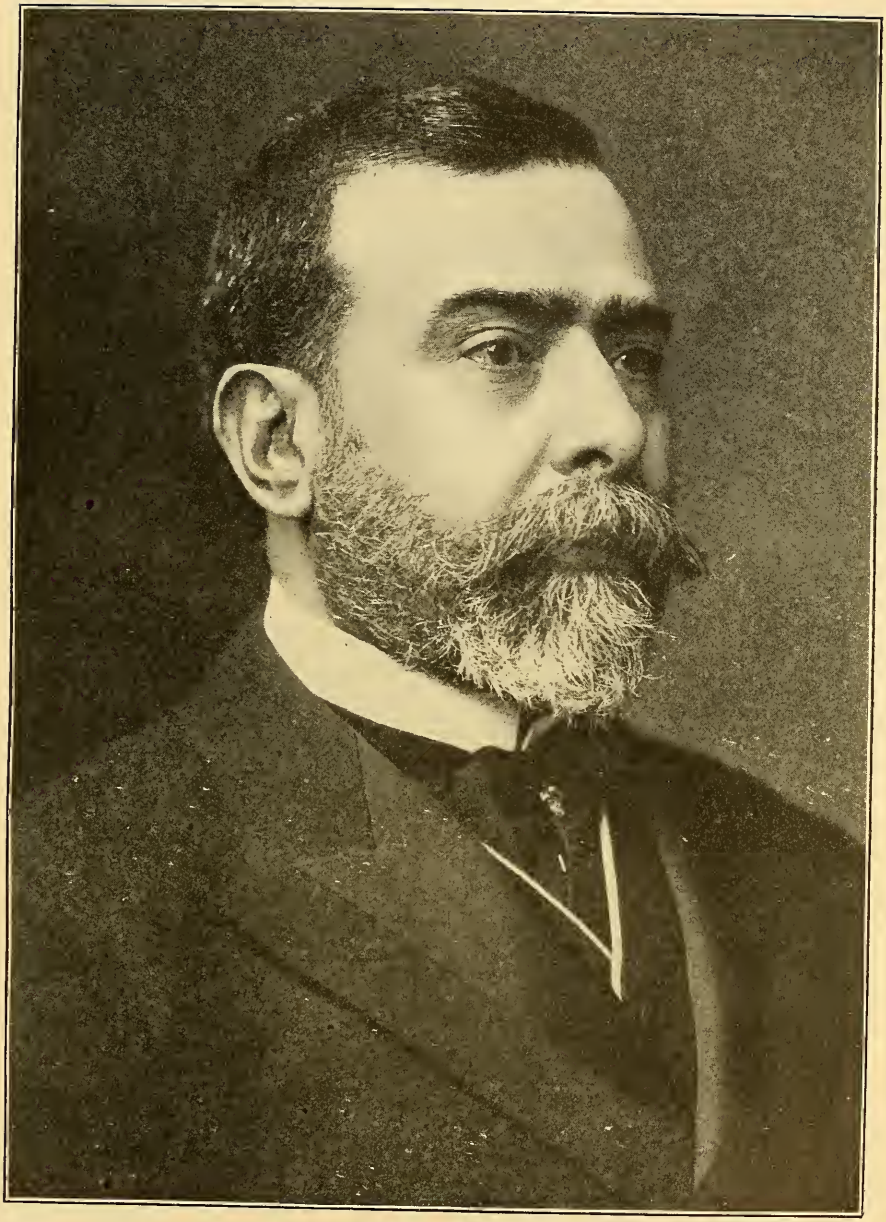
[a] Mr. Portela made an address in Spanish, a translation of which is given.



SEÑOR DON EPIFANIO PORTELA,
Minister of the Argentine Republic to the United States.

The honorable Director has mentioned the Fourth Pan-American Conference, which is to be held in the city of Buenos Aires next year. This is an honor which the sister nations have bestowed upon the motherland of SAN MARTIN as an homage to the historical commemoration of the centennial of the Argentine independence.

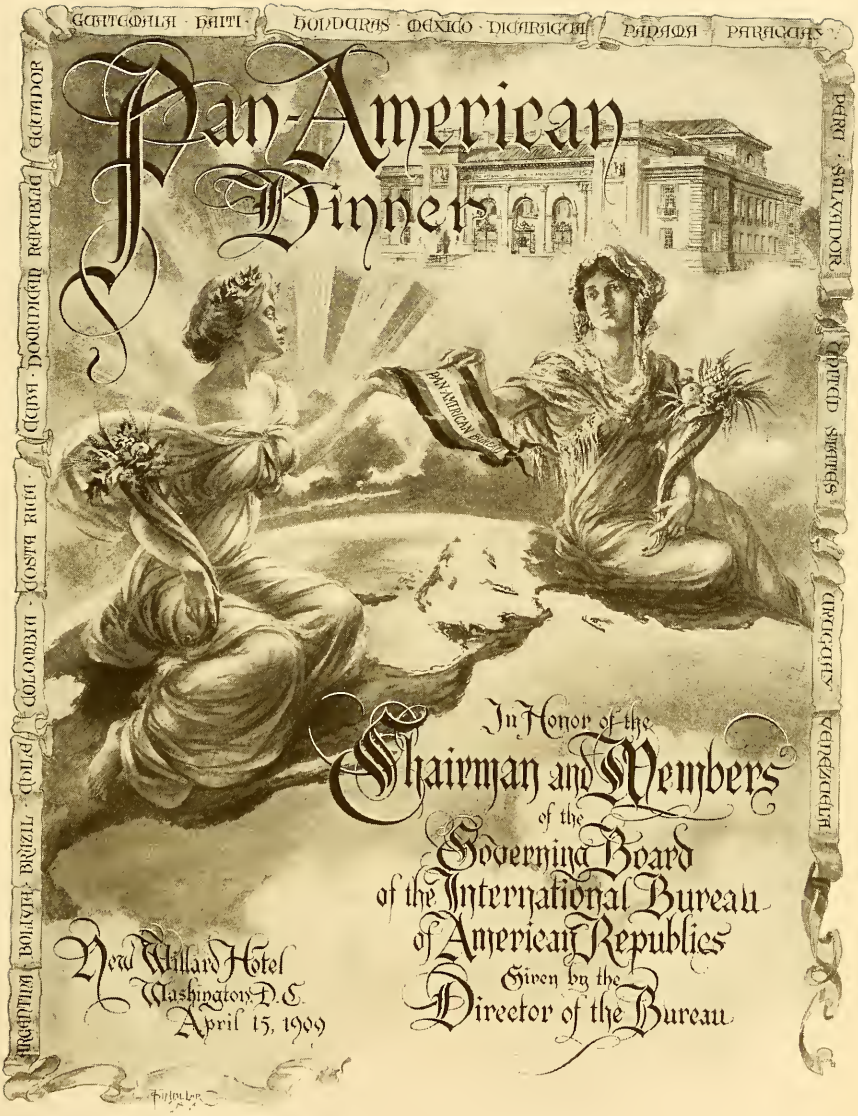
"What shall be the work of a Fourth Conference?" is asked. It is not difficult to answer: To follow the great impelling force started by that of Washington and so admirably continued by the conferences of Mexico and Rio de Janeiro. It is from this country, from the United States of North America, that the greatest reforms have started which have changed in a moment the moral and political economy of the world.

TAINE embodies in the description of a court episode, a common one so far as its external characteristics are concerned, the sum and substance of an entire régime. He mentions a dinner of Queen MARIA LECZINSKA, in Fontainebleau. The table was laid for twelve covers, but only Her Majesty was to sit at this table. Half a dozen personages were gathered in the splendid dining room. The Queen arrives, and the twelve courtiers stand in a semicircle about 10 feet from the table. Her Majesty begins to eat hurriedly, without noticing any one, her eyes fixed on her plate. Suddenly she glances around and says, "Monsieur DE LOWENDAL?" Upon hearing his name, a man of brilliant appearance, making a profound bow, answers, "Madame?" "I believe," the Queen says, "that this dish is chicken stew." "Madame," answers the marshal, ceremoniously retreating to take his place in the semicircle, "I am of the same opinion." Those who were standing in the semicircle were all persons of high rank, the highest among the nobles of the realm—marshals of France and others of equally high standing, as they were the only ones to whom was reserved the great honor of serving as lackeys to the lord and master. All during that epoch of feudal aristocracy, human dignity, social dignity, wealth, and character—all things were sacrificed to the sovereignty of the crown, with which the idea of motherland was identified. After this tradition of centuries there came the glorious "Declaration of the rights of man," and following in its wake the thirteen colonies make the greatest revolution known in history, raising in America and for the world the sovereignty of the people in opposition to the sovereignty of the crown.

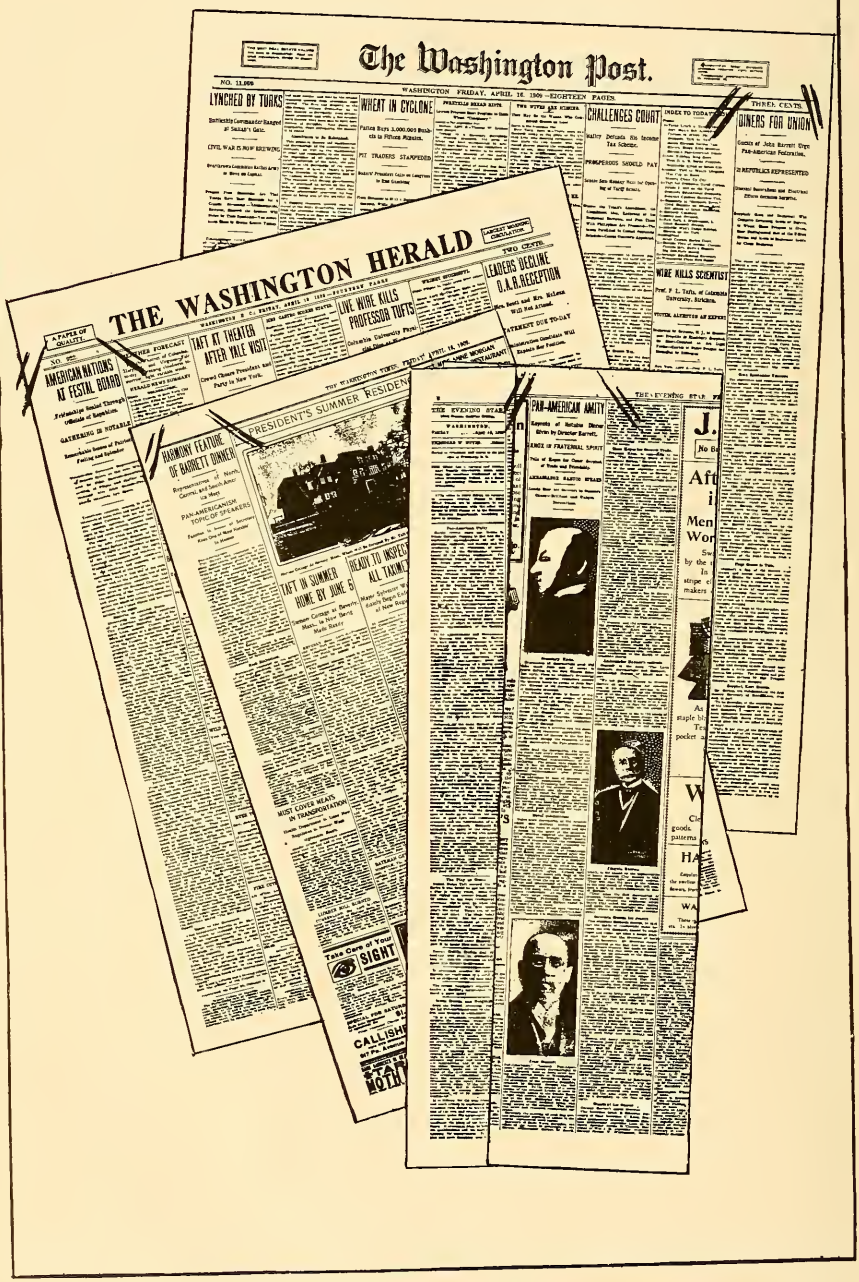
The marvelous transformation of the civil and political society, which had its glorious birth in the primitive, modest cradle of the British colonies—now one of the most powerful nations on earth—was logically bound to make itself felt in international affairs, carrying the new spirit thereto. All congresses preceding and following the peace of Utrecht until recent years seem to have been bent on regulating inequality between nations. But since the voice of the United States began to be heard and its vote to have weight in the counsels of the world the democratic idea of sovereignty has been permeating the public law until the principle of juridical equality has been established as the inherent supreme rule among the nations of the world. Could this impulse be checked? The Fourth Pan-American Conference will be, as its predecessors, an open tribute to all the great ideas of right, peace, and justice. I am done.

Mr. BARRETT. I am sure that you all agree with me that the Spanish language is one of both oratory and poetry. [Applause.] I had hope that the most efficient Secretary of the International Bureau, Dr. FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, to whom I owe great credit for the assistance he has given me, would translate this address; but he says he could not do justice to such an eloquent appeal as that of the Minister of Argentina. [Applause.]

Therefore I am sure that I shall please you when I call upon a man who has journeyed around Latin America, around South America, and then to Mexico; a



REDUCED REPRODUCTION OF THE PRINCIPAL DESIGN ON THE MENU CARD OF THE PAN-AMERICAN DINNER.



NOTICES IN THE WASHINGTON NEWSPAPERS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN DINNER.

man who has done so much to bring us into closer touch with those countries; a man to whose efforts are due the reorganization and building up of this institution; a man whose influence brought about the erection, through the benevolence of Mr. CARNEGIE, of our new building; a man who has done, as you all know, yeoman work in promoting the Pan-American cause.

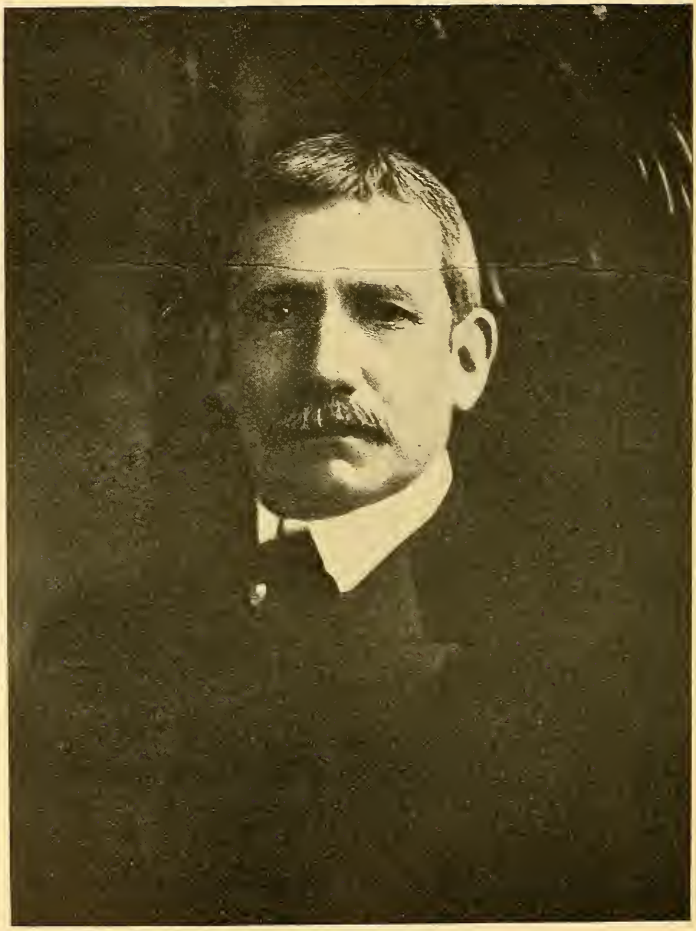
With great pleasure I call upon Senator ELIHU ROOT. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. ELIHU ROOT, SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. Director, the Vice-President, Mr. Secretary, gentlemen: In all this censorious, fault-finding world there is no better evidence of the underlying goodness of mankind than the fact that everywhere and always, as men come to know each other better, attention is less and less attracted to the qualities that cause prejudice and dislike, and more and more concentrated upon the qualities that attract friendship and affection. The great office of the international union of American Republics, of which the Bureau of the American Republics is the office and business organization, I understand to be to bring into prominence among the American peoples the good qualities that underlie all differences of nation, of religion, of race, of law, of custom, and of manners [applause]; to bring about that better knowledge under which the prejudices that come from differences disappear and the friendship that comes from a recognition of common aims and common sympathies and common ideals takes their place. I wish to say—for I can now say it as an observer—that the Director of this institution, who is our host to-night, came fittingly into his position, because he came to it, not seeking a place or a salary or personal advancement, but because he had in his heart the spirit of Americanism [applause]; because he had a sympathetic appreciation of those good qualities which exist in all the peoples of America and which it is for the best interest of all the peoples of America to have known and recognized [a voice, "Hear!" and applause]" and his enthusiasm, his energy, indefatigable and untiring, for the cause in which he has enlisted, is an invaluable asset for the peace, the progress, and the advance in civiliztion of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. [Applause and cheers.]

Among the many advantages which result from a change in the Secretary of State of the United States (laughter), one which is quite clear, is this—that it permits all of us to see that the recent rennaissance of kindly international feeling among the American Republics is not personal and temporary, but is national and permanent. [Applause and cheers.] It is a long time, measured in events, between the Congress of Panama, in 1826, and the Congress of Rio de Janeiro, in 1906, and the Congress of Buenos Aires, in 1910; it is a long time since the statesmanship of MONROE and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and the diplomacy of RICHARD RUSH and the eloquence of HENRY CLAY enlisted the generous sympathy of the people of the United States and rendered the aid of the people of the United States to the cause of South American independence [applause]; it is a long time, measured by events, even since the time when the farsighted wisdom of BLAINE'S sympathetic nature saw that the future of America was a future of union in sympathy and in effort among all the American Republics [applause]; but during that time, in the progress of those years, we have been approaching the possibility of fruition to the dreams of liberty and of union that once seemed to be but dreams.

Our gatherings of fraternal association, the kindly words we speak, the declarations of sympathy and common interests which we make are not the representations of an idle dream; they are not mere sentiment. You can not put your finger upon a single specific advantage coming from them; you can not say that because of the Bureau of the American Republics and its work, that



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HONORABLE ELIHU ROOT,

Senator from New York.

because of the speeches of HENRY CLAY, that because of the efforts of RICHARD RUSH in the diplomacy of Europe, you and I are richer or better than we would have been; but, nevertheless, it is no idle dream, it is no empty rhetoric; it is all a part of the great development of our race, moving with majestic momentum along the lines of civilization, with all the specific interests, the personal selfishness, the quarrels and controversies and prejudices and animosities of the hour but trifles upon the surface; the majestic progress of the development of a great race, working, not upon the curves of an individual existence, but with that slow and sure progress that nations make toward a higher civilization which finds its basis in general prosperity, in general friendship and peace, in general justice and liberty; to that progress contributes all human effort, for it is in the line of the laws of nature; and to that we contribute to-night; to that every word of friendly recognition, of kindly intercourse, every act that brings better acquaintance and more sympathetic appreciation between the peoples of America contribute.

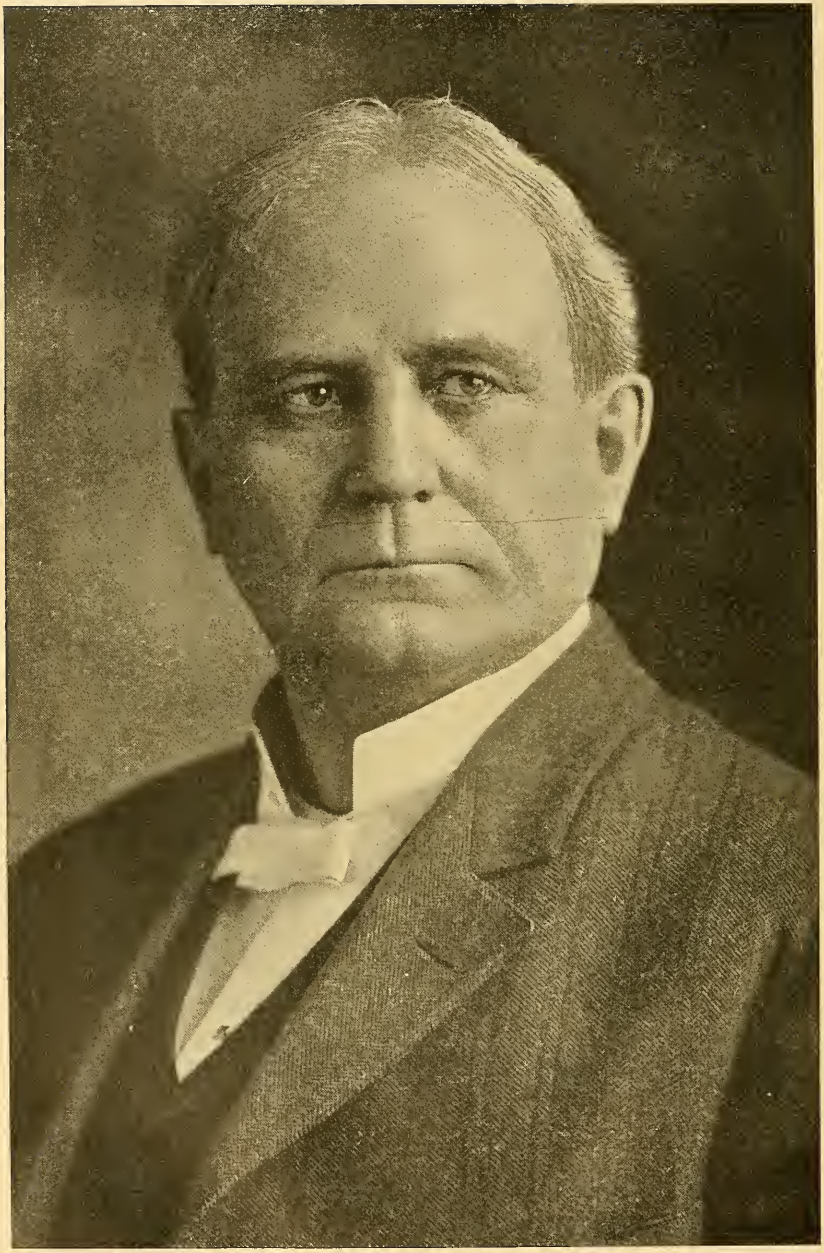
We come and go—Presidents and Vice-Presidents, Speakers and Secretaries, Ambassadors and Ministers—but our countries move on towards their destiny, and, thank God, by the slow development of great ideas they move together, helpful to each other, bound towards the same goal, loyal to the same high ideals, working out, each for itself, but all together, ideals of justice and liberty and peace. It depends not upon any one of us nor upon all of us. No man and no combination of men, no government can arrest the great development. We can accelerate it, can hasten it; we can not prevent it. [Applause.] And the time will come when in all the Americas the names of SAN MARTIN and BOLIVAR, of BONIFACIO and TIRADENTES, of JUAREZ and DIAZ, and of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN will be to the children of every nation and of every race alike the examples of patriotism and of self-devotion to the cause of liberty and of justice. [Applause.]

We are citizens of the United States of North America, of the United Mexican States, of Brazil and Peru and Argentina and Chile and Central America, but we are all Americans [applause]; and more and more, among our children and our children's children, before all the world, before Europe, which formerly held us in little account, before Asia, which formerly held Europe in little account—before all the world, men will grow ever more proud of the heritage of liberty and popular government, born and nurtured and developed to its highest quality and rule in these favored Republics of all America. [Applause.]

Mr. BARRETT. I think you will all agree with me, after that splendid address of the late Secretary of State, the Senator from New York, that there are no politics in the attitude of the United States toward her sister Republics. And to confirm that sentiment I am going to call upon the leader of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives, that man from the Central West who stands for the high ideals of Democracy, the Hon. CHAMP CLARK. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. CHAMP CLARK, REPRESENTATIVE FROM MISSOURI.

Mr. Director and gentlemen, I am greatly indebted to my brother BARRETT for a most excellent dinner and a most pleasant evening. I came very near missing it on account of the trouble that the tariff revisionists in the House have been giving me here lately, under the lead of my friend Mr. PAYNE, from New York. [Laughter.] During those strenuous days I received so many letters that I quit opening them, because they were all advices as to how to get up a tariff bill. So I did not open the invitation to this feast until two or three days ago.



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HONORABLE CHAMP CLARK,

Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker has done me the credit to say that if our positions were swapped and I were Speaker, that he thought that I would bring to the discharge of the functions of that high office the nerve and patriotism that would be necessary. I thank him very much. [Laughter.] I generally carry my nerve with me. He says I have sometimes "kicked." Gentlemen, the function of a minority is to criticise, to fight, to "kick." [Laughter.] I remember away back in 1893, 1894, and 1895 that I saw the Speaker himself do some rather high "kicking" on the floor of the House of Representatives [laughter], and if you, gentlemen, live a couple of years around Washington, then I give you a free invitation now to come up to the Capitol and see him do some more "kicking." [Laughter and applause.] But his remarks contain the germ of a great truth, and, although it was confined to me, I will extend it. I have a theory that I like to propound on occasion, and that is that the American citizen always rises equal to any emergency in which he finds himself placed. [Applause.] I have no doubt that if every officeholder in the United States, from the President to the janitor, including the Speaker and myself, should all die to-night—which God forbid—that in a month another set of officeholders would be found just as good as we are [laughter], and this magnificent Republic would go on to fulfill her splendid destiny. [Laughter and applause.] I have always said, and I believe it now, that when the great civil war closed there were 10,000 men marching in the ranks, carrying muskets as privates, who would have made good captains, majors, colonels, brigadiers, and major-generals if promoted on the instant.

This magnificent entertainment here to-night has made me think of two or three things. One hundred and thirty-three years ago every foot of the two Americas, from the frozen ocean to the Cape, belonged to a monarchy somewhere. When our fathers gave forth the Declaration at Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1776, there was only one other Republic on the face of the earth—Switzerland—and our fathers were not certain that this one would live till Christmas [laughter], and it was very doubtful whether it would or not. Now, thanks be to Almighty God, there are twenty-four; and there are children born who will live to an age when there will not be a monarchy among the civilized peoples on the face of the earth. [Applause.] We differ here in language a little to-night, but our hearts are as one in favor of the idea of representative government, which will go on, like Tennyson's brook, forever, until it brings its benefits and its blessings to the entire human race.

During John Adams's administration the first effort to unite the various Republics on these two western continents was made. More than three-quarters of a century elapsed until the thing took shape in this Bureau of American Republics. That it will bring about a commercial union I have no doubt. Two or three years ago they had some trouble up here in the House of Representatives about getting a ship-subsidy bill reported. [Laughter.] By some kind of process that I never understood precisely [laughter], at the last moment almost, somebody resigned from that committee, and Mr. LITTAUER, of New York, was appointed on that committee. He gave a series of dinners, to none of which I was invited, much to my regret. [Laughter.] One day somebody met JIM WATSON, of Indiana, out in one of the halls, and he said, "Jim, how are they coming on reporting that ship-subsidy bill to-day?" He said, "Oh, they will get it out if LITTAUER's grub holds out." [Laughter.] Now, if BARRETT's grub holds out, we will form a complete commercial union among the twenty-one Republics in this hemisphere.

The last great enterprise in which we are all interested is the digging of the canal. It has been the dream of men since BALBOA first looked upon the Pacific Ocean. It was first put into concrete form in the Democratic platform in 1856

[laughter], yet it has taken until two or three years ago to get it started; but it is started at last. Great enterprises move slowly, but the twenty-one Republics, with more wealth *in esse* and *in posse* than all the rest of the earth together, have willed to carry one of these great enterprises to fruition, which are intended for the blessing, the uplifting, and the enriching of all of the people in all the Americas. [Applause.]

Mr. BARRETT. With this interesting address of Mr. CLARK, our regular speech making for the evening is over. If there should be any others here who would wish to say a word, I am sure we shall be glad to hear from them. I await any suggestion from this gathering on that point. [A pause.] Before you leave I just want to say this, that to-morrow or the next day I want to have the pleasure of sending you, as a little souvenir of this occasion, a collection of the flags of the twenty-one American Republics. [Applause.] You see them here banked in front of you, and we hope that you may keep them as a remembrance of this occasion.

I want to express my appreciation to the managers of this hotel, to the members of my staff, not only Mr. YÁNES, but also to Mr. ADAMS, for their cooperation in making the arrangements for this occasion. My part in it has only been secondary.

I thank you all for responding to this invitation, and I hope that this may be one of many future occasions to bring closer together the American Republics.

Gentlemen, I thank you for being here to-night. [Applause.]

Director BARRETT's guests included the following:

The Vice-President of the United States, Hon. James S. Sherman.

The Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. Philander C. Knox.

The Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. Joaquim Nabuco.

The Mexican Ambassador, Mr. Francisco León de la Barra.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.

The Secretary of War, Hon. J. M. Dickinson.

The Attorney-General, George W. Wickersham.

The Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Richard A. Ballinger.

Mr. Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Joaquin B. Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica.

Mr. Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia.

Mr. Epifanio Portela, Minister of the Argentine Republic.

Mr. Felipe Pardo, Minister of Peru.

Mr. Luis Felipe Carbo, Minister of Ecuador.

Mr. Enrique Cortes, Minister of Colombia.

Mr. Luis Melian Lafinur, Minister of Uruguay.

Mr. Luis Toledo Herrarte, Minister of Guatemala.

Mr. Federico Mejía, Minister of Salvador.

Mr. Anibal Cruz, Minister of Chile.

Mr. Luis Lazo-Arriaga, Minister of Honduras.

Mr. C. C. Arosemena, Minister of Panama.

Mr. Rodolfo Espinosa R., Minister of Nicaragua.

Mr. H. Pauléus Sannon, Minister of Haiti.

Mr. Carlos García Velez, Minister of Cuba.

Mr. Arturo L. Fiallo, Chargé d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic.

Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, Apostolic Delegate.

* Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, United States Senator.

Hon. Elihu Root, United States Senator.

* Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator.

Hon. George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator.

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* Unable to be present at the last moment through illness or absence from town.

Hon. Augustus O. Bacon, United States Senator.
Hon. Francis E. Warren, United States Senator.
Hon. William Alden Smith, United States Senator.
Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, United States Senator.
Hon. Clarence D. Clark, United States Senator.
* Hon. William J. Stone, United States Senator.
Hon. Samuel H. Piles, United States Senator.
Hon. Wesley L. Jones, United States Senator.
Hon. William P. Dillingham, United States Senator.
Hon. Carroll S. Page, United States Senator.
Hon. Henry A. du Pont, United States Senator.
Hon. Champ Clark, Member of Congress.
Hon. Frank O. Lowden, Member of Congress.
Hon. David J. Foster, Member of Congress.
Hon. William M. Howard, Member of Congress.
* Hon. James A. Tawney, Member of Congress.
Hon. James L. Slayden, Member of Congress.
Hon. Butler Ames, Member of Congress.
Hon. Sereno E. Payne, Member of Congress.
* Hon. James B. Perkins, Member of Congress.
Hon. Joseph H. Gaines, Member of Congress.
Hon. Samuel W. Smith, Member of Congress.
Hon. Francis W. Cushman, Member of Congress.
Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff.
Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau.
Gen. A. E. Bates.
Gen. George W. Davis.
Hon. W. I. Buchanan, United States Commissioner to Venezuela.
Judge Thomas H. Anderson.
Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, Commissioner of the District of Columbia.
Hon. Henry L. West, Commissioner of the District of Columbia.
Prof. L. O. Howard, President of the Cosmos Club.
Prof. James Howard Gore.
Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, Editor "Jornal de Comercio" of Rio de Janeiro.
Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, of the Chilean Foreign Office.
Hon. Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State.
Hon. James B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State.
Mr. Rinaldo de Lima e Silva, Secretary of the Embassy of Brazil.
Mr. V. Salado-Álvarez, Secretary of the Embassy of Mexico.
Mr. Alberto Palacios Costa, Secretary of the Legation of the Argentine Republic.
Mr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Secretary of the Legation of Peru.
Mr. Esteban Carbo, Secretary of the Legation of Ecuador.
Mr. Pomponio Guzmán, Secretary of the Legation of Colombia.
Mr. Alberto Nin-Frias, Secretary of the Legation of Uruguay.
Mr. J. Gustavo Guerrero, Secretary of the Legation of Salvador.
Mr. Alberto Yoacham, Secretary of the Legation of Chile.
Mr. José de Obaldia, J., Secretary of the Legation of Panama.
Mr. Felipe Rodriguez, Secretary of the Legation of Nicaragua.
Mr. Arturo Padró y Almeida, Secretary of the Legation of Cuba.
Dr. Francisco J. Yánes, Secretary of the Pan-American Bureau.
Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor of the Review of Reviews.
Hon. Charles E. Magoon, late Governor of Cuba.

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* Unable to be present at the last moment through illness or absence from town.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, President Bethlehem Iron Works.
Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Fred W. Carpenter, Secretary to the President.
Hon. Thomas F. Walsh.
Mr. P. P. Schwerin, Vice-President Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Hon. C. H. Butler.
Dr. Charles W. Needham, President George Washington University.
Hon. Charles B. Landis.
Mr. Frederic L. Davis.
* Hon. Lindsay Russell.
Mr. Scott C. Bone.
* Capt A. W. Butt, aide to the President.
Mr. Samuel G. Blythe.
Mr. Theodore W. Noyes.
Mr. Leopold Grahame, of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.
Mr. Arthur Ruhl.
Maj. John M. Carson, Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures.
Mr. William E. Curtis.
Mr. Oscar King Davis.
Mr. P. V. De Graw, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.
Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada, late Minister of Cuba.
Mr. Charles F. Wilson.
Mr. E. J. Babcock.
Mr. Reed Knox.
Mr. Wilbur J. Carr.
Mr. James B. Scott, Solicitor of the State Department.
Mr. Arthur W. Dunn.
Mr. Richard V. Oulahan.
Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin.
Mr. John S. Shriver.
Hon. James T. Williams.
Hon. Williams C. Fox, United States Minister to Ecuador.
Mr. Louis Garthe.
Mr. C. K. Berryman.
Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Editor National Geographic Magazine.
Mr. J. Selwin Tait.
Dr. W. H. Holmes.
Mr. Gist Blair.
Mr. Joseph A. Breckons.
Hon. Victor L. Ricketts.
Prof. William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University.
Mr. Albert Kelsey.
Mr. David S. Barry.
Hon. E. H. Wands, United States Commissioner to Ecuador Exposition.
Mr. Clarence Moore.
Mr. John Ball Osborne.
Capt. Granville Fortescue.
Hon. Horace G. Knowles, United States Minister to Nicaragua.
Mr. Walter E. Clark.
Mr. John E. Lathrop.
Mr. Harry J. Brown.
Mr. James F. Archibald.
Mr. V. G. Valdes.
Mr. Willard French.
Hon. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.
Hon. S. N. D. North, Director of the Census.
Hon. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau.
Dr. R. S. Woodward, Director of the Carnegie Institution.
Mr. Duncan E. Cameron.
Mr. Frank B. Wiborg.
Mr. Frank J. Dyer.
Mr. Ira E. Bennett.
Mr. Otto Carmichael.
Mr. George Griswold Hill.
Mr. Walter Wellman.
Surg. Gen. Walter Wyman.
Monsignor Thomas S. Lee.
Rev. Dr. William T. Russell.
Mr. A. Maurice Low.
Mr. William Newton Gulick.
Mr. William Hoster.
Mr. E. L. Keen.
Mr. Fred Starek.
Hon. Clifford S. Walton.
Mr. F. Oden Horstmann.
Mr. Ernest G. Walker.
Mr. Albert W. Fox.
Mr. S. G. Hopkins.
Mr. L. White Busbey.
Mr. R. C. Shannon.
Mr. H. M. Snyder.
Mr. John A. Gross.
Mr. Orville H. Stewart.
Mr. Franklin Adams.
Dr. Albert Hale.

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* Unable to be present at the last moment through illness or absence from town.

THEATERS AND OPERA HOUSES, NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL, IN LATIN-AMERICA

ART is the essence of the Latin character. The treasures that have made Italy a veritable storehouse of art give material proof of the vitality of this assertion. All through history the Italian has flourished best where he could give freest play to the creative faculty of art, or has languished most where his energy was diverted into other channels. France also has shown the

COLON THEATER, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA.

Colon Theater, in the city of Guatemala, is surrounded by lovely gardens containing beautiful subtropical flowers and shrubs. It occupies a commanding position and is one of the notable edifices of the metropolis. This theater is well furnished, lighted, and ventilated, is provided with all modern conveniences, and is one of the most artistic and attractive theaters in the Americas.

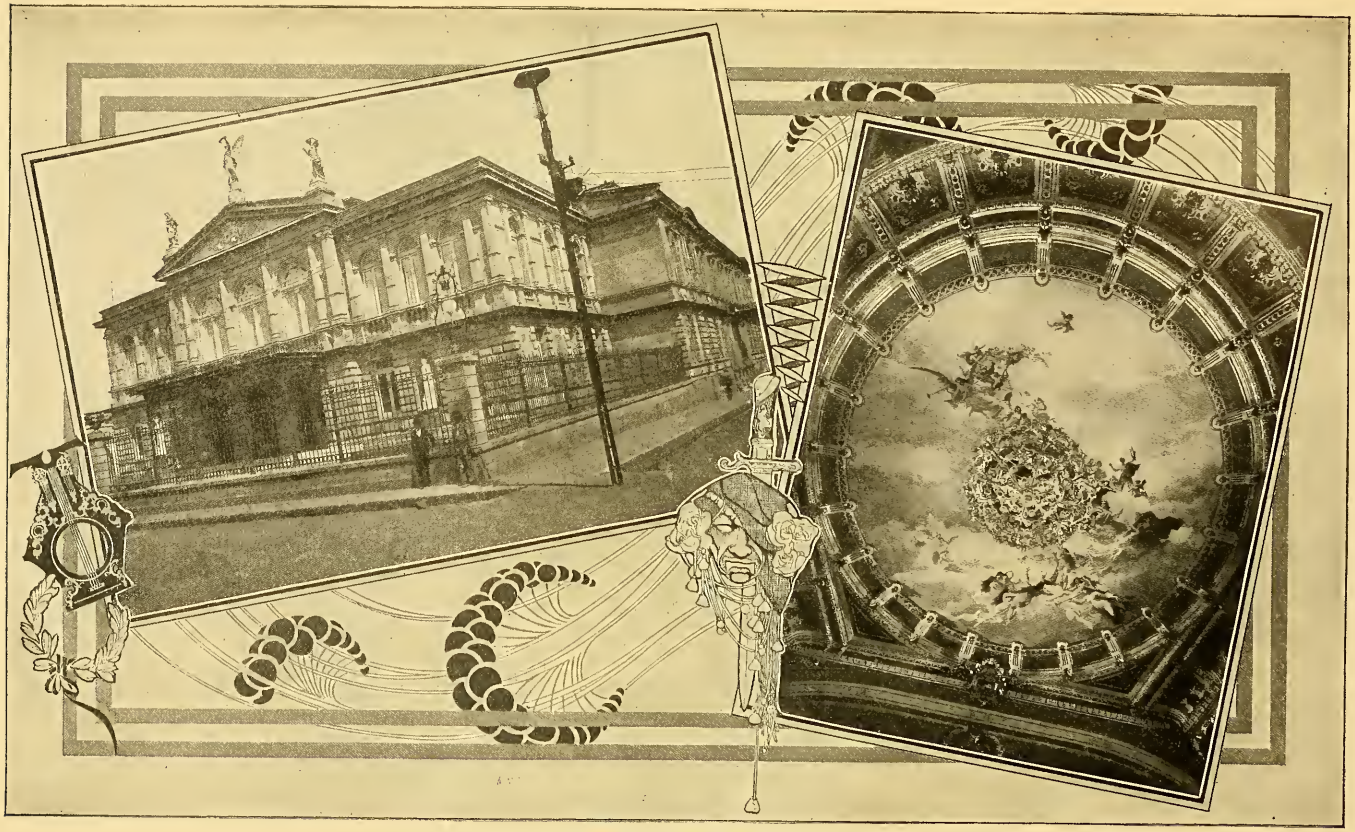
inheritance of the race, and the art of the French has to-day become proverbial the world over. Portugal repeats the tradition. In Spain the same force has been effective in the same way, obscured at times, perhaps, by countercurrents of emotion. The misdirected zeal of the conqueror led the long-restrained energies of the Christian to destroy the art of the Moslem and rob the world of much delicate and even

useful beauty. The ignorance and fanaticism of the explorers in America induced them so contemptuously to wipe out a unique civilization, and with it the artistic ideals of a native race, that its creative capacity has, in only a few instances, been perpetuated. Yet the spirit of art was as vital in the Spanish character as in the rest of the Latins. It is as evident in modern Spain as in modern Italy or France, and every traveler who has had the good fortune to visit the flourishing cities of Latin America, or to penetrate into the byways of that immense and diversified region, will confess with pleasure that art is as well preserved in the new world, wherever the influences of the Latin have been permanently maintained, as in the old.

COLON THEATER, BUENOS AIRES.

This handsome three-story theater was constructed by the municipality at a cost of about $2,000,000. The first story represents the Ionic, the second the Corinthian, and the third the Doric style of architecture. The building has 900 orchestra seats, 7 balconies, and a seating capacity for 3,570 persons, is fireproof, well ventilated and heated, and is provided with a perfect electric installation.

The transplanted art of the Latin shows itself here tinged to a recognizable extent by the otherwise completely subordinated influences of the Indian. This is decidedly true in Mexico, Central America, along the west slope of the Andes, and perhaps even in Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, although in these latter areas the effect is so faint that in modern life it has almost disappeared. In all these countries, as a consequence of these forces, an artistic scheme has been preserved; a close relationship between the people of the country and the material expression of their needs and emotions can be traced, and the effect produced is such as can arouse only admiration and enthusiasm in the minds of persons privileged to travel, even hurriedly, through the larger cities and into the byways where the simple people live.



NATIONAL THEATER, SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA.

This beautiful theater, one of the finest in the world, was erected from the proceeds of a tax on coffee at a cost of more than $1,000,000 gold. The edifice is of stone, trimmed with the finest Italian marble and stucco. The mosaic work was done by European artists especially employed for that purpose. The ceiling shown in the picture was the work of a famous Italian artist.

It is difficult to convince the traveler whose journeyings have carried him only to the artistic centers of the world how much intrinsic beauty lies open to study and emulation in the more southern regions of the Western Hemispere. Personal experience is the best argument, and the BULLETIN is glad to say, therefore, that many, many travelers have written or called at the Bureau to express their unrestrained delight over their first introduction to Latin-American art; all have declared their intention to repeat their experiences, and all give emphasis to the desire that wider publicity be given to this attractive feature in the Latin-American Republics. When North Americans recognize that, apart from the gain through commercial intercourse,

SOLIS THEATER, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

This large and handsome theater covers almost 2 acres, and will seat 3,000 spectators. A distinguished English traveler recently said that he had seen few interiors in Europe that could rival or surpass it. The operatic and dramatic celebrities of the world, from Tamberlik to Tamagno, from Lagrange to Patti, have stood within its portals, and Salvini, Rossi, Sarah Bernhardt, and other artists have received ovations from the Montevidean public.

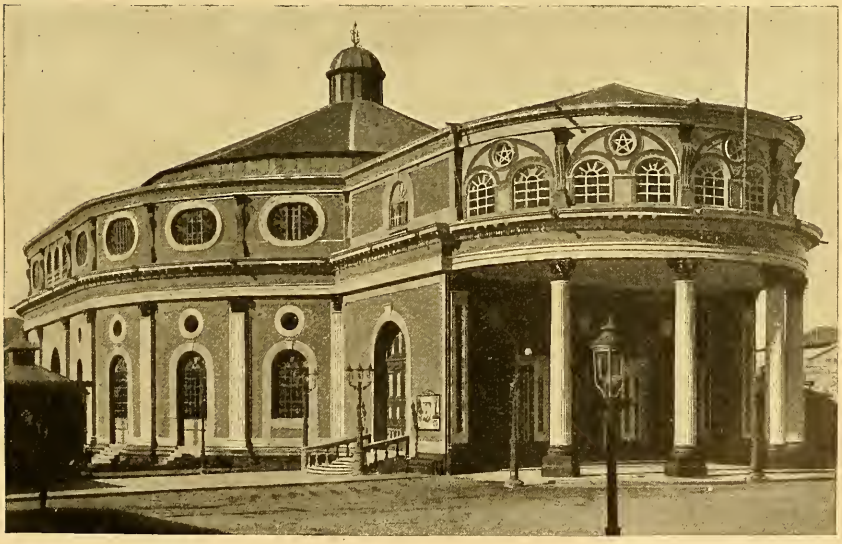
a wholesome influence must result through contact with and inspiration from the examples of art in these sister Republics, then another tie will be added to those already established to draw them closer.

Following their natural instincts, Latin Americans, whether native or European, strive for the beautiful. This artistic feeling manifests itself in two ways. The people themselves have the graces of the Latin, both in speech and manner. They appreciate beauty, also, and try to express their emotions in concrete form. The more keen the observer is, the more fully does he realize the truth of the last statement. The crude pottery and textiles of the native, the thatched hut, and the more durable adobe cottage all have lines of beauty in them.

So true is this that in most instances where ugliness manifests itself it is due to the utilitarianism of the Anglo-Saxon. This is so in their

NATIONAL THEATER, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

The National Theater was constructed and inaugurated under the administration of President Castro. One side of the building faces Washington Square, in which stands the monument erected by Venezuela in honor of George Washington.

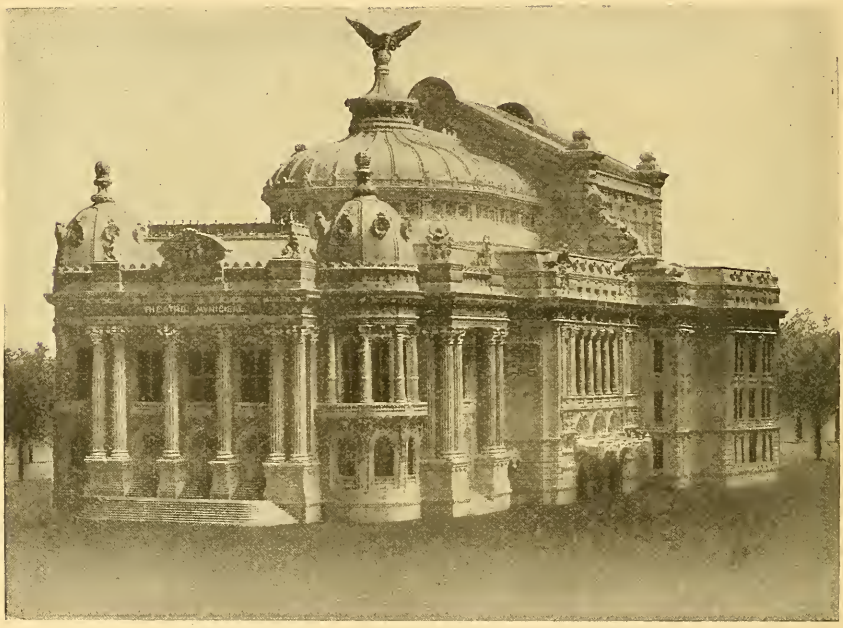


MUNICIPAL THEATER, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

This large theater, facing a beautiful square and surrounded by lovely gardens, was erected in 1881. It is the property of the city, and has its own electric plant. The interior is handsomely decorated. Its spacious auditorium is richly furnished and has a seating capacity for about 2,000 persons.

roads, their bridges, their streets, their houses, and perhaps most of all, in their public buildings.

Every city has its hospitals, its statues to well-known heroes, its municipal palaces and other edifices devoted partly or wholly to the business of civic life. In addition, there are the plazas for public entertainment, and, in the larger cities, libraries, museums, and zoological gardens. These are the hall-marks of the city the world over. But in one characteristic the cities of Latin America differ essentially from those in the United States. They provide some means to satisfy the art hunger of the people, while at the same time they pay tribute to the three notes of artistic expression—architecture, music, and the drama.



MUNICIPAL THEATER, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

This handsome municipal theater, with its marble front, bronze decorations, and beautiful dome 147½ feet high, was designed by the Brazilian architect, Oliveira Passos. It cost $1,500,000, and is one of the notable new buildings on Avenida Central near the Munroe Palace.

The public theater is as distinctly a part of the municipal or national life of the Latin-American city as is the meeting place for the city council. In fact, it may be asserted that many cities will own a municipal theater for the public representation of opera and the drama, while the political body will be content to hold its meetings in a rented hall. In many small towns off the railway, visited but rarely by the foreigner and therefore living by and for itself, can be found some sort of a building, close to the church, perhaps, and surely giving on a pretty plaza. To this the residents will lovingly call attention as *el teatro municipal*. It is not the edifice that attracts attention so much as the phrase. If he asks what is the municipal

theater, he is told, with some surprise at the question, that it is where are given at intervals, under the control or on the invitation of the municipality, representations of the classic drama and opera, or if possible, the more modern plays and music which otherwise the people might not see or hear.

In larger cities where social life has attained a metropolitan development, and especially in the great political or commercial capitals that keep in touch with the outside world, the municipal (national, if funds for its construction have been provided out of the national treasury) theater is a public institution. It is constructed with the same care and regard to the artistic proportions as other public build-

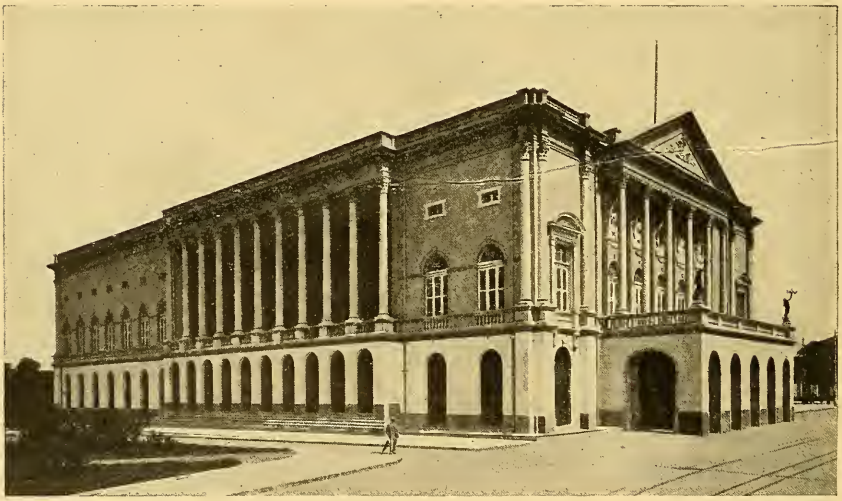
OPERA HOUSE, PERNAMBUCO (RECIFE), BRAZIL.

The original Opera House, or Santa Izabel Theater, which was built by a French architect in 1850, was destroyed by fire in 1869, and rebuilt by the municipality in 1876. It is in the form of a parallelogram and has a seating capacity for 1,000 persons. The tall palmtrees to the left are in the garden of the governor's palace.

ings. Seldom is it crowded in between houses, for almost always does it occupy a completely open space. If possible the government has taken pains so to locate it that it is open on all four sides and stands boldly exposed, therefore proclaiming its purpose with no uncertain effect.

But the municipal theater is more than an edifice. It has a function comparable to the preservation of public health. While the theater is often rented to private enterprise, and entertainments having the trivial character of the cinematograph may be offered the people during much of the year, a week or more at least will be reserved by

the authorities for better plays which have been tried and pronounced good. For instance, the well-beloved Don Juan Tenorio (about the same as Don Juan in English) may be heard from one end of the country to the other on All Saints' Day, or renditions of the passion play will be given during Lent. When social diversions are at their height, opera—Italian, French, or Spanish—is presented by the best talent procurable, and, when considered advisable, the principal singers, and frequently whole companies, even to the orchestra, will be brought over from abroad. The old French opera in New Orleans was understood and admired in its time, but the same system is today in full force all over Latin America, the talent of the troupe depending solely upon the ability of the public treasury to pay for it.



DA PAZ THEATER, PARA, BRAZIL.

This handsome building of white marble, with fine gardens in the front and rear, is one of the noted theaters of South America. The edifice, which belongs to the state government, is free from needless detail and overornamentation.

The government, whether municipal or national, has used public moneys in the construction of the theater, and it is most natural therefore that the presentation of the drama or opera should be provided from the same funds. No one objects to it; in fact, it would seem strange if this were not done. In a few instances claims of extravagance have been raised with undoubted truth; in others it is objected that the people themselves are crowded out by the fashionable audiences that fill the theater, but this is never used as an argument against the custom of paying for the building out of public funds or subsidizing the performances to the full extent of their artistic value. It is in this way that the great artists of the Italian, French, Portu-

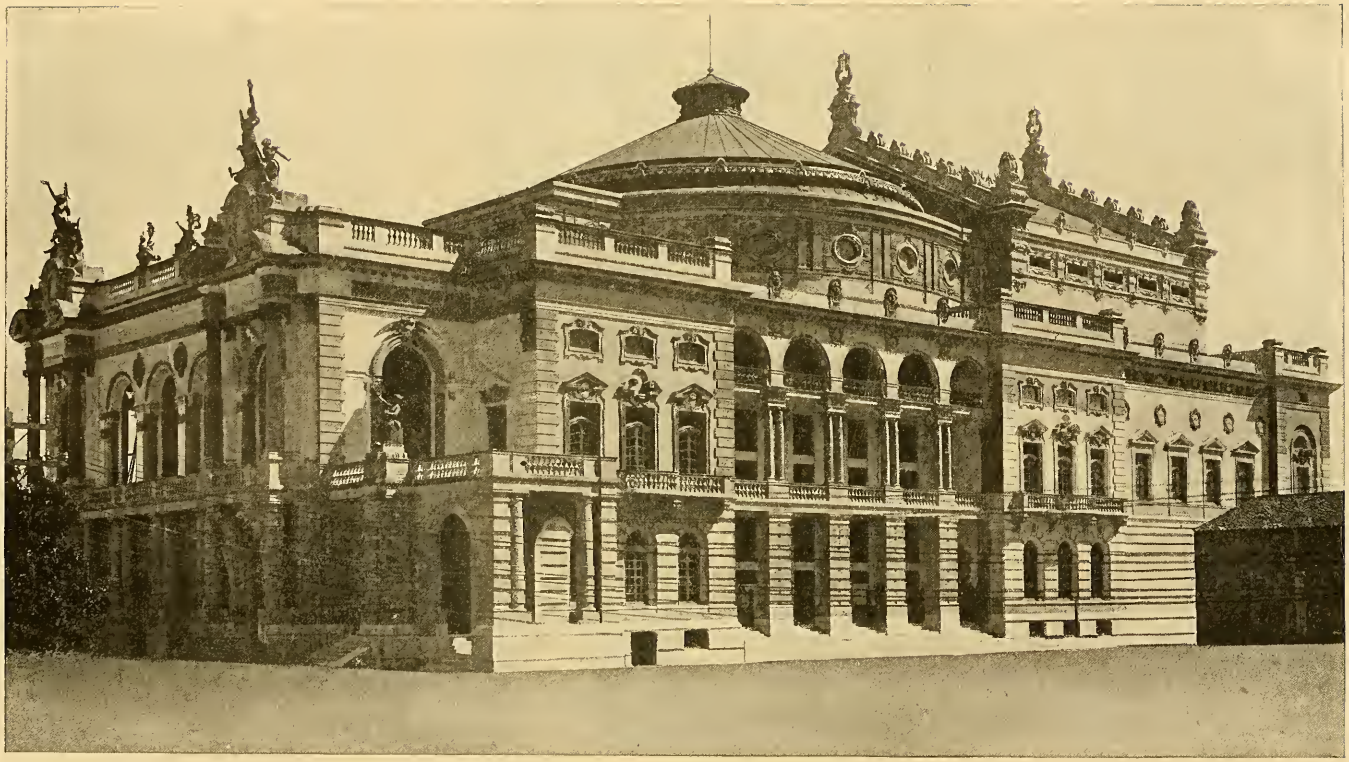
guese, and Spanish stage have appeared in Latin America. The idea of government support to art would be the last which the people, even the working classes, would be willing to give up.

This is by no means a new principle in the public life of Latin America. Many of the municipal theaters or opera houses are old; in Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, the dictator LOPEZ began as long ago as 1840 to construct a splendid theater, a replica of La Scala in Milan. Havana, once called the "Paris of America," has its National (Tacon) Theater, celebrated over two continents for the luxury of its appointments and the admirable completeness of its

AMAZONAS THEATER, MANAOS, BRAZIL.

This splendid structure is situated 1,000 miles up the Amazon. The entrance and supporting pillars are finished in white marble, the interior is richly decorated, and the allegorical paintings that ornament the ceilings of the foyer and auditorium are the work of the celebrated Italian artist, De Angelis. The cost of the edifice, which viewed from the harbor is one of the most conspicuous features of the landscape, was $2,000,000 gold.

artistic presentations. Mexico has maintained a national theater for generations, and many cities there have official buildings devoted to the drama and opera, supported by the cities in which they are situated. Every republic in Central and South America can show similar institutions. Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santiago, Lima, Rio de Janeiro, all on or near the coast, have been famous for their love of the arts of music and the drama, and they have manifested it in a practical way by inviting, as guests of the nation, the splendid companies from the classical theaters of Europe to repeat in their local opera houses the artistic triumphs of their European stage.



STATE THEATER, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

One of the handsomest and best appointed theaters in South America. The interior and exterior are richly and artistically decorated. The musicians' stand is constructed below the level of the orchestra seats in accordance with the Wagner system. About $1,500,000 was spent in its construction, but the cost to taxpayer was slight because part of the money used was saved from appropriations for other improvements that cost less than the original estimates.

In their time RANCONI, BISHOP, RISTORI, SALVINI, and ELLSLER have sung, acted, or danced before these audiences. The impresario STRAKOSCH frequently visited South America with his companies.

NATIONAL THEATER, QUITO, ECUADOR.

This theater is well appointed and liberally patronized, and the edifice is one of the most solidly constructed buildings in the metropolis of the Republic.

NATIONAL THEATER, SAN SALVADOR, CENTRAL AMERICA.

The National Theater, in the city of San Salvador, is liberally patronized, and is visited every season by an opera company from Italy or France.

PATTI and NICOLINI, COQUELIN and BERNHARDT were welcomed there before they had been invited to the United States. SOREL, CONSTAN-

TINO, TETRAZZINI, and DUSE have long been guests at Buenos Aires and Rio. To-day the season is announced with such artists as BONCI, NOVELLI, RÉJANE, DESPRÉS, and others whose fame is assured.

MUNICIPAL THEATER, SANTIAGO, CHILE.

This handsome structure was erected at a cost of nearly $500,000, and is one of the noteworthy buildings of the capital of the Republic of Chile.

Society turns out with as much brilliancy as in London or Paris,

NATIONAL THEATER, PANAMA.

This fine edifice, in the city of Panama, covers an area of 10,764 square feet, and the auditorium will seat 2,000 persons. The interior walls are formed of iron and cement blocks, and the roof is of corrugated iron. Light and ventilation are obtained from eight large windows, situated on each of the four sides of the structure. The building and its furnishings cost about $600,000.

but the municipality does not cater alone to the wealth and aristocracy of the capital; the people love the opera and attend with the

whole-souled ardor for music which makes the performers look to those in paradise (*Paraiso*, the upper galleries) even more than to those in the pit, for appreciation and applause.

In some instances, even, the theaters of Latin America have been the scene of first performances, and composers of high rank have been glad to trust to the critical judgment of these audiences to establish their success of or to damn their efforts. Nor is it these easily approached capitals alone that welcome and pay for the pleasure of the best art that can be obtained. Venezuela frequently makes itself the host for companies to tour the country; Quito, in Ecuador, until a few months ago almost inaccessible in her mountains; Bogota, in

MUNICIPAL THEATER, QUEZALTENANGO, GUATEMALA.

This handsome and well-appointed theater is built of white stone, and is located in one of the great industrial centers of the country.

Colombia, reached by the ascent of the Magdalena River; La Paz, in Bolivia, still more hidden by the peaks of the Andes from the oceans on either side, have their theaters for the people, and have appropriated public money to pay for the entertainment of troupes from abroad who shall keep alive the love of art.

The word "subsidy" for things artistic has to Anglo-Saxon ears an unusual sound, but to the Latin American it indicates a worthy function of government which could not possibly be covered in any other way; a function, also, which, if abandoned, would cause a distinct loss in the higher and sweeter life of all the people. These operas and theaters are constructed out of public funds, appropri-

ated from regular revenues and expended as openly as the sums for a police force. There is occasionally adverse criticism concerning the details of such expenditure. With great justice it is sometimes claimed that extravagance has marked the erection of some buildings, or that taxation has borne heavily upon the people to give them more than they asked for, but never is there attack upon the principle of state subsidy for the support of the drama and the opera. This subsidy extends further than the original cost of the structure. In most cases an annual sum is set aside for active use. During the rest

FRONT OF JUAREZ THEATER, GUANAJUATO, MEXICO.

The magnificently decorated interior of the Juarez Theater is a dream of color. The proscenium arch is of the horseshoe form, in red, gold, and blue stucco relief, while the walls of the boxes and of the whole interior are stenciled in the Catalan style with dull reds and golds. The cost of the edifice, which has a seating capacity of 1,300 persons, was $1,000,000.

of the year the building may be rented by any person or organization wishing to give entertainments in the municipal or national theater; the proper committee has charge of the financial arrangements, and the entire matter becomes then a business affair conducted on commercial lines. The sum collected by private lease goes into the public treasury. If the building remains idle, the only loss is that of revenue and interest on the money invested. When a good opportunity arises, however, the committee begins, carries on, and concludes negotiations through which the people receive the best enter-

tainment that can be afforded. Sometimes a committee may make money, and then the tax becomes smaller, but nobody expects the

LA PAZ THEATER (MUNICIPAL), SAN LUIS POTOSI, MEXICO.

The entrance to this theater resembles that of the Grand Opera in Paris. The lobby is approached by marble steps and covered by a dome of heavy stained glass. The theater was commenced in 1896 and completed in 1898.

DEGOLLADO THEATER (MUNICIPAL), GUADALAJARA, MEXICO.

This magnificent structure erected at a cost of $5,000,000 gold is reported, as the Bulletin goes to press, to be on fire and in danger of total destruction. It was the largest theater in the Republic, the plan of the interior being similar to that of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, with five balconies and a seating capacity of 5,000.

enterprise to pay, because its very purpose would be injured if prices had to be placed so high that only the rich could afford to enjoy

themselves. This has been a danger in rare instances, but the people and the press soon emphasize their right to purchase tickets at a price within their means. They much prefer the subsidy to prohibition.

The principle of subsidy to art will remain in Latin America, and every year new proof is shown of its vitality. The Bulletin makes no pretense to present a complete review of all the theaters, new or old, built by public funds; it can not illustrate all the best structures devoted to the stage, but the many photographs accompanying this article well show how far advanced are the cities of Latin America

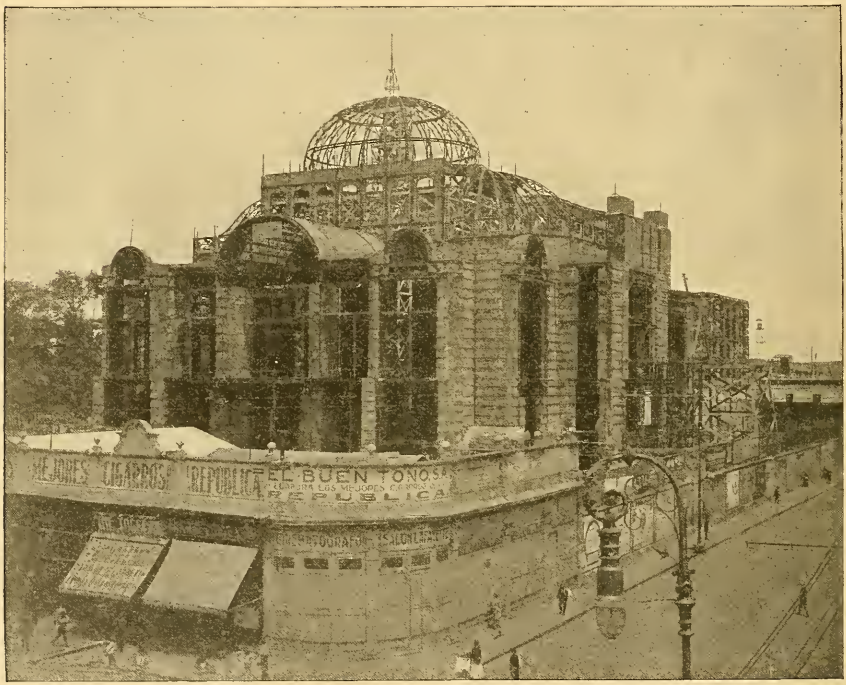


Photo taken April 18, 1909.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER, CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO.

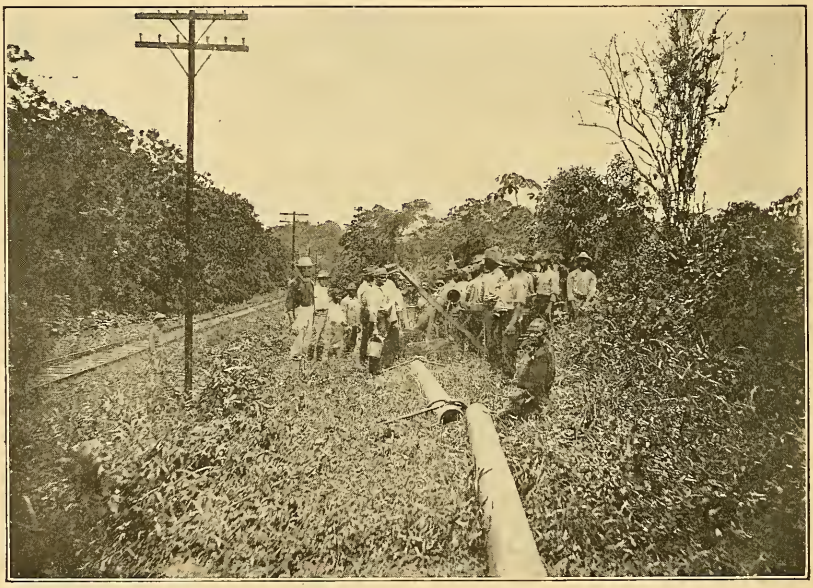
This handsome municipal theater, to be finished in 1910, stands on the site formerly occupied by the Convent of Santa Isabel, the old National Theater having been demolished in order to lengthen Cinco de Mayo avenue. The plans were drawn by the celebrated architect, Adamo Boari. An appropriation of $1,750,000 has recently been made with which to finish the edifice, of which a distinguishing characteristic is to be a dome of burnished metal.

in their architectural tributes to things unmaterial and nonutilitarian. The larger cities are better known to travelers from abroad, but in the smaller state capitals or business centers fine examples can also be found of older structures used for this purpose or of newer buildings just finished to meet the demands of the people. In Merida (Mexico), a city of only 25,000 inhabitants, for instance, one of the most beautiful theaters of America has only recently been completed; its interior appointments are commodious and modern, and the archi-

tect has thoroughly caught the spirit of the Tropics by placing an open-air foyer or promenade outside the main structure, where the audience can, between the acts, delight in the evening breeze, the blue and star-set sky, or the brilliant moon of the south. Cities of Brazil, made to order and waiting for the railway to reach them, plan for a municipal theater as a matter of course, and as soon as older interior towns of all Latin America feel the impetus of industrial life so that they find themselves able to replace their modest quarters by substantial, permanent temples of art, their first thought in the use of funds they have at command is sure to be for the erection of a municipal theater. In the United States there are many fine and commodious structures within which are given the best plays, operas, and classic dramas of the Old and the New World. No one can deny the excellence of the performances nor the sincere taste and enthusiasm of the audiences, but it is a fact which must be considered and acknowledged, that, with all the love of art manifested throughout the country, there is not in the Republic one theater or opera house worthy of comparison, either in purpose or construction, with half a dozen buildings of a similar character in the republics of Latin America.

PIPING OIL FROM THE PACIFIC OCEAN TO THE ATLANTIC

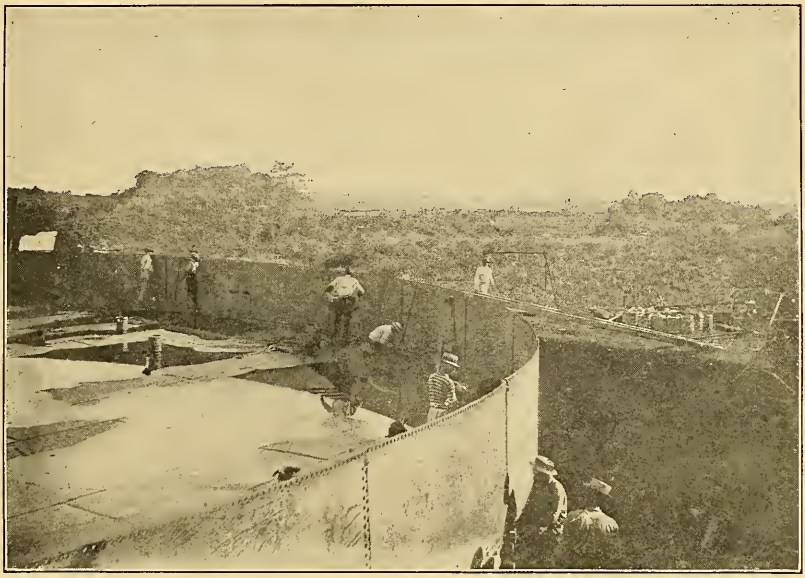
ON December 15, 1906, the waters of the Pacific Ocean, for the first time in all history, mingled with the waters of the Atlantic across the Isthmus of Panama. It was not, however, through the great canal that this occurred, but through the oil pipe line of the Union Oil Company, of California, which was being tested with sea water, under a pressure of 800 pounds, before being put in service.



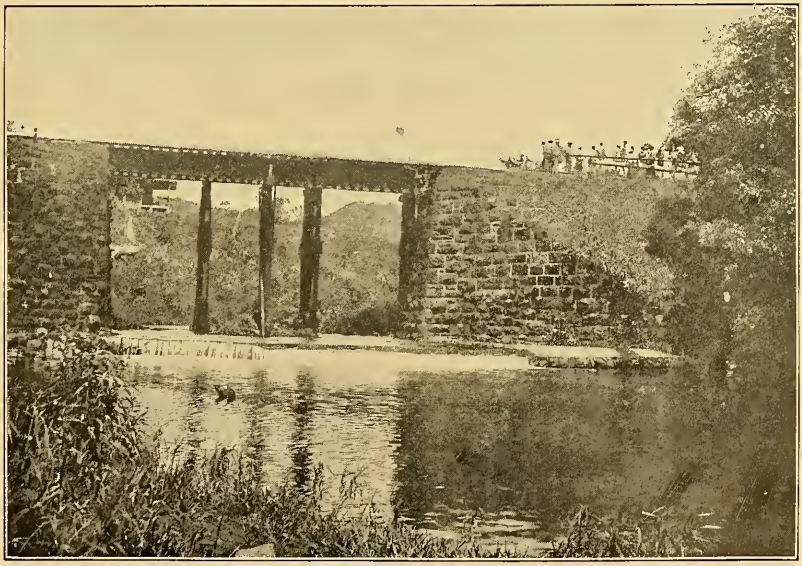
THE LINE APPROACHING LION HILL.

The installation of the only oil pipe line connecting the two oceans has excited considerable interest everywhere, not only because it was the only large pipe line in the Tropics at the time, but because it opened the eastern market for the first time to California oil and gave it an opportunity to compete with the products of the great oil combination.

The Union Oil Company of California was founded in 1890 by Pennsylvania oil men who had been established in the business in



FIRST TANK ON ATLANTIC SIDE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

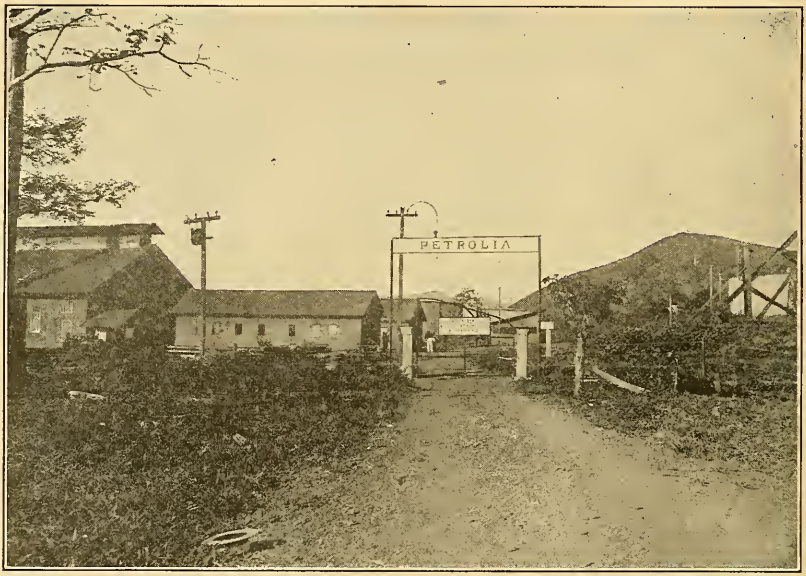


PUTTING THE LAST JOINT IN THE LINE AT HAUT OBISPO.

California since 1882. Its headquarters were at Los Angeles until 1908, and its directors are Los Angeles business men of the highest

character for probity and conservative business energy. The president, Mr. Lyman Stewart, is well known as a philanthropist as well as a far-sighted business man, and to him is due the entire credit for holding the company together and bringing it safely through the rocks and shoals of the early days of the oil business in California and the great panic of 1893.

The company has been doing a large business on the east coast in high-grade standardized asphaltum for many years, and as it was necessary to ship the products of their California refineries across the continent or around the Horn in order to get them to the market, they decided to lay a pipe line across the Isthmus and send the crude



ENTRANCE TO PACIFIC TERMINAL OF PIPE LINE.

oil down the coast from California in their steamers and then up the Atlantic coast to New York or Philadelphia, where it could be refined.

The laying of the line and construction of the pump stations was intrusted to Mr. R. W. Fenn, A. S. C. E., who had not only been with the company for many years, but had also lived in a number of the South American Republics and was accustomed to the health conditions and to handling native and Jamaican labor. Six months' time was given the company under their concession from the United States Government, dating from January 10, 1906. Mr. Fenn was given about fifty minutes to get ready for the trip and reached New York in time to take the boat sailing February 2, 1906, for Colon, without men or plans, but with plenty of money.

On April 16 the pipe laying was commenced, and the line was completed on October 16—six months to a day—but the time had been extended by the Government in order to allow for preliminary arrangements. Mr. S. T. McElfresh, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was in immediate charge of the pipe-laying gangs. The progress of the work was watched with great interest by all who saw it. So much complaint had been made by everybody about the worthlessness of Jamaican laborers that the laying of this pipe line was an object lesson on the subject. The gangs contained, each, about 70 men and were divided into sections. First came the "brushers," cutting all the grass and brush, followed by the "stringers," who laid the pipe in line, end to end. The next division removed the thread protectors and painted

PACIFIC TERMINAL STATION OF PIPE LINE.

the threads with a preparation of oil and graphite. The pipe-laying gang proper consisted of the men who handled the lifting jacks, jack boards, and chain tongs for holding the finished line in place, and 20 men on the pipe tongs, 5 men on each of four pairs of extra heavy long-handled lay tongs. Another section lifted the next joint with pick ups, and the pipe steerer lined it up so that the thread would enter properly, while the joint was twirled by the friction of a length of rope passed around it several times and drawn back and forth until the pipe would enter no further in the collar without the aid of the tongs.

The foreman then sat astride the collar and beat time with his hammer, while the tongsmen "broke out"—two tongs up and two

down, with the precision of a military drill. After the joint was in place the painters did their work and put on the second coat of paint, the first having been applied when the pipe left the shops, to prevent rust forming while in transit.

An important feature of the gang organization was the employment of a confidential man, who spent all his time going from one gang to another and watching to see that the orders covering the treatment of the blacks were properly carried out by the foremen.

As the Jamaicans are simply great overgrown children, they are easily discouraged by hazing or injustice and quite as easily encouraged by jollying. One may swear at them all he wants provided he has their confidence, and, on the other hand, a big, well-trained

BOILER HOUSES, PACIFIC TERMINAL.

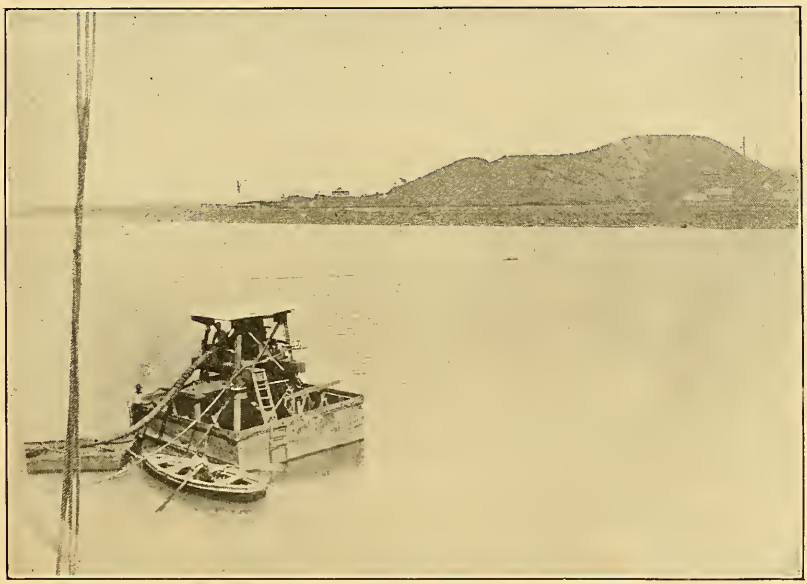
gang can be scattered in two days by a foreman who has a mean streak in him and lets it crop out.

It is also necessary to make each man repeat every order before sending him to do anything, in order to be sure he understands, as their intellect is not well developed, and they are so anxious to please that they will always answer " Yes, sah," and start off without knowing what they are going to do.

It is hard to realize all of the difficulties which presented themselves during the work. The Panama Railroad was in the act of double tracking its line and canal construction was going on everywhere. Steam shovels were at work in various places on both sides of the railway, and tracks were being shifted, and plans being con-

stantly changed all along the line. There is no wagon road across the Isthmus, and it was necessary to dodge the heavy dirt-train traffic continually, first, when distributing the pipe, and later, when moving material.

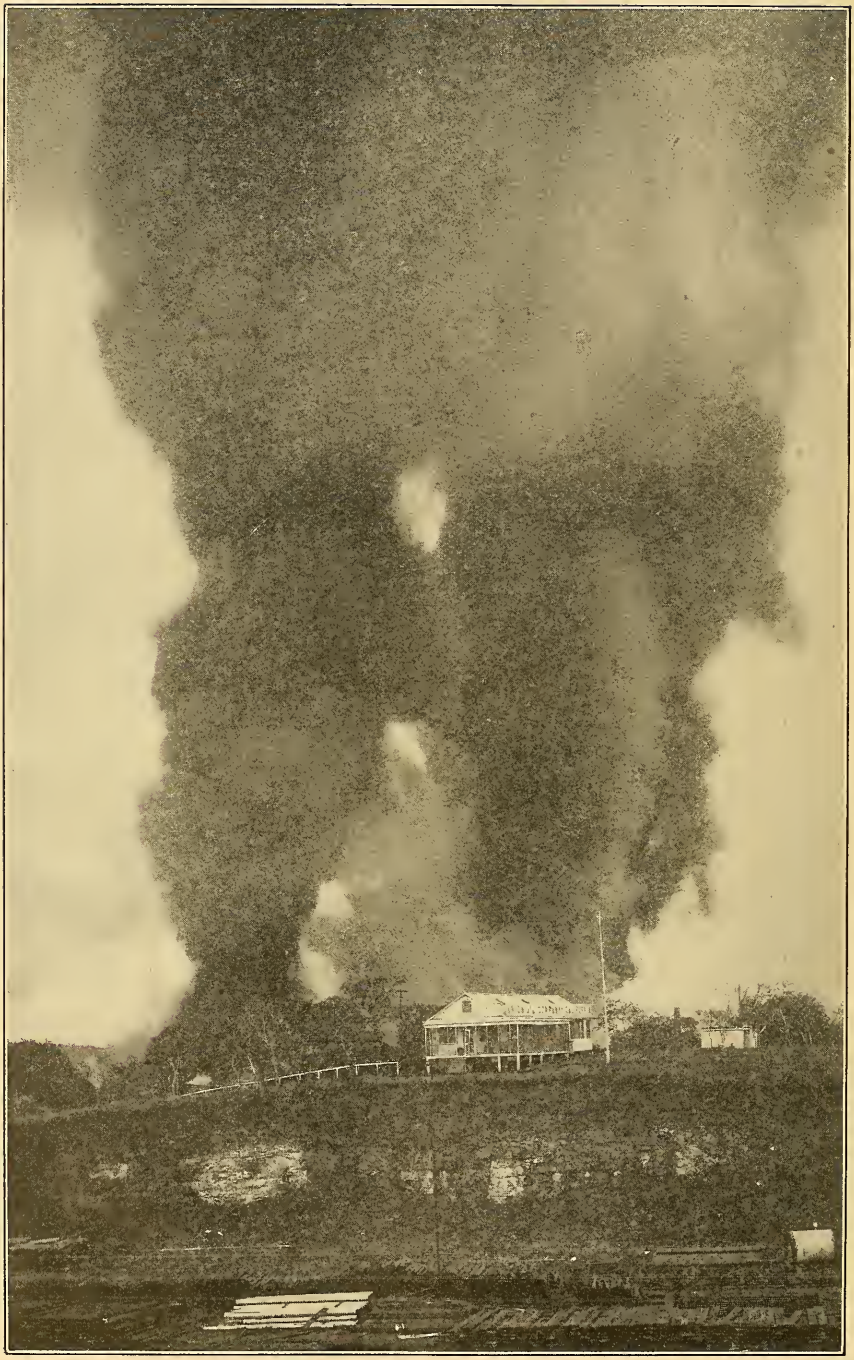
Besides this the work commenced with the beginning of the rainy season and was completed before it ended. In one place the men worked through the pouring rain for three weeks, up to their waists in water in a swamp, part of the time on a floating platform or raft of boards, and laid the line in one place on a floating raft of logs a mile long, as there was no bottom.



THE CRIB ON THE PACIFIC SIDE SEEN FROM THE TANK SHIP AND SHOWING THE HOSE THROUGH WHICH THE OIL IS PUMPED INTO THE SUBMERGED PIPE AND THEN ASHORE TO THE TANKS SEEN IN THE DISTANCE.

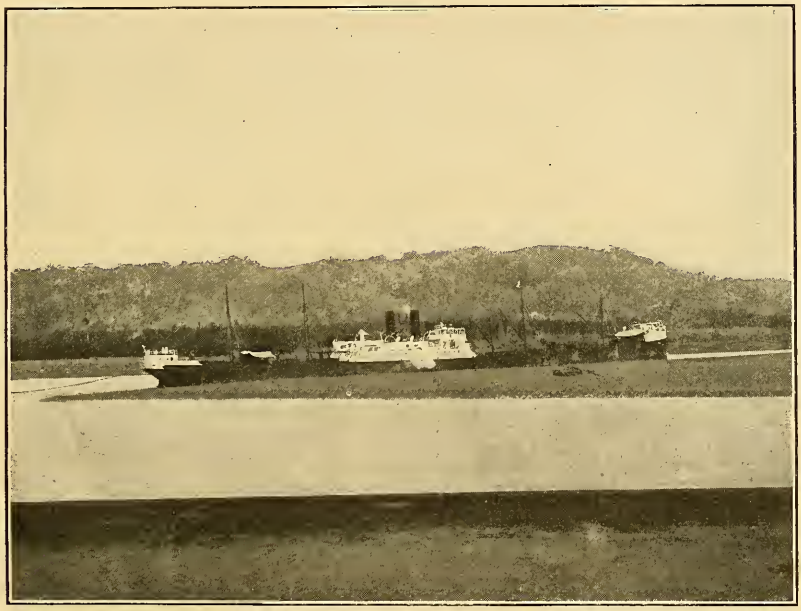
The following additional description of the line is quoted from the "Canal Record," the official organ of the Canal Commission, with a few slight corrections of errors in connection with mechanical features.

By the 1st of January, 1909, practically all of the stationary boilers in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission will be using crude oil as fuel. It is estimated that the actual saving to the Commission by substituting oil for coal will be at least 65 per cent. Coal is now delivered on the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad Company for $6.35 a ton. On a commercial basis a barrel of the oil delivered to the Commission will generate as much steam as a quarter ton of coal, and as the oil costs 90 cents a barrel, the saving from a fuel point alone will be 56 per cent. In addition to this the fixed expenses, such as wages of firemen, etc., are considerably less.



TANK AT MOUNT HOPE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING MAY 18, 1908; 11,000 BARRELS OF OIL BURNING.

Oil is delivered on the Isthmus by the Union Oil Company, of California, under a concession granted January 10, 1906, for the construction and operation of a pipe line from the Pacific to the Atlantic side of the Isthmus over land owned by the United States and the Panama Railroad Company. This company had previously obtained, under date of October 30, 1905, a similar concession from the Government of Panama for the construction and maintenance of a pipe line across the Isthmus for the purpose of conveying crude oil and for the erection of pumping stations and storage tanks in the cities of Panama and Colon. The license granted by the Secretary of War is revocable at the will of the Government of the United States, and is conditioned upon the payment of $500 United States currency a month, beginning August 1, 1906, into the Canal Zone treasury, the fund thus created to be set aside for the support of the public schools of the Canal Zone. It is further stipulated in the grant that, if desired, the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Railroad Company may pur-



STEAMSHIP SANTA MARIA DISCHARGING 48,000 BARRELS CRUDE OIL AT LA BOCA, PANAMA, JANUARY 1, 1908.

chase crude oil from the Union Oil Company of California at 90 cents United States currency a barrel. In addition to the monthly payment of $500 to the treasury of the Canal Zone, the Union Oil Company also pays $250 to the Government of Panama, and is subject to the usual Canal Zone taxes.

The oil delivered on the Isthmus comes from Santa Barbara County, California.

Its consistency is about the same as water, and it can be transported in a pipe line as readily. It is piped from the field to Port Harford, where it is pumped into the Union Oil Company's tank steamers, which are serving points in Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Chile, and Guatemala, as well as Panama. There are seven storage tanks in the Canal Zone, four at La Boca, at the Pacific entrance, and three at Mount Hope, near Colon. Each tank has a capacity of 37,500 barrels. An eighth tank of like capacity, formerly located at Mount Hope, was destroyed by lightning on May 13, 1908.

The pipe line through which the oil is pumped to the Atlantic side of the Isthmus follows the line of the Panama Railroad, and is about 48 miles long. It is made of open-hearth steel pipe, 8 inches in diameter, with gate valves at 1-mile intervals, and without expansion joints. The pipe holds 15,000 barrels of oil. From sea level to the summit near Culebra the total lift is about 225 feet. At the summit the line runs along the edge of the Rio Grande Reservoir, and at this point is encased in concrete, so that if the pipe should break the water would not be affected. It is tested to 800 pounds to the square inch, but a pressure of over 300 pounds is seldom used.

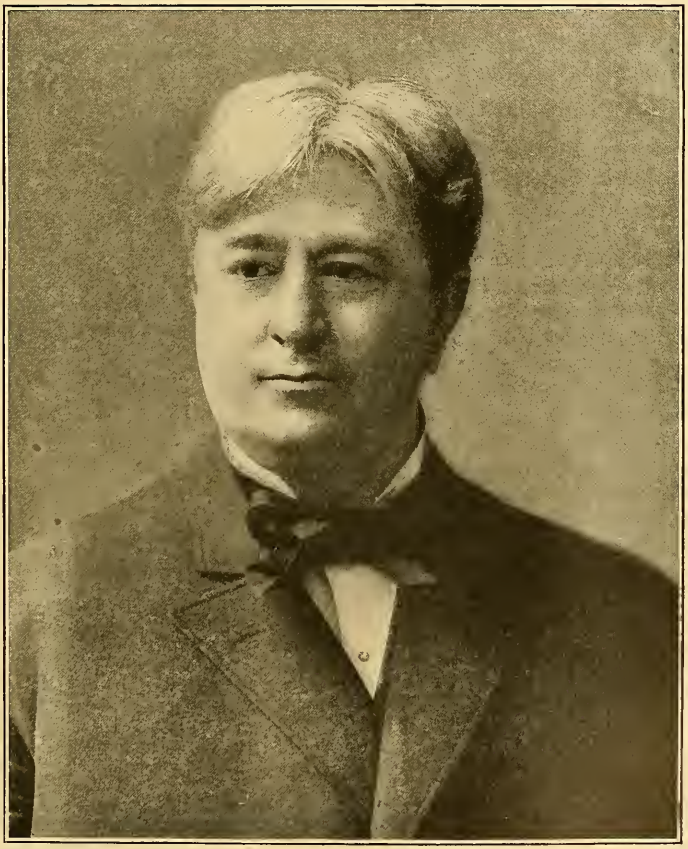
A Dow compound pump, driven by steam from boilers in which crude oil is used, furnishes the pressure to pump the oil across the Isthmus, and about thirty hours are consumed in the journey. The oil is so inelastic that it can be ascertained by the pulsation in the plant at La Boca at what moment the valve of the tank at Mount Hope has been closed. As the pipe is laid on the surface of the ground, it follows rather a serpentine course, and the many curves help to overcome the expansion due to the changes in temperature.

The company was given one hundred and eighty days in which to lay its pipe. This was at a time when the work involved not only engineering features, but also those of providing subsistence and quarters for the men engaged. The laying of the pipe was begun in several places simultaneously, and a large force of men was kept constantly at work, so that the company was ready to deliver oil October 16, 1906, although the line was not used throughout its entire length until November 14, 1907.

On account of changes in the line of the Panama Railroad Company, and in that of the canal itself, the pipes have been shifted at many places, and, according to the contract, all this work is done at the expense of the Union Oil Company.

BETTERMENT OF MAIL FACILITIES WITH LATIN AMERICA

DURING the course of a debate in the United States House of Representatives concerning the advisability and necessity of providing for better mail facilities with China, Japan, the Philippines, Australasia, and South America, Hon. CHARLES B. LANDIS, of Indiana, spoke at length on the subject, with special reference to the countries of Latin America.



HON. CHARLES B. LANDIS

His remarks, as published in the "Congressional Record" for March 13, 1909, constitute a fund of valuable information concerning

these countries and their inherent possibilities, and are therefore reproduced practically *in extenso:*

That American vessels flying the American flag and carrying American products should go to China, to Japan, to the Philippines, and to Australasia can not, I submit, admit of dispute. But it is that provision of this bill which reaches out toward South America that is most attractive to me—toward all Latin America, the most inviting field for business conquests on the entire globe. I believe if this bill becomes a law, if this line is started to South America, it will prove a great trunk line for all Latin America, for Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, as well as for South America.

By the republics of Latin America I mean Mexico and the republics of Central America—the republics of the West Indies and of South America—20 of them in all. I mean those republics which joined with the United States last year in laying the corner stone of that building in this city which is to be the home of the International Bureau of the American Republics. Over that temple 21 flags, each representing a separate and distinct national sovereignty, will have a right to fly. No such a consummation in international society has ever before been reached, and I doubt if in the future it will ever have a parallel.

A century hence the historian will marvel at the apparent lack of interest this Republic has shown in those countries and in those people in this hemisphere, who, from every point of our national interest, should have been the objects of our keenest solicitude. Like ourselves, they occupy territory far removed from the scene of Old World politics, and like ourselves, through stress and turmoil, they have been working out the problem of independent self-government.

It would seem that there would have been a kinship in mutual hope and ambition which, from the very start, would have cemented social and business bonds, resulting by this time in a hemispherical compactness that would forever forestall any or all European nations from gaining a primacy in the commercial affairs and interests of the people to the south of us. But it has not worked out in this way. We find that the people of the United States have been too busy with their own affairs to give any particular attention to the affairs of their southern neighbors. Through the years there has been more or less trade between the United States and Latin America, but it has not been the result of negotiation nor cultivation nor neighborly exchange. What they have bought of us or what we have bought of them has had upon it the absolute and unmistakable brand of advantage. It has never known the flavor of the neighborhood; it has never carried with it a touch of sentiment. I will not say it has been the fault of Latin America. It is a matter of record that on several occasions, in years long past, the strongest of those nations made overtures to us which, if accepted in the spirit offered, would have worked wonders through the years that followed. But there seemed to be an assumed loftiness on our part, a superlativeness that chilled and drove away those who should have been our most intimate neighbors and our most confidential friends.

Blaine saw the mistake and took the first great step to rectify it. His effort was followed in a way, but not with any great enthusiasm, by Harrison, Cleveland, and McKinley. It remained for the present occupant of the White House and his splendid Secretary of State, Mr. Root, to approach and surround and invest and inspire the situation so as to lift the Pan-American idea up, high up, so high up that the whole world is to-day eagerly watching whatever move we may make to regain lost ground, and to effect an entrance

into territory which we have not only neglected, but toward which we seem to have displayed a studied indifference.

Within the next four years the Panama Canal will be completed. The currents of ocean commerce in this Western Hemisphere are going to be changed. There will be one "cross-roads" at which the world will meet. All at once, without having fully appreciated until recently what the completion of that gigantic undertaking would mean to them, Mexico, Central America, South America, and the islands of the West Indies are to find themselves lifted from the way station to headquarters. Never, never, in all time has anything been done by the hand of man that means so much, directly, to so many people as this canal means to them. And, unless we wake up, it will be proportionately detrimental to us. Our only hope of winning by this improvement rests in our taking steps, immediate steps, to share in the coming progress and prosperity of Latin America—to get into that broad and inviting market with energy and courage.

In my judgment, the time has come for the people of the United States to make a specialty of Latin America. We want to make up our minds to get bettter acquainted. There is every evidence that such a determination on our part would be heartily reciprocated by the people of those 20 republics. We not only want to get better acquainted with Latin America, but Latin America wants to get better acquainted with us. We have been doing a little visiting on both sides. We should do more. We have been doing a little trading on both sides. We should do more. More of us want to learn to speak the languages spoken in those countries, and we want more of them to learn to speak our language. Not 5 per cent of the people of the United States who go to Latin America speak their language. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the Europeans who go there speak the language of the country. It is no exaggeration to say that Latin America to-day offers richer opportunity for honorable ambition, for skill and genius, for intellectual and industrial triumphs and victories, than any other part of the world.

Some one has referred to Latin America as the world's neutral market. By that I presume is meant a market open to the cultivation of all nations on equal terms. It is well applied to Latin America. But the application of that term robs no nation of natural advantage with reference to this neutral market. And that is what we have had. And that is what we have neglected. And that is what we will have to turn our attention to now, with the completion of the Panama Canal, or drop so far in the rear as to never be able to regain the advantage we have thus far all but sacrificed.

Some people are inclined to sneer when the statement is made that the trade of Latin America is worth cultivating—is worth going after with American ships. Such people do not know that those 20 republics are carrying on one-third of the foreign trade of the Western Hemisphere. Listen to these figures: During the year 1907 Latin America had a foreign trade of over $2,000,000,000. The balance in her favor was more than $228,000,000. Of that two billions of trade we got one-fourth, or five hundred millions. We should have had three-fourths. We should have had one billion five hundred millions.

If we take South America separate and distinct from the other Latin territory on this hemisphere, we find that we have fallen woefully behind. She had a foreign trade during the year 1907 of $1,500,000,000. Of that we got two hundred and thirty-three millions—barely one-seventh. The balance in her favor on this small trade was about seventy millions. Of the amount South America bought abroad in 1907 we furnished about one-eighth. We should have furnished seven-eighths.

Why have we lost out in Latin America? There are a number of reasons. In the first place, until comparatively recently we have been cultivating domestic and not foreign trade, and naturally what foreign trade we have had has been along the lines of latitude and not along the lines of longitude.

In the second place, they speak Spanish and French and Portuguese. We speak English. This has been a barrier that has greatly hindered.

In the third place, we have exaggerated notions of their tendency to revolution, and have failed to differentiate between the few republics that were unsettled and the many that were stable.

In the fourth place, we have been under the impression that epidemics that have scourged us in days gone by have come to us in infected ships from those ports, and the fear of pestilence is all but an insurmountable barrier to commerce.

But during recent years these hindrances have all but vanished. Being able to more than take care of our domestic trade, we are going after foreign trade. In the last ten years we have more than doubled our foreign trade, notwithstanding the fact that we have had no ships of our own worth mentioning on the sea. And we are taking up the language proposition. Since the Spanish-American war and our acquisition of the Philippines and Porto Rico and our new relation to Cuba hundreds of colleges and many high schools have inaugurated the teaching of Spanish. Our boys and girls are getting ready for their work. The boys and girls of the United States have not only kept abreast of the American Congress, but they have gone ahead of us. They are preparing to enter those inviting fields equipped to speak the language of the people with whom they come in contact.

* * * In my judgment, from this day on those 20 republics, with their 20 flags, will challenge the prosperity of the world, and in their ambition to lift themselves to the high plane occupied by those nations north of the equator will win the admiration of all Christendom.

In this connection I would also say that the epidemic proposition has been solved. Sanitation has been reduced to a science. We no longer fear a visitation of Asiatic cholera; we no longer fear yellow fever. We have conquered both germs. We not only rescued Cuba from outrage and oppression, but we rescued her from pestilence and disease. We taught her how she might live and fight the scourge. And the lessons we taught Cuba have been learned at Panama and along the miasmatic east coast of Central America and at Guayaquil on the west coast of South America, localities which ten years ago were synonymous with infection and contagion and death.

The whole situation with reference to Latin America has changed during the past decade, and that citizen of the United States who does not appreciate it is deaf and dumb and blind. Barriers which hindered those republics, which reflected discreditably upon those republics, which tended to erect around and about them the sign, "Dangerous, keep away," have vanished, and we find nearly all of them at the goal of independent, conservative, established self-government, equipped and ready from that base to struggle for other goals to be found in the arts, sciences, in commerce, and in trade in the great, broad, open field of civilized society. And these republics are represented here in Washington by as dignified and brilliant diplomats as come from any other part of the globe.

Let us look at these republics. Let us see why we should have ships of our own in which to visit them. First, there comes Mexico, incalculably rich Mexico. Former Ambassador CREEL told me recently that $800,000,000 of American capital had, during the last decade, been invested in Mexico. Soon she will have three transcontinental railroads. There should be nothing Mexico desires that

we should not be prepared to furnish. There should be nothing she offers that we should not be ready to take. She has become so gridironed with railroads closely interwoven with our systems that there is really no reason why commercially we should not be one. We can now travel in a Pullman car from New York City to the northern boundary of Guatemala.

Beyond Mexico lies Central America, with her mountains and her lowlands, with her great forests and rich mines and splendid agricultural areas. There we find Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador. The continental domain of every one of them, except Salvador, is washed by the waters of two great oceans, midway between the Orient and the Occident. Until 1821 all five of them constituted a Spanish kingdom. From then until 1847 they were known as the "Republic of Guatemala." Then they divided up into five independent republics, and there have been years of strife and bloodshed; but they worked their problem out. In this city one year ago, with the friendly assistance and advice of Mexico and the United States, they ratified a convention that puts the effort at The Hague to shame. That convention provides for a permanent court of arbitration, to which all disputes are referred and settled, and from which court there is no appeal. The ready and cheerful acquiescence of the interested nations in a decision recently made by this court, in a question that has been the subject of contention for nearly half a century, indicates that the republics of Central America have reached, at one splendid stride, that peaceful ground to attain which other nations have hoped and struggled in vain.

You need not be surprised if the court of arbitration of Central America becomes recognized as the court of arbitration of the Western Hemisphere. It already has the sanction of the United States and Mexico and the confidence of the republics of the West Indies and South America.

These Central American states are building railroads. Each will soon have a transcontinental railroad. Thousands and tens of thousands of acres of the lowlands known as the "Mosquito Coast" have been reclaimed and planted in bananas. They are in close touch with Galveston and New Orleans and Mobile and New York. Those states have resources, wealth, and people. Salvador is more thickly populated than New Hampshire. With the advantage that will accrue to Central America with the construction of the Panama Canal, no prophet can be charged with being unduly enthusiastic, it matters not what picture he might paint of the future of those five republics.

Going on down we find Colombia and Panama, the latter the youngest child in the family. It was feared that the revolution that resulted in her separation from Colombia might have bred contention and animosity that could never be dissolved. But not so. Colombia and Panama have settled their disputes. They settled them peacefully and now demand the world's recognition and confidence. Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, with their rich plateaus and valleys, with their mighty rivers, with mineral deposits that have barely been touched, offer one continuous invitation and temptation to the wit and ingenuity of man.

Two hundred million dollars of American capital has gone into the republics of the West Indies during the last few years. If conservatism in government pervails, who can tell the story of their growth in wealth and glory during the next decade?

I am sure there is a lamentable lack of specific information in the United States relative to South America. A minister from one of these republics told me recently that there were more things published in one week in European newspapers about matters in South America than were published in the newspapers of the United States in an entire year. I believe there should be a

campaign of education here in the United States with reference to South America. I believe it should receive every inspiration and encouragement from this floor. I believe that the greatness and promise of that continent should be proclaimed in the industrial centers, in our schools and colleges. I believe it should be impressed upon capital and labor, for there is not anywhere a more inviting market for the products of either. It should be impressed upon the minds of young men looking for fields of effort where genius can find wide scope and where intellectual and material victories can be won.

How many of our people know the extent to which the Amazon River country is being opened up to the world? That river flows three times as much water as is discharged by the Mississippi. It is true it is under the equator; but by reason of the plateaus that lift high up from its banks there are represented in that equatorial region the climates of both the Torrid and Temperate zones. One thousand miles up that stream is a modern city, the center of a rapidly developing territory.

How many people here in the United States know anything specific about Brazil? How many Members on this floor know that Brazil is larger than the United States—that we could place all continental United States within her area and have enough left over to accommodate the German Empire? How many people in the United States know anything specific about Rio de Janeiro—know that it is a city of almost a million people, and that it has spent more money for public improvements during the past year than any city in the United States except New York? How many people in the United States know that it is one of the most interesting national centers of civilization, industry, art, literature, and education in all the world? How many people know that Brazil in 1907 sold to the United States coffee and other products worth nearly one hundred millions, but bought our exports to the extent of but $15,000,000? How many people know the extent to which that splendid country is building railroads, improving her rivers, establishing systems of public schools, garnishing her cities, and by every known method lifting herself to the high standard of modern national comfort and equipment? Think of the millions upon millions of acres of land now inviting the immigration of the world! And the United States, proud United States, boastful United States, has no fast mail or express steamship going to and from Brazil! And there are men on this floor opposed to this modest start to establish a line! It would seem unthinkable.

How high a grade would the average citizen of the United States expect to make if compelled to pass a civil-service examination on Uruguay and Paraguay? How many of them know that Montevideo, a city of more than 300,000, is now spending $10,000,000 on her harbor? But the people of Europe know that Uruguay and Paraguay are coming to the front. The people of Europe are going to Uruguay and Paraguay in ships of their own. These two countries are anxious to get in touch with the world, and there is now being projected from Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, an improvement of the river Parana, and a railroad system, that will bind her trade and commerce, her interests and ambitions, with Uruguay and Argentina on the one hand, and Brazil on the other.

These countries are offering every conceivable inducement for immigration, and they are getting it.

How ignorant our people are on the real status of Argentina among the nations of the world! The farmers in the West and Northwest know, in sort of an indefinite way, that Argentina raises enough wheat to in some way affect the Liverpool market, but they have never gone into particulars about Argentina. Every nation on earth except the United States knows that, as a matter of fact,

Argentina is a marvel among nations. She has been described as "a wonderland of material progress." She might still be described as "wonderland of material promise." In former years, when I have seen Argentina on the map and spoken indefinitely of her, I have estimated her as about the size of the splendid Commonwealth of Illinois. I submitted the query, as to the extent of her geographical dimensions, to a coterie of intelligent fellow-citizens in the cloakroom here recently, and the most extravagant of them ventured the suggestion that Argentina was almost as large as Texas. That is true—Argentina is larger than Texas. Argentina is larger than New England and all the Atlantic States and all the Southern States combined. Aye, more, Argentina is as large as all that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi River, with the first chain of States to the west of that river added. We are looking toward China and Japan for foreign trade, and we do well, for China has a population of 300,000,0000 and Japan has a population of 40,000,000. Argentina, however, with a population of only 6,000,000, has a greater foreign commerce than either China or Japan! Argentina has a larger foreign commerce than any nation in proportion to her population. Her foreign trade last year was $600,000,000, or $100 per capita. Buenos Aires, her capital, has 1,250,000 people, and is growing more rapidly than any city in the United States, except New York and Chicago. It is the largest city in the world south of the equator.

Paris is the only Latin city that outranks her in population. Among municipalities Buenos Aires is considered one of the wonders of the world. She has the finest system of docks and wharves in the world. She recently spent $40,000,000 in improving them. She is now getting ready to build an intricate system of underground railroads. Buenos Aires has the best equipped and most expensively housed newspaper on earth. She has an opera house that cost $10,000,000.

Argentina! Such is Argentina! She has been building railroads. The trip can be made by rail, with the exception of a small gap over the summit of the Andes, from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso, Chile, in forty-eight hours, and one can travel in a Pullman car from the borders of Bolivia, on the north, to the borders of Patagonia, on the south. It is not a matter of common information in the United States that Chile and Argentina are now being connected by the construction of the longest tunnel in the world. Three hundred and fifty thousand immigrants from Spain, Italy, England, and Germany passed into that country last year. They are getting people in South America. They are getting Germans, they are getting English, they are getting Swedes and Danes and Norwegians and Belgians and Frenchmen and Italians. They are repeating down there what has been going on up here, and it is going to result in a blood, in a manhood and womanhood that will vie with us in the progress of the century.

The west coast of South America! Who knows anything specific about the west coast of South America? The Europeans. And so does Japan. And so does China. Last year that west-coast trade amounted to $300,000,000. We got fifty millions of it, which is one-sixth; we should have had five-sixths.

There are 12,000,000 people on that west coast. They are getting ready to spend $60,000,000 on their harbors within the next ten years. They have already contracted for $20,000,000 worth of harbor improvements at Valparaiso, the contractors being Frenchmen. The Government guarantees them 5 per cent on their investment, and the material for that colossal improvement will be bought in France. They have coal in those mountains, and they have iron, but these deposits are practically inaccessible. They consume textiles and breadstuffs down there, but they get the greater part of them from countries other than the United States. Chile bought last year twice as much coal as she mined. She

bought it from Australia and England. She should have bought it from the United States. Near the coast coal sells at from $15 to $18 per ton. In the inter-Andean regions it is $40 per ton. Up there the price of coal is so high that they fire engines with mountain moss. But we are permitting Japan and China, on the one side, and Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Austria, on the other, to crowd right in under the shadow of our coast lines and gain a commercial primacy, a foothold, that will put to the severest test the best genius of our captains of trade. Japan, far across the Pacific, has a subsidized steamship line between Yokohama and Chile, and has made an arrangement with the Chilean Government for a special system of money-order exchange to go into effect between the two nations. China also has a subsidized steamship line between Hongkong and the west coast of South America. China and Japan and European nations are cultivating South America. They know that that is the most promising field for the future. They know of the wealth of those mines. They know of the fertility of that soil. They know of the splendid possibilities of the incomparable water power stored up in the streams in those hills and mountains. Aye, more, they know that stable government is the rule and revolution the exception in South America.

They know that long ago nearly all of those countries got down to business; that they have small national debts and strengthened public credit; that the progress they have made has been second only to the progress that has been made here in the United States of America. They not only know this themselves, but they do not want us to know it, and they are working like beavers during these precious years to thoroughly establish themselves in that splendid territory with all its magnificent possibilities. I contend the time has come to challenge the right of other nations to a practical monopoly of that market. I saw a statement, made by a prominent labor leader recently, that there were hundreds of thousands of idle workingmen in this country. Let us lay plans now to put them to work—put them to work on iron and steel and coal and foodstuffs for South America.

Far down toward the jumping-off place in South America is Chile, with her two great cities, Valparaiso and Santiago. Valparaiso is the largest city on the west coast of the Western Hemisphere excepting alone San Francisco. Chile is opening up her mountains and valleys to the world, which means in this instance, practically to Europe, for we have no ships carrying our flag and products going there. We are apt to think that Chile is a small country, a little slice of the hemispherical watermelon lying snugly between the Andes and the Pacific. That is the impression we carry from the old geography, and we have learned little since to change that impression. But the extent of that country is greater than some of us imagine. Its average width is that of California, and if you were to take the country up and place its southern extremity at San Diego, the northern line would be located in the middle of Alaska. That is Chile. Her capital city has 400,000 people.

The Chilean Congress has authorized the expenditure of $37,000,000 for a longitudinal railroad 800 miles long. She has obligated herself by treaty to construct a line from Arica to La Paz, Bolivia, a distance of 320 miles. Chile and Peru are both getting ready for the completion of the Panama Canal. Each nation has taken steps to subsidize steamship lines between their countries and the canal. Peru is now constructing a floating dock that will cost half a million dollars. If we pursue the course that has characterized this nation in the past, the subsidized lines will meet European products carried in European ships flying European flags at the west end of that canal and convey them to markets that by every rule of trade belong to us.

A little farther up the coast we find Bolivia and Peru and Ecuador. You could place Texas in Bolivia twice, and have enough room left for Kansas and Nebraska. You could place all the Atlantic States, from Maine to Georgia, in Ecuador with chances of having land left over. Without being specific with reference to these countries, I want to say that the prospect is not only alluring from the standpoint of trade, but it is enticing. There is a widening field down there for the products of American farms and the output of American factories. There is not a city in any of those countries that is not taking on new life, awakening to the possibilities of the future. These cities must be supplied with water power, with waterworks, with electric lights, with street cars, with sewerage systems. A well-known financial paper published in Berlin stated recently that within the next ten years $2,000,000,000 of European money would go into the railroads of South America. A prominent New York house recently floated a loan of several millions for Bolivia. Those republics down there are not only willing, but they are anxious, for outsiders to come in with their brains and with their capital. Bolivia is offering a bounty to industries operated by steam and electricity. Those republics have given concessions for the establishment of wireless-telegraph stations all through the interior.

Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador are extending telegraph and telephone lines toward the Amazon, bringing remote places into touch. They are now building a railroad from La Paz, Bolivia, through the Yungas region to the navigable waters of the Beni River, and on the entire line electricity will be used as the propelling force. The street cars of Lima, the capital of Peru, are now propelled by electricty brought 30 miles from the River Chosita. The great mountains down there, with their splendid streams, coupled with the scarcity of coal, naturally mark that country, with its vast mineral and agricultural wealth, as the one place above all others where the many possibilities of electricity as the servant of man shall reach its highest development. Those republics are abreast of the times. Ecuador and Peru have the gold standard. Bolivia is now arranging to go to a gold basis, and Chile will join the procession next year. We know little about them, because we have not been visiting and trading with them, except to a limited extent. And the object of this bill is to change our policy. It is a start toward regaining what we have lost through neglect that seems little less than commercially criminal.

We are ignorant of Latin America from every standpoint. We are ignorant not only of the length and breadth of its nations and their material wealth, but we are ignorant of the history of these nations. We have never studied it, and have failed to realize that against terrible odds, greater than we have faced, they were working out the same general problem of politics and civilization that confronted us. We know the names of few of their great heroes, warriors, statesmen, writers, and scholars; and yet at Lima, Peru, and Codoba, in Argentina, are universities that antedate Yale and Harvard. Grouped in the capitals of their countries are the figures of scientists and philosophers who have made all time their debtor, whose names are familiar to the scholars of the Old World, and of heroes whose deeds of patriotism and valor have stirred the blood and implanted in the youthful breast the divine spark that oftentimes flames into great sacrifice for country.

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There was a time when Latin America was suspicious of the United States. Many of her people—some of them high in authority in government—gave ear to the continuous whisperings of other nations, jealous of that splendid market, that our ultimate aim was their absorption, bringing them under our dominion and our flag. We had done nothing to give cause for this insidiously whis-

pered accusation, neither did we make any particular effort to dissipate it. We simply went our way, our cold and chilly way as far as paying any attention to the way Latin America viewed it, leaving our defense and vindication to time. The defense came and the vindication was complete. Not since the Spanish-American war has any nation or individual, in Europe or Latin America, had the audacity to intimate that this nation is ambitious to extend its territory. The manner in which we entered upon that contest, the direct object of which was the rescue of the Cuban people from cruelty and oppression; the manner in which we assumed the burdens and responsibilities that came with that contest, unforeseen and unexpected; our treatment of the Filipinos, the plan contemplating as it does the gradual elevation of those people by education and participation in government until they are capable of taking care of themselves; our treatment of Porto Rico, broad, generous, and philanthropic; our attitude toward Cuba, establishing a republican form of government, going to her rescue when her flag was threatened by revolution, remaining with our army to protect from the professional political marauders the fair ideal for which her heroes and heroines had sacrificed for three hundred years, guarding and protecting her as a father would guard and protect a child—these, all these, plain, simple, and unaffected, carrying out the heart desire of the American people and fulfilling the pledge of WILLIAM MCKINLEY—have killed the innuendoes of the world, and not only calmed the fears, but won the admiration and affection of Latin America.

Latin America knows that what we desire for them is peace. Latin America knows that what we desire for them is better politics. Latin America knows that what we desire for them is better health. Latin America knows that what we desire for them is better homes. That conference two years ago at Rio de Janeiro meant something. That scientific conference just adjourned at Santiago meant something. That conference of Central American States that resulted in the establishment of that permanent court of arbitration from which there is no appeal, which is now settling disputes among those nations and which promises to become a court of arbitration for Pan-America, that means something.

Had we read the columns and columns of description and comment in European newspapers on the visit of our Secretary of State to South America in the summer of 1907 we would have been satisfied that over there they felt that that visit meant something.

In the years of our childhood our interest was awakened and our imagination excited by the picture printed in the old geography of Commodore PERRY and his fleet in one of the harbors of Japan on the mission of opening up that country to the trade of the world. Fifty years from now the schoolbooks of this Republic will carry the picture of the reception in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Aires of the battle ship carrying our Secretary of State, ELIHU ROOT, dispatched, not on a mission of war, but peace; not to demand indemnity for real or imaginary wrong, but with a message of friendship from the people of the United States.

There have been some eloquent words uttered upon supreme occasions in our history—words that will ring through the years. When opportunity demands, the right man says the right thing and in the right way. I doubt if any man has ever been more felicitous in his utterance, more timely and genuinely tactful than was Mr. ROOT in his formal address at the Rio de Janeiro conference, when he said:

"These beneficent results the Government and people of the United States of America greatly desire. We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over

ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges or powers that we do not freely concede to every American republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit; but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all others to a common prosperity and a common wealth in order that we may all become greater and stronger together."

We have rarely had anything more lofty, more sublimely beautiful and inspiring in our language than that. That utterance answered years of innuendo and insinuation from the other side of the water. It constitutes a dignified disclaimer against the sinister charge lodged effectively by jealous contestants for cargoes and profits against this nation of ours. That utterance constitutes genuine promise and is an utterance of awakened heart interest and neighborly sympathy and friendship on the part of eighty millions of people given by authorized proclamation. And if we follow up the advantage recently gained by getting into communication with those republics with our own ships, there will result a political hemispherical amalgamation, a Pan-Americanization that will, in my judgment, be not only an absolute shield against war between any of the nations in either North or South America, but go far toward forming an absolute guaranty of international peace.

There are two Americans whose names, in addition to that of ELIHU ROOT, will always be associated with Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela, and the settlement of their troubles. I refer to JOHN BARRETT and WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN. Mr. BARRETT is now and has been for three years Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics. As Minister to Siam, when little past his majority, he won his laurels. His record there commended him to the President when the Panama Republic was born.

He had been Minister to Colombia. He knew her public men. He knew Panama, and the bloodless settlement of all disputes on the Isthmus is largely due to his diplomacy, to his tact, and skill, and genius. Indeed, in Latin America to-day the splendid personality of JOHN BARRETT has an admitted potentiality. He has navigated those rivers; he has explored those mountains; he has visited those homes; he has counseled with the public men in the capitals of all those republics. He has the affectionate confidence of the republics to the south of us, and some day the records in the State Department will give his countrymen the story of his real work. He has by his enthusiasm and energy and industry been sowing seed, the harvest of which will, if we but cooperate, amaze the people of the United States.

The other name is that of WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN. In the little town in which I live is a frame blacksmith shop which will some day be an object of more than local interest. It has the regulation forge and anvil and workbench, and displayed about the walls and overhead are shoes for horses' hoofs. Few people would take that blacksmith shop for a school of diplomacy, but it was there WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN hammered iron. There it was he shod horses. Doubtless it was there he learned horse sense, which is the chief requisite in American diplomacy. Not far distant is the site of the little church in which he led the village choir. BUCHANAN, the Indiana blacksmith! BUCHANAN, leader of the village choir! His name it was the telegraph called—the query sent out by the State Department the night word came that CASTRO had left Venezuela and that a man was needed for the crisis. He was

found in an inland city, whirled to the seashore by special train, placed on board a battle ship, a bundle of papers and telegrams crammed into his hands, and he was off for Venezuela. He has done his work and done it well. He is known in South America as the "Pacificator." As an arbitrator he settled the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina.

I am told that the method he adopted was as unique as it was successful. He settled it in sections and made his announcements at the completion of each settlement. The settlement of the first section was a concession to the contention of Chile. Chile rejoiced and Argentina frothed. The settlement of the second contention was a concession to Argentina and Argentina rejoiced while Chile frothed. And thus alternately he gave each a thrill of joy and disappointment along the entire line, but when the final finding was recorded each one felt it had been vindicated in enough of its contentions to justify it in heartily indorsing the award. We have heard of "shirt-sleeve diplomacy," as applied to the American effort. I would suggest that the success we have had in South America would justify us in calling it "blacksmith diplomacy," in compliment and not in reproach.

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I marvel that we have any trade with the countries of South America. We have not only neglected them, treated them with indifference, but other nations have so combined the shipping with the industrial, mining, agricultural, and banking interest down there as to practically place us at their mercy. The men who own the steamships—the English, the German, the French, and the Belgian capitalists—also own the mines and the irrigation enterprises and the railroads and the sugar and coffee plantations and the banks. The European policy has been one of amalgamation of every imaginable commercial interest. There is not a citizen of the United States with a bank in all South America. Other nations have dotted that continent with banks. The tourist and business travel from South America is to Europe, not to North America. There are more people who leave Rio de Janeiro for Europe in one week than come to the United States in twelve months. More people bent on business or pleasure go from Buenos Aires in a single ship than come to the United States in a year on all ships. They go to Europe for business and pleasure and education. There is not a single fast passenger mail and express steamer plying regularly between this country and South America. There are some sailing vessels, but people traveling on business or pleasure rarely travel on a local freight, either on land or sea. Indeed, foreign nations, having control of the sea, seem to have established swift communication everywhere except between the United States and South America. The reason is apparent. They want that market for themselves—they want a monopoly of it. The flag of the United States is a stranger in South America, as it is in all other parts of the world, unless it flies from the masthead of a battle ship. A friend who recently traveled around South America wrote me as follows:

"I left Colon, on the Caribbean side of the Isthmus, traveled east and south along the coast of Colombia; Venezuela; British, French, and Dutch Guiana; Brazil; Uruguay; and Argentina; and then came through the Straits of Magellan and went up the coast of Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador to Panama, on the Pacific side of the Isthmus, a distance of 14,000 miles. During this trip, in stopping at some 50 ports, including such great ones as Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, Callao, and Guayaquil, I did not see the American flag flying over a single merchant steamship, although in all ports, ranging from nearly 100 merchant vessels in Buenos Aires down to 2 or 3 at Penambuco, I saw everywhere, flying in abundance, the flags of foreign nations, including that of Japan. When we left Colon there was a

vessel of the Panama Steamship Company in port flying the American flag. When we arrived at Panama, after a 14,000-mile journey, I saw other merchant vessels belonging to the Panama Steamship Company flying the American flag. The only steamships in the course of my long journey which were American were several men-of-war and one private yacht."

I repeat it, I marvel that we have any trade with South America. With the Germans, English, French, Belgians, and Austrians controlling the shipping, and amalgamating their shipping interests with railroads, mines, banks, docks, and plantations, the dividend of the one depending on the prosperity of the other, how can we, without ships, without fast mail and express facilities of any kind, without banks, without traveling men speaking the language of those people, with our business intrusted to wholesale houses whose proprietors owe allegiance to other flags, commercially unfriendly and prejudiced, expect to do anything? And yet in 1907 we sold South America one-eighth of what she bought! Having done this under unpropitious conditions, what might we have done under propitious conditions, with our own ships, with our own banks, with our own wholesale houses, with our own traveling men speaking the Spanish, French, and Portuguese languages?

Trade follows the flag. We could not have fallen behind in this race for the markets of South America if we had our flag on the sea. I am in favor of putting it on the sea, and I would start it between North and South America.

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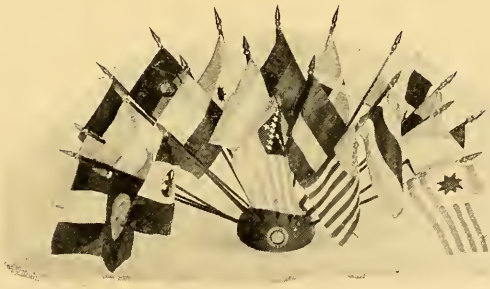
If we are alive to the opportunities offered and the advantages we enjoy, with the completion of the Panama Canal, I see the beginning of a new epoch—a mighty epoch—for this hemisphere. It will be an epoch ushered in by the combined hope and ambition of 21 republics and 21 flags, all inspired by one splendid faith and promise—faith in the ability of the individual to secure his rights through processes of organized society, bedrocked upon the Golden Rule, and promise that the example given will be emulated by all nations and be an inspiration to all peoples. These 21 republics, connected by swift ships, by cable, by telegraph, by telephone, by a railroad extending from New York to Patagonia and Chile, with a court of arbitration to settle all disputes among themselves, would drive international hate into hiding and put war to shame. I can see how the Western Hemisphere can, within two decades, force disarmament in all the world and become the acknowledged and accepted umpire of this century.



RECEPTION OF NEW CUBAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES

THE reception of Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez, the recently accredited Minister from Cuba to the United States, took place on April 9, 1909.

On presenting his credentials to President Taft, Minister Velez outlined his mission in the following felicitous terms:

Mr. President: I beg you to be pleased to receive the letter by which my Government accredits me to the American Government as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba, and at the same time to accept the letter of recall of my distinguished predecessor.

By the special desire of the Honorable President General José Miguel Gomez, I have the honor to salute you and to express in his name and in that of the Cuban people their ever-increasing feeling of affection for the United States of America, a feeling becoming deeper in our hearts day by day by reason of the repeated proofs we have received of brotherly and disinterested care and considerate appreciation of the sentiments dearest to Cuban patriotism.

On these feelings, Mr. President, rests the purpose of my Government and of my country to extend and strengthen more and more the commercial relations between Cuba and the American nation, so that the interchange of their various products may afford constant and marked protection to the economic interests of both countries.

I am encouraged in undertaking the arduous task of fulfilling the important mission with which I have been intrusted by my Government by the reliance I place, above all, on the good friendship heretofore shown me, to my great honor, by you, for whose personal happiness I offer the most cordial wishes, and to whom we are already bound by ties of gratitude for the recent services rendered in the cause of the independence of my land.

Permit me to say to you, Mr. President, while expressing my appreciation of the very high honor conferred upon me by being accredited to your Government that I will devote my best efforts to increasing, if possible, the reciprocal sincere friendship that should ever unite the Republic of Cuba and the United States of America—that country for which we Cubans all ardently wish peace, prosperity, and progress.

President Taft said in reply:

Mr. Minister: It affords me pleasure to receive the letter by which the President of Cuba accredits you as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States.

You do not come to us as a stranger, but as one who has lived among us and knows our country and its people. I am therefore pleased to know that your mission and aim is still further to strengthen the already strong commercial and friendly ties between our two countries. In the execution of this high purpose, you may confidently rely upon the cooperation of the American Government which has given to Cuba such repeated and marked evidence of disinterested and fraternal regard, and of faith in her ability to maintain her place among the self-governing, progressive, and peaceful nations of America.

Circumstances have afforded me the privilege of close association with your countrymen. I have a deep personal interest in their welfare. I beg to assure them that in all their efforts for a stable government and for the prosperity of their country they may count upon the tested friendship and good will of the American people.

Mr. Minister, I welcome you to Washington, and hope that you may find here the same spirit of kindly regard and confidence so long enjoyed by your distinguished predecessor, whose letters of recall you now hand me.

I ask you to express to President Gomez my personal good wishes and my earnest desire for the happiness of Cuba.

CORSOS, PASEOS, AND PROMENADES IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CORSO is a word destined to become well known and popular in the United States during the coming years. The idea of the corso is old, but the application of the word and the development that will take place around it are new, especially as applied to the United States.

The corso is Italian by origin, although the social recreation represented by it seems to have arisen spontaneously in the mind of all Latins. In Italian corso means a course, as in English a race course or a broad street along which horses would be run for amusement or sport. Naturally people would gather to watch the public exhibition or contest, and naturally, also, these meetings would be repeated as interest in them extended. Probably such gatherings have taken place in Rome, Naples, and Florence since the days of the early Romans. At any rate, to watch whatever display might be made became long ago a social function, attended by people of all classes who enjoyed the healthful pleasure of being out of doors. In time the contest itself was subordinated to the simpler diversion of regular gatherings for riding, driving, walking, conversation, and acquaintanceship. In later years there was added by private munificence or public appropriation the attraction of music, and to-day the corso in Italy is not unlike what we call an afternoon popular promenade concert.

In Spain, too, the same custom is observed, but there it is called a paseo, an interesting difference, as corso would signify to run, while paseo is a more leisurely walk. The paseo is one of the most charming pastimes in Spanish cities. About twice a week, in the afternoon, the entire populace, it would seem, gathers along some shady avenue near a pretty park for social recreation. Carriages drive slowly back and forth, those on foot stroll carelessly up and down, bowing to their acquaintances as they pass each other, while along the sidewalk are seats for those who prefer them, and occasionally small tables are placed at intervals, at which light refreshments may be served. Such a promenade has its fashionable days, like the theater; on particular afternoons the nobility and aristocracy may be seen in one place, but on other days a migration will take place to a different

THE PRADO, HAVANA, CUBA.

This famous boulevard consists of a double promenade lined with seats and a driveway on each side, the carriage course being up one side and down the other. It is bordered by a double row of laurel trees, and the houses fronting upon it are the finest in Havana.

DRIVE IN MEXICO CITY.

The favorite drive in the capital of the Mexican Republic begins at Plaza Mayor in front of the Palacio Nacional, runs through the business section of the city and beyond the Alameda to the famous Paseo de la Reforma, a magnificent avenue 2 miles long, bordered by trees and adorned with statuary, and ending at the Park and Castle of Chapultepec.

part of the town. This Spanish custom is a general al fresco social entertainment, and not to be seen at it arouses curiosity and comment.

In Latin America, where such customs are perpetuated, the paseo is part of the regular life of almost every town south of the Rio

PASEO DE COLON, LIMA, PERU.

This beautiful drive extends from the Plaza de la Exposición to the Plaza Bolognesi, a distance of about half a mile. It is here that the fashionable residents of Lima congregate on the Corso afternoons. Along the middle of the promenade for its entire length runs a garden bordered by trees and shrubs. At night, when illuminated, it presents a brilliant scene.

Grande. In many of the larger cities and national capitals it is a highly developed social function, and in some, owing undoubtedly to the influence of the Italian, who carries with him the significant words of his speech, the paseo has become or is becoming the corso.

In Buenos Aires, for instance, no place offers such good opportunity to observe the characteristics of that side of metropolitan life as the fashionable corso near Palermo Park. In the City of Mexico, the Paseo de la Reforma offers on a gala day a picture of national characteristics seldom excelled in any city of Europe. In Santiago, the Alameda de las Delicias, or the hill of Santa Lucia, is gay with the life and display of the capital. Havana has for generations been celebrated for the afternoon rendezvous on the Malecon or the Paseo de Marti (the Prado). In the reconstructed Rio de Janeiro, particular pains were taken to arrange for a beautiful promenade facing on the bay; here a pavilion has been erected in which concerts are given on certain afternoons, and during the season the avenue will be thronged by the people ready to enjoy life in a holiday mood.

The corso, therefore, is thoroughly established in the habits of Latin America, and it is a commendable move that the cities of the United States are introducing such a pleasant feature into their crowded and hurried life.

In Washington, there has recently been inaugurated a corso very closely resembling those just mentioned. On the bank of the Potomac and overlooked by the lofty Washington Monument it has been arranged to give concerts at regular intervals, to which residents and visitors are invited, and at an hour when all can attend.

If all the people can be induced, on occasions like this, to throw off their intense application to work and refresh themselves for an hour or two with a little music, pleasant conversation, and a promenade, whether in a carriage, on horseback, or afoot, a fresh charm will be introduced into the strenuous life of the crowded cities.

"PALERMO," BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

One of the principal driveways of the capital, costing over $10,000,000, and ranking among the great promenades of the world. This boulevard lined with royal palms is daily traversed by rich equipages and is a favorite drive for Argentine society.

PORTION OF BEIRA MAR AVENUE, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

This beautiful boulevard skirts the bay shore for a distance of nearly 6 miles. Few driveways in the world approach it in beauty of scenery or length.

THE POTOMAC DRIVE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This beautiful boulevard along the banks of the Potomac is one of the favorite drives of Washington society. Its prominence in this regard dates from April 17, 1909, when the band stand was dedicated and a concert rendered by the band of the Philippine constabulary. That this drive is becoming popular and appreciated is evidenced by the number of equipages which may be seen on it daily.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION IN LATIN-AMERICAN CAPITALS

LIMA.

THE Constitution of Peru, in article 118, provides that:

> There shall be municipalities in such places as may be designated by law, and the law shall determine their functions, responsibility, the qualifications of the councilors, and the method of electing the same.

To a greater extent than many other Spanish-American capitals Lima is under the direct control of the national government of the Republic. There is a mayor and a municipal council of 50 members, but their functions are not very well defined and there has been a constant tendency in recent years to abridge the same.

The first municipal organization of Lima was established on January 30, 1535, by PIZARRO, and the first alcaldes were NICHOLAS DE RIVERA, the elder, and JUAN TELLO.

The city was called the "City of the Sovereigns," and bore on its coat of arms the initials of QUEEN JUANA, and KING CARLOS. With but little change in form the government of the city established by PIZARRO continued during all the colonial period, and after independence in 1821, down to 1857. In this last year was reorganized the old *Cabildo*, or corporation of Lima, into the municipality of Lima.

In theory the municipality is the administrator of all communal affairs, and has in charge all work of public health and hygiene. The water supply, opening and closing streets, and maintaining the same,

PRINCIPAL SQUARE, LIMA, PERU.

This historic plaza covers an area of about 4½ acres. The Government Palace occupies the north side and the Town Hall with its handsome arcades the west side of the square. The Cathedral, in which the remains of Pizarro the Conqueror lie, faces the eastern side of this beautiful plaza of the "City of the Kings."

together with the laying of sidewalks and pavements, are also under its jurisdiction. Street railways and street lighting, parks, markets, public carriages, and livery stables are subject to municipal control. The mayor and city council of Lima are charged with the ordinary duties and given the ordinary jurisdiction of city governments elsewhere, but in practice the government of the city is to a large extent dictated by the President of the Republic and the national legislature. The public school system has quite recently been entirely divorced from municipal control in any form.

HEALTH INSTITUTE, LIMA, PERU.

The public-health service is thoroughly organized in Peru. Vaccination is compulsory and gratis. The Government also distributes gratuitously the principal preventive and curative serums and makes large appropriations in support of this project.

A foreigner resident in Lima, or in any other Peruvian city, may vote in municipal elections and may be chosen a member of the municipal council, on condition that he be twenty-one years of age and exercise some trade or profession or be possessed of landed property. This right under the law exists without having acquired naturalization. Naturalized foreigners, who may become such after two years' residence, vote and hold municipal office without condition.

Lima has a population of 150,000 inhabitants and is about 8 miles inland from Callao, the port with which it is connected by two lines of railway.

CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO, LIMA, PERU.

More than $2,000,000 were spent in the construction of this church and convent. The walls are decorated with multicolored tiles, and the interior carvings are works of great merit.

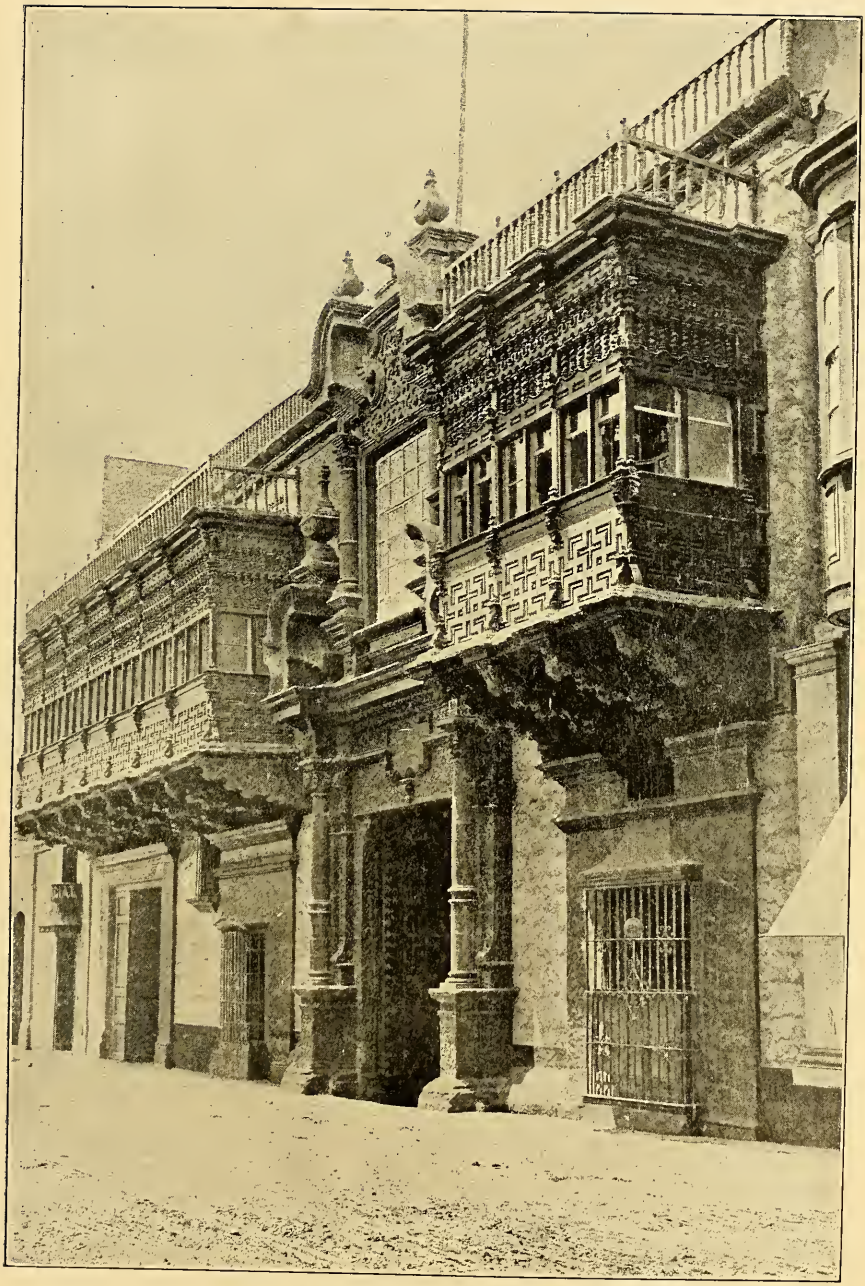
The city is in shape a triangle, and for the most part lies on the left bank of the River Rimac—in summer a considerable stream, swift and turbulent, but in winter dwindling to a comparatively insignificant rivulet. A smaller part of the city lies on the other side of

POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH BUILDING, LIMA, PERU.

Notwithstanding the great physical obstacles encountered, Peru's postal and telegraph services have reached a high state of efficiency. The former has been more than self-sustaining for several years, and there are 550 post-offices in the Republic. The telegraph system has a mileage of 3,200, all but 20 per cent of which is operated by the Government.

the Rimac. Above the city rises the hill San Cristobal, most advanced of the bulwarks of the Andes.

Lima lies in the dry zone of Peru, but due to its slightly elevated situation and the Pacific winds visitors do not find its temperature



OLD TORRE-TAGLE HOUSE, LIMA.

This house was built in the days of the Viceroys.

oppressive. From colonial times it has been supplied with water from several large springs about 3 or 4 miles away from the center of the city and on the left bank of the river. Soon after the founding of the city the Spaniards built a large reservoir called the Atarjea, into which the water from these springs flows, from whence, by means of conduits of lime and rubble, it was conveyed to the public drinking fountains and private houses of the city. The distributing conduits were defended by very thick walls, and the larger canals proceeding from the Atarjea were veritable subterranean aqueducts. In 1855, the old system, which had become inadequate for the purposes of the city, was enlarged.

The city is divided into 5 quarters comprising 10 districts, again divided into 46 barrios.

Four of the districts are merely outlying parishes, so in reality the city proper is composed of the following 6 districts: San Sebastian, San Marcelo, El Sagrario, Los Huerfanos, Santa Ana, and San Lazaro. Until 1870, it was surrounded by an adobe wall, built in 1685 as a defense against the Indians.

The streets in general cross at right angles and are not very broad, from 30 to 35 feet being the usual width. Formerly there was a surface sewerage system, but this is being done away with. In the new paving of the city streets the sewer conduits are all underground.

The center of Lima is the Plaza Mayor, one of the most beautiful squares in all the South American capitals. Fronting the square on the east is the Cathedral, the ground for which was laid out by Pizarro on the very day on which the site of the city was chosen. The construction of the Cathedral occupied ninety years. The work was delayed by changes in plans made by successive viceroys and by earthquakes, but it was finally finished and consecrated on October 1, 1625. In 1746 the Cathedral and practically the whole city was destroyed by the great earthquake of that year. Twelve years afterwards the new cathedral, occupying the same spot, was completed.

The building is one of the most imposing of all the American cathedrals. It has five aisles, with nine arches, and its two sides are formed of ten chapels, in one of which are deposited the remains of the conqueror, Francisco Pizarro. The high altar, separated from the remainder of the edifice, occupies the center of the chancel, and is surrounded by a beautiful set of stalls made of cedar and mahogany. In the church and in the vestry there are paintings of considerable merit, among these a Murillo.

Fronting the west side of the Plaza Mayor is the municipal building, and on the north side is Government House, once the viceroy's palace. This edifice preserves to-day much of its primitive appear-

THE CATHEDRAL, LIMA, PERU.

This beautiful edifice overlooks the principal plaza of the Capital. It contains five aisles, with nine arches or vaults, and along the sides are ten chapels, in one of which repose the remains of Pizarro, the Conqueror.

DEPOSITS AND CONSIGNMENTS BANK, LIMA, PERU.

The Bank of Deposits and Consignments owes its existence to a law providing that all judicial and fiscal deposits should be concentrated in a single institution, and the bank's capital of £100,000 was subscribed by the other Lima banks. It performs the functions of a clearing house.

ance. It was partially destroyed by fire about twenty-five years ago, but the restoration of the burned portions has not materially changed its old aspect. It is the President's residence, and as such the center of political and social affairs in the city.

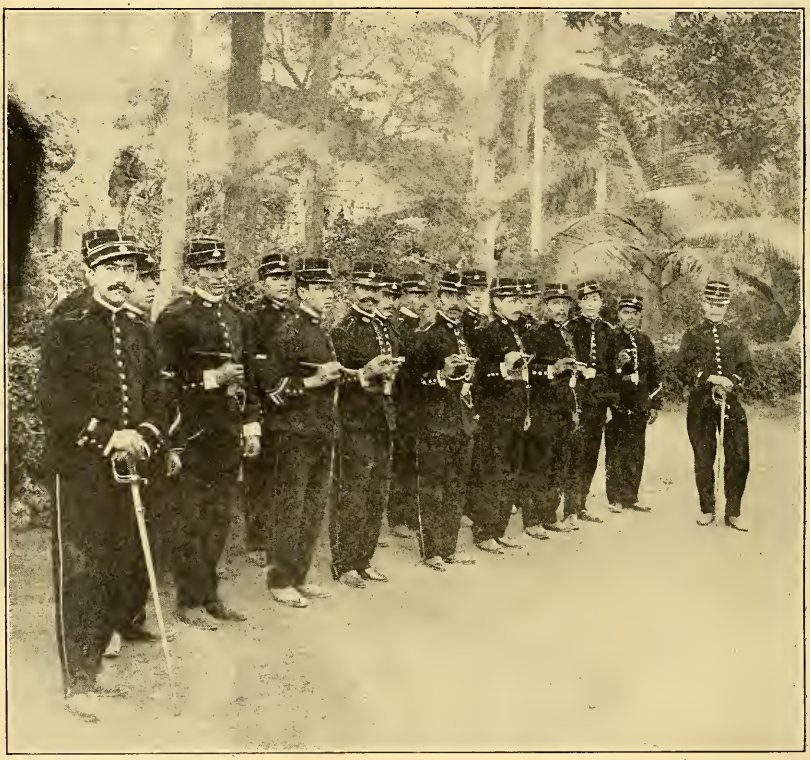
Lima is a city of churches and convents. By bull of Pope Paul III, dated May 14, 1541, it was made an episcopal see, and its first bishop was Fray Geronimo de Loayza. Four years later the see was made an archbishopric. The old parishes of the city correspond with the present municipal districts.

The church and convent of San Francisco cost more than $2,000,000 in construction. The principal cloister preserves almost intact its ancient magnificence, when the viceroy's domain extended from Panama to Patagonia and Lima was his capital. The walls are decorated with beautiful, glazed tiles, and the carvings of the ceilings are most exquisite. The churches of the convents of Santo Domingo, La Merced, and San Augustin are also handsome edifices, as is also the new Jesuit church of Santo Toribio. Another Jesuit church, that of San Pedro, is one of the most ornate in the city. Besides these, other notable churches are those of San José, La Caridad, San Carlos, Cocharcas, Copacabana, Santo Tomas, Guadelupe, Belen, La Recoleta, El Sagrado Corazón, Santa Teresa, and the churches of the convents, of Buena Muerte and Los Descalzos. Nearly all of these edifices were built during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In architecture they are of the Spanish Renaissance school, mixed with Moorish and Andalusian details.

The space formerly occupied by the old city wall, torn down in 1870, has been utilized in building several handsome boulevards; those of Bolognesi, Grau and other *paseos* form an almost uninterrupted driveway from the river and back again around the city. Another beautiful driveway is the avenue leading to the town of Magdalena, about 3½ miles away. This avenue is 125 feet wide, shaded with four rows of palms. The avenue of the Barefooted Friars (Los Descalzos), on the bank of the river, is a wide central public walk, adorned with 12 large statues representing the signs of the zodiac, the intermediary spaces containing urns, marble benches, trees, and plants. The avenue is about two-thirds of a mile long and begins at the foot of San Cristobal Hill. The Arco avenue is also a favorite passageway of the city. It extends along the river from the old stone bridge to the modern Balta bridge. The recently constructed Columbus avenue is about a third of a mile long and about 125 feet wide. It begins at the Exposition Square and ends at Bolognesi Square. The avenue is built on the arc of a circle and traverses the modern quarter of Lima. Four wide sidewalks run along its whole length, two at the outside and two at the center,

divided by a strip of land adorned with statues, plants, and ornamental benches.

There are 35 public squares in Lima. Some of these are small, set with a few trees or plants and benches; but many are large and artistically planned. Four of these large squares are noticeable. The Plaza Mayor, upon which fronts government house and the cathedral, has also fronting on its south and west sides two fine arcades, the lower parts of which are occupied by handsome shops



SQUAD OF POLICE, LIMA, PERU.

The police force of Lima is an efficient and well-drilled body of men recruited and organized by the army authorities and under the direction of a chief having command of the entire force.

and the upper parts by the social clubs, for which Lima is quite famous. The Plaza Mayor contains a handsome bronze fountain, erected in 1650, which occupies the center of the square, surrounded by palm trees. Inquisition Square, three blocks away, has very pretty flower plats and three handsome fountains. Fronting on this square is the building of the Chamber of Deputies and also that of the Senate. Santa Ana Square, somewhat larger than Inquisition Square, fronts the palace of the Prefecture and the churches of Santa Ana

CHOIR AND ALTAR OF THE CATHEDRAL AT LIMA, PERU.

The main altar occupies the center of the chancel and is decorated with many beautiful and costly ornaments including candelabra and statuary. The stalls are handsomely carved and show only the wear caused through their use by generations of worshipers.

SENATE CHAMBER, LIMA, PERU.

The Upper House of the Peruvian Congress consists of fifty-one Senators elected by direct vote for a period of six years. Congress meets annually on July 28 and sits for ninety days only. Special sessions may be summoned as often as necessary, but are limited to forty-five days. Senators must have an income of at least £100 a year or be members of a scientific profession.

and Las Descalzas. Exposition Square, in the southern part of the city, is the largest of all the squares, and covers an area of about 12 acres.

There are five monuments in Lima justly celebrated all through South America. Of first rank is the COLUMBUS monument in marble. The statue crowning this monument represents the great discoverer raising a native woman from the ground. The BOLIVAR monument of bronze has a marble pedestal, on which appears two bas-reliefs, one the battle of Junin and the other the battle of Ayacucho. The Second of May monument, in commemoration of the defense made by the Peruvian forts against the Spanish squadron in 1866, comprises a very beautiful and ornate column of Carrara marble about 70 feet in height, crowned by a winged statue of Victory in gilded bronze. At the base of the column are bronze reliefs representing the principal incidents of the combat. The BOLOGNESI monument is dedicated to the memory of Col. FRANCISCO BOLOGNESI, who lost his life on June 7, 1880, in the heroic defense of the Arica Morro against the Chilean forces. The monument is one of the most beautiful works of the Spanish sculptor QUEROL. The crowning statue represents BOLOGNESI falling mortally wounded and clutching his country's flag. The monument to SAN MARTIN is a very handsome work in marble, with granite base surmounted by a statue of the great Argentine general represented at the moment of proclaiming the independence of Peru.

In addition to these five, there is also a fine monument to Rear-Admiral MIGUEL GRAU, who lost his life on board the *Huascar*, October 8, 1879, in the naval battle of Angamos against the Chilean squadron.

In most Latin-American countries exist, as survivals from Spanish colonial times, benevolent societies whose field of charitable work is as a rule broader than that of similar associations in other countries. Quite often they perform work elsewhere for the most part undertaken by state or municipal government. In these countries they are often given a legal standing, and receive a government municipal support both in law and in revenue. The Lima Benevolent Society is a most important element in the municipal government of the capital. Its revenues amount to nearly a million dollars a year, out of which it supports the Second of May Hospital, a fine and modern hospital for men which accommodates 1,000 patients; the Santa Ana Hospital for women, founded in 1549 by the first Archbishop of Lima, to which is attached the Maternity Hospital and school for midwifery and the Military Hospital of San Bartolomé. The insane asylum in charge of the society is in reality the national hospital for the insane. It supports two orphan asylums, one for foundlings, housed in a large and handsome building, and the other

STREET IN LIMA, PERU.

Lima provides for its 150,000 inhabitants excellent sanitary arrangements and transportation facilities. It is lighted by electricity and has a telephone service, many beautiful residences, public buildings, and a handsome new theater.

for orphan boys who are given a good education and taught some useful trade. The Institute Sevilla, founded from a legacy by Señor José Sevilla, educates 100 girls and teaches them occupations suited to their capacity. The apprenticeship in this institution is for five years. The society maintains a number of almshouses or asylums for the very poor and the incurably sick. It also conducts a savings bank with a branch mortgage bank.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, LIMA, PERU.

The Medical School is a branch of the famed University of San Marcos and students who have completed a two-years' course in natural science and the prescribed course in mathematics and physics in the University are eligible for enrollment. The institution has a large and able faculty of instructors. The curriculum embraces a period of six years and confers the title of "physician and surgeon" on those who complete it.

The cemeteries of Lima are administered by the Benevolent Society. The principal one is the Cemetery of Lima, noted for its fine mausoleums.

By far the most interesting institution of Lima is the famous University of San Marcos, the oldest in America and one of the most celebrated centers of Latin culture. La Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, to give its Spanish title, was founded by royal decree of the Emperor Charles V on May 12, 1551, granting to the priors of the Dominican order the right to establish an Estudio General, after the model of the University of Salamanca. Twenty years later Philip

II secularized the university, and its first rector, Dr. GASPAR MENSES, was chosen. The name of the San Marcos was not assumed until December 31, 1574, and it is said that this name was chosen by lot, the seculars being unable otherwise to agree as to which saint's name should be given to the institution. At present the university has six faculties—law, medicine, theology, mathematics, philosophy, letters and political economy.

VISIT OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET TO GUATEMALA

THE warmth of feeling existing in Guatemala for the people and Government of the United States was abundantly demonstrated by the heartiness of the welcome accorded the fleet of the latter country when, under the command of Rear-Admiral SWINBURNE, it made a friendly visit to the shores of Central America during the month of March, 1909.

SCENE AT THE RAILROAD STATION, SAN JOSÉ, GUATEMALA, DURING THE VISIT OF REAR-ADMIRAL SWINBURNE AND OFFICERS OF THE PACIFIC FLEET.

Prior to the arrival of the fleet, President ESTRADA CABRERA, in his annual message to the Guatemalan Congress, made felicitous refer-

ence to the fact that the acceptance on the part of the United States Government of the invitation that the Pacific Squadron should call at Guatemala was to be construed as a delicate act of international courtesy. In reply, the National Assembly echoed the words of the President, further demonstrating the complete understanding and harmony existing between the two Republics.

Officials and distinguished personages journeyed from the capital to San José, the Pacific terminus of the Interoceanic Railway of the Republic, to meet the incoming fleet on March 8, when, in the name of the President, the representatives of the United States were welcomed to Guatemala with appropriate ceremonies. The special train conducting the party back to Guatemala City was received with ovations along the route, and at Escuintla a company of school children assembled on the platform of the station, greeted the visitors with the strains of their national anthem, while the entire route was gay with festival arches and flowers.

The city of Guatemala had been lavishly decorated with banners, flags, and flowering arcades, and a detachment of troops detailed to accompany the visitors and their distinguished escort from the station to the residence set apart for them.

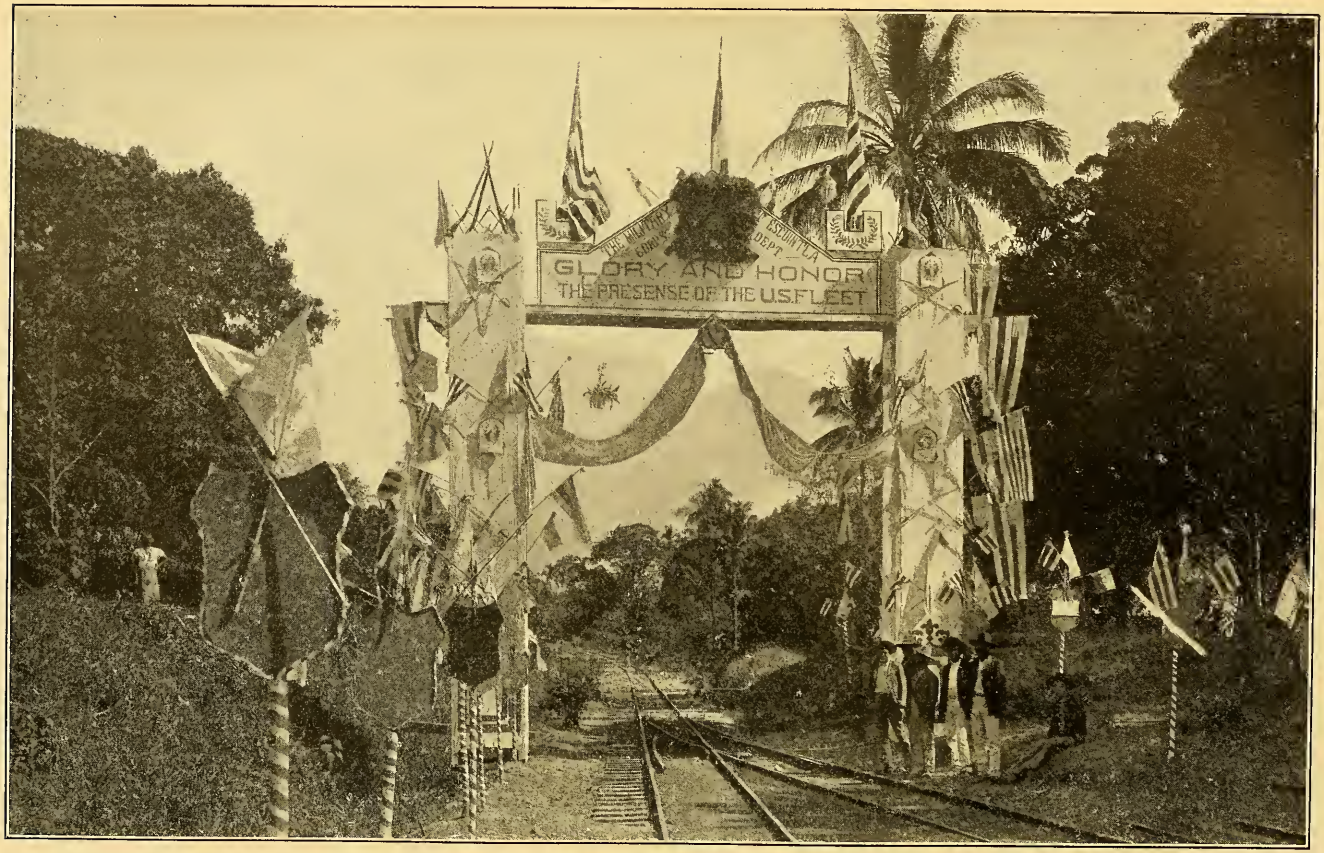
Shortly after his arrival Rear-Admiral SWINBURNE made his visit of courtesy to the President of the Republic, on which occasion mutual expressions of good will and esteem were exchanged between the two American nations.

A feature of the greeting of the municipality of Guatemala to the fleet was the electric illumination of the streets, conspicuous among the decorations being a reproduction in lights of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," as seen in the harbor of New York. A gala performance of Sardou's "*Divorcons*" was given at the theater on the first night of the stay at the capital, and the succeeding days were marked by a succession of festivities in which all classes of people took part, showing the universality of the greeting extended.

The participation of the schools in the entertainment of the visitors was particularly marked, and exercises of an academic character were held in the famed Temple of Minerva, in whose construction and promotion as a feature in Guatemalan education President ESTRADA CABRERA has been so ardently interested.

The army of Guatemala was host at an elaborate banquet, on which occasion General ALVARADO, of the general staff, expressed the sentiments of his countrymen in the following terms:

The army of Guatemala is deeply sensible of the unprecedented honor which the Government of the United States extends to Guatemala by detailing the vessels of its battle fleet to our coast and by allowing the gallant Admiral and officers to visit the capital. On all sides, gentlemen, you will find tokens of regard and admiration for everything connected with the United States.



ARCH RAISED BY THE MILITARY OFFICIALS AT ESCUINTLA IN HONOR OF THE VISIT OF REAR-ADMIRAL SWINBURNE AND OFFICERS OF THE PACIFIC FLEET TO GUATEMALA IN MARCH, 1909.

Your country, which Washington and other illustrious founders made great in its very beginning by the solid basis which they gave to its institutions, has never in the least degree departed from the grandeur with which it started on its independent career. Nor have your countrymen wearied in energy and perseverance in making a place for themselves in the world of science and industry. On the contrary, their lofty ideals have been crowned by success and are

ARCH RAISED BY SCHOOL CHILDREN ON AVENIDA DE MINERVA, GUATEMALA, IN HONOR OF THE VISIT OF THE PACIFIC FLEET IN MARCH, 1909.

further strengthened by the elements of power you have provided yourselves with, which in all times nations have need of in order to render effective the exercise of their rights.

The people of Guatemala have never allowed to weaken the bonds which unite their country with the great Republic of the North. We have received a great stimulus toward advancement from your country, the land whose privi-

REAR-ADMIRAL SWINBURNE AND OFFICERS ON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF THE PACIFIC FLEET TO GUATEMALA IN MARCH, 1909.

leged soil first bore the fruit of democracy and whence first shone the light of American liberty. To that stimulus we owe the steps we have taken in the highroad of progress. From that source has come to us the most spontaneous offer to guide our international questions in the path of right and dignity.

These bonds of fraternity explain the agreeable impressions which your presence produces on my countrymen, and especially on the army. Our army is proud of the opportunity of saluting with full honors the glorious insignia which floats at the masthead of your splendid vessels, the Stars and Stripes of America.

* * * * * * *

In recounting thus briefly your glorious record by referring to the bonds of sincere and frank regard which unite our two peoples and Governments, I have endeavored to give expression to the sentiments which animate the President of the Republic and the army toward you; * * * and I ask you to drink with me to the prosperity of the American Nation, to the welfare of the noble citizen who now guides its destinies, and to our guests, Admiral SWINBURNE and officers of his squadron.

The admiral in command of the visiting fleet replied warmly to the enthusiastic words of General ALVARADO and stated that the American fleet was not merely that of the United States, but of all the sons of America—of North, of Central, and of South America—and that the sentiments of Monroe, affirming that America should be for the Americans, fixed no limitations, and that the United States as a friend of all would be the bulwark of the weak and the supporter of peace and liberty.

President ESTRADA CABRERA made appreciative reply.

During the banquet, national airs and other selections were played by native bands, whose performance was greatly enjoyed.

The festivities of the second day were completed by a ball of great brilliance, in which officials and distinguished citizens entertained the fleet officers.

The third day of the stay in the capital was signalized by a luncheon tendered on the part of the American colony in Guatemala at Guarda Viejo and by a reception at the United States legation, in which hosts and guests mingled in friendly celebration of international accord.

As the special guests of the President, the final day of the visit was passed in attending exercises held in honor of the fleet officers in the Temple of Minerva, where the school children of Guatemala demonstrated to how high a standard education is raised in the Republic. Among the floral decorations of the temple were myriads of names famous in history, art, and science in the United States annals, from "ADAMS, sixth President of the United States," through countless alphabetic degrees to "WRIGHT, inventor of the aeroplane."

A presidential banquet, magnificently appointed and enlivened by a musical programme of great excellence, brought the visit to an end.

REPRODUCTION OF CRUISERS WEST VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND, ERECTED IN FRONT OF RAILROAD STATION AT SAN JOSÉ, AND MANNED BY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN HONOR OF THE VISIT OF REAR-ADMIRAL SWINBURNE AND OFFICERS OF THE PACIFIC FLEET TO GUATEMALA IN MARCH, 1909.

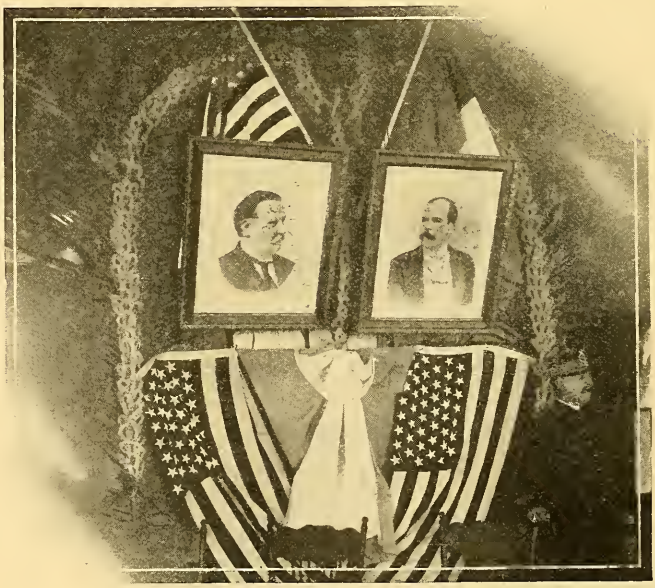
The return trip to San José was made with an escort of distinguished personages, during the course of which medals commemorative of the occasion and bearing the image of President ESTRADA CABRERA were presented on behalf of the Guatemalan Government as tokens of the esteem in which the United States is held.

The entire occasion was marked by the greatest enthusiasm on the part of Guatemala and its representative officials and citizens. Special editions of the daily newspaper were published and supplements containing photographic reproductions of the public men of the two countries were issued.

In all decorative schemes the national emblems of both nations were conspicuous, intermingled with the wealth of tropical flowers and foliage for which the country is noted.

Congratulatory messages were exchanged between the Presidents of the two Republics, that from the President of the United States stating:

> I have the pleasure to add my personal greeting to the message of good will expressed in the visit of the American vessels to Guatemala. That visit typifies the friendly sentiment of the American people, who desire for Guatemala continued peace, neighborly harmony, and prosperity.



RECEPTION OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET IN SALVADOR

THE greeting of Salvador to Rear-Admiral SWINBURNE and the officers of the United States fleet on a friendly visit to the Republic was characterized by a display of the utmost cordiality.

On the arrival of the vessels, the *West Virginia* and the *Maryland*, at Acajutla on March 13, they were met by the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Salvador, the captain of the port, and a committee of officials from the capital.

A special train conducted the visitors to San Salvador, where lavish decorations and throngs of people gave the aspect of a festival occasion. Addresses of welcome were delivered in English and Spanish, and the flags of the two nations were conspicuous among the decorative effects. At night the streets were brilliantly illuminated, and a torchlight procession comprising over 1,000 participants was one of the features of the celebration.

The reception and banquet tendered by President FIGUEROA were made the occasion for the exchange of both official and personal courtesies, and the ball held at the International Club by the American colony at the Salvadoran capital was attended by all the dignitaries and distinguished citizens.

The municipality also entertained the visitors at a breakfast of 150 covers, other festivities including concerts and artistic exercises on the part of the school children.

After a stay of two days, return was made to the port on the special train, in company with the committee of entertainment, the journey being enlivened by the presence of the Executive Band, which was detailed from the capital for the purpose.

ARGENTINA'S TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE FIRST MINISTER FROM THE UNITED STATES

AT a time when the ties that unite all the Republics of the Western World are becoming stronger, and when new bonds of union are steadily being added, it is wise to remember that in the early history of the republican movement in Latin America there were many acts of friendship performed among these struggling nations.

Any heartfelt mark of appreciation shown by one government to another goes far to prove the sincerity of their mutual esteem, and when it occurred at the very beginning of their diplomatic relationship, its recollection must help to perpetuate the good feeling so long maintained.

It is fitting, therefore, when all Latin America is on the eve of a celebration of the centenary of the declared independence, that the United States should recall one of the finest acts of courtesy and kindliness toward it which a nation could perform; and when it is noted that that nation was still struggling for its freedom and had received meager recognition as an independent republic, the act is seen to be entirely and spontaneously one of gratitude and regard.

Reference is here made to the tribute paid to Minister RODNEY by the newly established Government of the Argentine Republic, and of the lasting tribute to his memory which the then existing government erected in his honor. This first diplomatic representative of the United States to Argentina had died in the city of Buenos Aires. He had only just begun the duties of the legation, although he had already visited the Republic, and by his efforts before the administration of the United States had secured the recognition of that country as a political entity.

His death was keenly felt in the young Argentine nation, for not only was he recognized as an able man, but he was known to be a sincere friend to that country, who could be ill spared in those early days. As soon as it was known in Buenos Aires that he was dead (June 10, 1824), the Government took formal action. His funeral,

ST. JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, BUENOS AIRES, IN WHICH THE MONUMENT TO UNITED STATES MINISTER RODNEY IS ERECTED AND HIS REMAINS ARE DEPOSITED.

which was set for June 12, 1824, was made a national one; national salutes were fired in his honor, the highest officials of the land accompanied the body from the house to the grave, and the great RIVADAVIA pronounced a discourse, the burden of which was that RODNEY had "earned the love and gratitude of the Argentine people." With one accord it was immediately decided to erect a monument dedicated to the memory of his presence in Argentina. This was finally done, and the following decree is recorded:

June 10, 1824: The death of Mr. CÆSAR AUGUSTUS RODNEY, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, has produced in the mind of the Government of Buenos Aires all the regret which is inspired by the loss to his country of such a distinguished citizen, and to all America of a jealous defender of its rights, especially connected with the Provinces of the River Plate.

The Government, therefore, desirous of giving a public testimony of this regret and of the regard it has for him, has enacted and decreed:

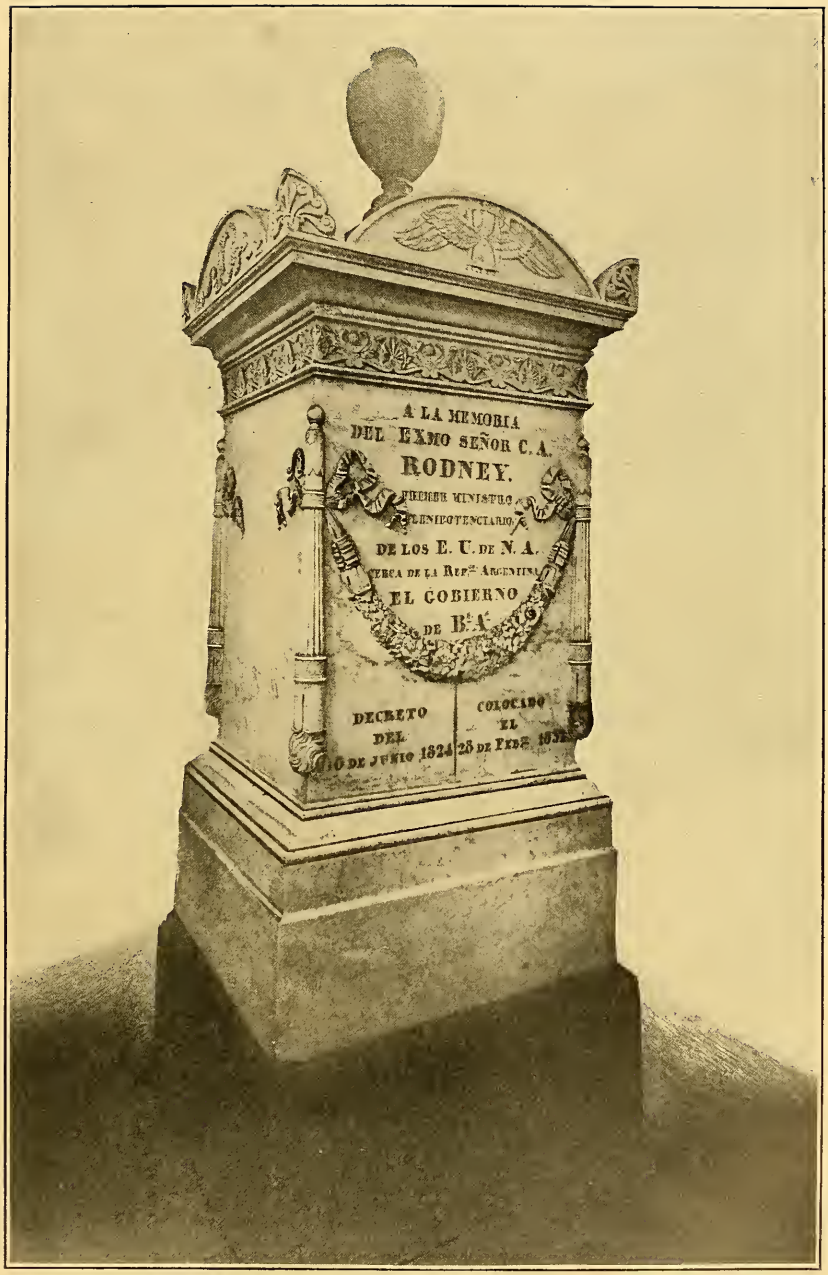
1. That a monument be erected at the expense of the Government where the remains of the Hon. CÆSAR AUGUSTUS RODNEY may be deposited as a token of gratitude.

2. The cost of the monument shall be covered by funds from the appropriation for discretional expenses of the Government.

HERAS.
MANUEL JOSÉ GARCIA.

The body was first placed in the Protestant cemetery, and the remains afterwards moved, in accordance with the decree, to St. John's Anglican Church, where they now rest within the walls since the date of the erection of the monument, on February 28, 1832.

CÆSAR AUGUSTUS RODNEY was born in Dover, Delaware, January 4, 1772. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1789, and then began the practice of law in Wilmington, Delaware. He was later elected to Congress, and served as Attorney-General from 1807 to 1812. He then took part in the war of 1812, and for distinguished patriotism was appointed in 1817 to look into the affairs of the South American Republics. He went to Argentina first, and in 1819 strongly advised recognition of that country's independence and nationality in a "Report on the Present State of the United Provinces (1819)." Congress approved of this report, and in January, 1823, he was sent as minister to Argentina. He died in Buenos Aires June 10, 1824.



MONUMENT IN ST. JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, BUENOS AIRES, ERECTED BY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT IN MEMORY OF CESAR A. RODNEY, THE FIRST UNITED STATES MINISTER TO THAT REPUBLIC.

THE ARGENTINE RAILWAY EXHIBITION IN 1910

ONE of the few countries of the world reporting advanced trade values for the year 1908 is the Argentine Republic, whose foreign commerce showed a net gain of $56,913,025 over 1907. An economic feature of importance is that the gain was entirely on the side of exports, due to the immense grain crops of the year. Increased trade requirements are to be met by the enlargement of the port facilities of Buenos Aires, railway extensions, and other measures of public utility which have been generously provided for in the recently approved budget of expenditures for 1909.

The Centennial Exposition to be held in Buenos Aires in 1910, for which $6,000,000 has been appropriated by the Argentine Congress, will give the world an opportunity to observe at close range the vast possibilities of the country, as well as its purchasing power. This exposition, concerning the railway section of which an extended report follows, is intended to cover also exhibits of the national resources in all branches, the appropriation for the rural section being $2,000,000.

It is, however, to be signalized by an exhibition of material and equipment for railways and other accepted means of transport and communication in which the nations of the world are invited to participate. The development of the Republic and the adequate exploitation of its immense resources are so intimately connected with the growth of communication facilities that every effort is being made to meet this growing requirement of the national life. The Mitre Railway Law, recently enacted, provides for uniformity of privileges to operating companies, and governmental promotion is given to all legitimate enterprises.

At present there are in operation in the country 14,738 miles of railways, of which nearly 1,000 miles were added in 1908, representing a capitalization of $788,964,416. Receipts from operating roads during the year are estimated at $101,391,000 and expenses at $61,368,000, leaving a profit to the companies interested of $40,023,000. The number of passengers carried was 48,593,600, and freight transported amounted to 31,930,600 tons.

The immense grain fields of the Republic render a large working population an economic necessity, and the annual immigration returns show that this necessity is being met by an influx of foreigners desirous of establishing themselves on Argentine soil. Over 175,000 persons from abroad took up their residence in the country during 1908,

and the immigration office in many cases charged itself with their transport into the interior and with settling them in favorable localities.

Government sanction and encouragement have been given to the projected railway exhibition, the accepted designation of which is "International Exhibition of Railways and Land Transport to be held in Buenos Aires in 1910," and the executive committee includes men of prominence in the Argentine railway world.

The rules and regulations governing exhibits and the official programme of the exhibition as prepared by the committee cover the following classifications:

Rules and Regulations.

1. The exhibition will be opened on May 25, 1910, and closed on November 25 of the same year, unless extended. It refers to the business of land carriers and is international, so that manufacturers and producers of all nations are invited to join, subject to the following programme and regulations.

2. The programme of the exhibition includes the following divisions and subdivisions:

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Railways and tramways worked with and without electric traction; motor cars; cycles; transport by beasts of burden, riders, and drawn vehicles; ordinary highways, suburban roads, and sporting tracks; postal services, telegraphs, telephones; military and ambulance transport in time of war; municipal conveyances; fire service; mails, outfits, and packing; medical assistance, sanitary arrangements, and safety appliances; decorative art as connected with carriers' business; aeronautical experiments.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Industries connected with transport; gallery for manufacturing processes in operation; special national works.

3. The organization and management of the exhibition, as well as the interpretation of the programme, are in the hands of the organizing committee appointed by the National Government, hereinafter referred to as the "executive committee." The said committee shall appoint, in the Capital of the Republic whatever subcommittees it deems necessary for the preparation, management and proper working of different sections of the exhibition, with the respective delegation of powers. It will also lay down the rules for forming a jury and distributing awards.

4. The executive committee shall appoint district committees, formed of influential persons residing in the country and abroad, for the purpose of canvassing for and securing the assistance of exhibitors within the limits of the jurisdiction allotted to each district committee notwithstanding which the executive committee or its delegate may enter into direct communication with certain exhibitors whose names may be forwarded to the district committee concerned.

5. It is the duty of district committees:

(*a*) To make known within their district information relating to the exhibition; to distribute the printed forms; to receive and solicit applications from exhibitors and assist them in the selection of exhibits.

(*b*) To decide on the quality and quantity of articles submitted to the executive committee or its delegate for admission to the exhibition, taking care to avoid an excess of articles of the same kind; to see that there may be a desirable variety of same and that the rules and instructions of late executive committee are duly carried out.

(*c*) To forward to the executive committee at least once a fortnight, the applications for admission to the exhibition (Form No. 2) together with a list of same on Form No. 3, including in the latter the information and views of the local board regarding the quality of proposed exhibits and description of exhibitors. Such applications will be received by the executive committee up to July 31, 1909.

(*d*) To communicate to exhibitors the decision taken respecting their requests for admission, the place allotted to them, their register number, the group in which their exhibits have been included, the rules and instructions for dispatch of goods admitted to the exhibition, and to countersign the bills of lading.

(*e*) To see that goods admitted to the exhibition originate from the places specified and that they are exhibited under the name of the real manufacturer or producer. It is also the duty of district and local committees to collect all that is necessary to make the importance of industries thoroughly known and appreciated, whether they are carried on in manufacturing establishments or domestic workshops, and to gather information on the progress and development of these industries, the special nature of their output, the remuneration of the workmen, the exportation and local consumption, the reforms and improvements introduced in the methods of manufacture.

This information can be forwarded to the executive committee till the end of February, 1910.

6. District committees are authorized to appoint local boards, formed of from three to five members who themselves will elect their president and secretary. The secretary may, or may not, be a member of the board. Local boards may only communicate with the district committee to which they are subservient, and in their letters shall show the department and district to which hey belong.

7. District committees established in South America shall communicate with the executive committee in Buenos Aires. Those established in other parts of the world may address their letters to the executive committee of the exhibition or to its delegates. They should mention in their communications the country to which they belong.

8. District committees should communicate their formation to the Argentine legation and Argentine consul established in their respective countries.

EXHIBITORS.

9. All communications of exhibitors should be addressed to the executive committee through the respective district committee or delegates, until the opening of the exhibition.

10. Anyone wishing to take part in the exhibition should send his application, on Form No. 2 and in duplicate, to the district committee local board or delegates from whom he may have received the invitation, inserting therein the information asked for and whatever may be useful in considering the request. Applications should be submitted not later than June 30, 1909, and the exhibitor binds himself ipso facto to abide by all rules and orders of the executive committee.

Each application shall only include goods belonging to the same group.

Exhibitors shall also mention in their applications the awards they obtained at other exhibitions.

11. In the event of an application being wholly or partly granted, the exhibitor shall receive a certificate of admission on Form No. 4, with his register number, to which registered number he must henceforth always refer in his dealings with the staff of the exhibition.

12. The following are sole rights of the executive committee:

(*a*) The final admission, whole or partial, of goods tendered. The executive committee shall reject what they consider of no merit from an industrial point of view.

(*b*) The allotment of the space to be occupied by each exhibitor within the premises of the exhibition. No complaints will be entertained in this direction.

Exhibitors admitted in the galleries must occupy the spaces allotted to them by the executive committee according to the order of their classification, and in such a way that their exhibits may fit in, as far as possible, with the programme.

13. The executive committee is authorized to admit, under certain conditions, the collective exhibition, in separate inclosures ("kioskos"), of goods belonging to the most important exhibitors, especially of such as carry on various of the industries included in the programme and who would like to show the whole output of their establishments. In such cases the different classes of goods must, however, for purposes of competition, be inscribed and judged together with the various groups in which they ought to have been included.

14. In the event of the executive committee granting permission to an association or group of manufacturers to exhibit their goods in their own special inclosures, the application for erecting the latter must be in the hands of the executive committee not later than June 15, 1909. The request must be accompanied by a plan of the kiosk or special pavilion, the construction of which shall be carried out for account and risk of the exhibitors.

15. Exhibitors desirous of sending engines or other objects requiring foundations or special buildings, the use of water, gas, steam, or electric power, as well as those who wish to show engines in motion or some manufacturing process in operation, should apply for permission not later than June 15, 1909, and supply at the same time all data needed to enable an agreement to be eventually entered into and the proper charges to be made for the privilege.

16. The following expenses will be for account of exhibitors exclusively: Outward and return carriage of goods, consigning and redispatch, unpacking and repacking, removal and storage of empties and utensils, as well as supply of tables, show cases and staging, fixing and upkeep of exhibits within the premises of the exhibition, as the executive committee may determine.

17. The executive committee will countersign bills of lading or customs dispatches for the purpose of obtaining the importation free of duties of goods intended for the exhibition; in cases of subsequent local sales, the exhibitor must submit to the obligation laid down in clause 32, paragraph 2. The executive committee will take the necessary steps for redispatch and to obtain a rebate in railway and sea freights, giving subsequent advice of the reduction obtained.

The executive committee shall also organize, by means of special contractors and on the basis of tariffs previously stipulated, the conveyance from the port of Buenos Aires and railway stations of all packages and goods intended for the exhibition, as well as everything relating to their unpacking, storage of empties, repacking, and dispatch after the closing of the exhibition.

To those exhibitors who apply in time, the executive committee will supply show cases, boards, glass chests, and staging at special prices.

18. All exhibits must be forwarded to the site of the exhibition free of charges and subject to previous notice:

(*a*) In as few consignments as possible;

(*b*) With labels showing the number of packages belonging to each consignment. If the consignment consists of one package only, this will simply bear No. 1; if it consists of more packages, each one of these must bear a fraction clearly written, the numerator of which shall be the total number of packages and the denominator the respective progressive number; for example, if there should be three, they will bear on the labels: 3/1, 3/2, 3/3.

(*c*) If severals parcels are packed in one single case, a special note must be written on the address, and the parcels inclosed must be labeled.

(*d*) The address must be properly secured and written as described in Form No. 5. The number of the section and group, the exhibitor's registered number, and the fractions hereinbefore mentioned should be marked on three sides of the box or case.

19. Exhibitors should send in, simultaneously with their goods, the consignment note (Form No. 6) in triplicate, enumerating therein the contents of each parcel, their weight, value, and the exhibitor's registered number. They should also advise their address in Buenos Aires or that of their representative, so that they may attend to the unpacking, delivery, and location of the goods in accordance with the orders of the executive committee.

If the said Buenos Aires address is unknown or sender is late in forwarding same, the executive committee will act for his account without liability.

20. In every parcel or case the exhibitor shall include a memorandum of the contents. Every article must also be labeled with the registered number given to the exhibitor in the certificate of admission to the exhibition.

21. Of the three copies of each consignment note (Form No. 6) one shall be forwarded by post to the executive committee when dispatching goods, the second shall be handed over to the railway or steamship company to be attached to the invoice, and the third shall remain in the hands of the exhibitor until the exhibition is closed to enable him to withdraw his goods.

The consignment note is also compulsory for such exhibitors who, while residing in Buenos Aires or availing themselves of other means of transport, should consign their goods direct to the executive committee.

22. Goods will be admitted to the premises of the exhibition from April 1 to May 5, 1910. Heavy or bulky packages, such as engines, appliances requiring special foundations or erecting, must be consigned not later than February 28, 1910, subject to exceptions which the executive committee may make for valuable articles or others of a perishable nature.

23. Exhibitors must unpack and accommodate their goods subject to the orders given them by inspectors of galleries. Should they delay the opening and accommodation of their exhibits, the executive committee may get this work done for their (exhibitor's) account, without any liability whatever and without prejudice to the stipulations of clause 24.

24. Exhibitors who have not accommodated their goods by April 30, 1910, shall lose their rights to subsequent accommodation. Their certificate of admission shall be forfeited and payments made for registration and space allotted to them shall be credited to the exhibition, all without legal proceedings or previous notification. The executive committee is hereby authorized to remove for account of late comers such installations as may not be completed.

25. Empties must be withdrawn by the exhibitor; if not, the executive committee will place them in special sheds at his risk and expense. Empties which have not been withdrawn within one month after closing the exhibition shall be looked upon as abandoned.

26. Goods shall be exhibited with the name of the producer, inventor, and their respective prices. All decorative parts, inscriptions, advertisements, and

publications which exhibitors may wish to put up for the purpose of calling attention to their exhibits within the space allotted to them are subject to the approval of the executive committee.

27. Dangerous goods, and particularly fulminating and detonating materials, shall only be admitted in such quantities and such special places as the executive committee may determine.

Corrosive matters and, in general, all those capable of injuring others or of causing trouble or annoyance to exhibitors or the public shall not be admitted unless the packing is of a solid nature offering all the guarantees exacted by the executive committee, as it may decide in each particular case.

28. The executive committee shall always be at liberty to reject or remove from the premises of the exhibition goods which, owing to their imperfection, are unsuitable for show, or others which, on account of their dimensions, nature, or other reasons, prove obstructions or obstacles to public order or contrary to good manners and morals, or those which turn out of a different origin from that stated by the exhibitor.

29. None of the objects shown may be sketched, copied, or reproduced in any form whatsoever without special permission from the exhibitor and the assent of the executive committee.

The copyright of the buildings and general interior and exterior views of the exhibition is the property of the executive committee.

30. Fire insurance is compulsory for all exhibitors, and the executive committee will enforce same.

31. In taking the necessary steps for the custody and upkeep of objects shown, the executive committee assumes no liability whatever. Exhibitors must understand that they forego all rights to claim compensation for damage to their exhibits for loss of same, alterations therein, or any other cause.

32. Goods admitted to the exhibition may not be withdrawn before closing of same, except under special circumstances which will be considered by the executive committee.

Exhibits may be sold within the premises of the exhibition, subject to their not being withdrawn until after closure of same. Articles subject to the payment of custom-house duties may not be withdrawn without documentary proof of such payment.

33. Every exhibitor or his representative shall have free access to the exhibition and must provide himself with the personal permit issued by the executive committee.

34. In his request for admission the exhibitor should show his address in Buenos Aires, otherwise it will be considered to be that of the executive committee.

Exhibitors with representatives in Buenos Aires should appoint them by letter, stating therein what powers they have conferred upon them. They should also communicate the appointment to the executive committee, who will or will not signify their approval, without being expected to state their reasons.

35. The exhibitor's representative must fix his residence in Buenos Aires, where the communications of the executive committee shall be forwarded to him with all regularity. Any communication addressed to the representative shall be looked upon as made to the exhibitor.

36. Exhibitors or their representatives, when submitting their applications, undertake ipso facto to abide by all of the present general rules and other special ones, to appear every time their presence may be required by the executive committee, either for communications or explanations, and to submit to whatever instructions may subsequently be laid down. They will be required to

supply all particulars or information asked for by the jury and, if necessary, to permit the investigation and analysis thereof.

37. Within a fortnight after closing of the exhibition it will be the duty of exhibitors or their representatives to withdraw their goods in accordance with instructions received from the executive committee. At the expiration of this time the latter shall proceed to remove the said goods at the risk and expense of the exhibitor in the way they consider suitable. Articles which have not been removed within three months after closure of the exhibition shall be looked upon as abandoned in favor of the exhibition.

Exhibitors in special kiosks or pavilions are called upon to quit and take same down, removing the structures as well as all rubbish arising from demolition, within three months after closing of the exhibition.

PROGRAMME.

The official programme provides for the following sectional grouping of the exhibits:

SECTION I.—*Railways and tramways moved by other than electric power.*

Group No. 1.—Projects of all kinds of means of communication by land: Plans and relief maps; projects, drawings and photographs, models of special works; ferryboats (fords), crossings on the level, overhead, and underground; ventilation of tunnels, protections against snow, wind, stones, quicksands, and consolidation of latter; barriers, fencings, cattle guards.

Group No. 2.—Projects, drawings and photographs of stations, general plans; passenger and freight stations; passenger buildings, platforms, tunnels, and viaducts for communication between platforms; fixed and automatically moving stairs; galleries, toilette-rooms, sheds for silo loaders, grain shelters, cattle docks, shunting yards, switches, and crossings with one or different gauges; locomotive and carriage sheds; alimentation of machines; water reservoirs, pumps, and corresponding motors; water regulators, water pipes, and provision of water; factories for production of gas and electric light for illumination of stations and trains; apparatus and implements for preventing fire arising from electricity and other causes; workshops for construction and repairs of locomotives and vehicles; buildings for permanent way maintenance and inspection; permanent way gang houses; shunters, and signalmen's cabins.

Group No. 3.—Materials in raw, semiworked, and finished pieces for construction and maintenance of the lines, erecting, constructions, and rolling stock; samples of minerals; illustrations about the origin, elaboration, employment, duration, methods and history of production of forestal plants; substances and process for preservation of wood and iron; concrete; mineral and vegetal fuel.

Group No. 4.—Structures and rolling stock; gauge, mode of erection, switches, turntables, transporters. Locomotives for passenger, freight, mixed trains, and shunting; cars for passengers of the different classes and special ones; sleeping cars, dining cars, library cars, saloon cars, sport cars, hospital cars, mail vans; cattle wagons and loading platforms according to the kind and duration of the loading. Brake vans. Brakes, couplings, signals for security, and apparatus of communication, illumination, ventilation and heating of the cars. Coupling of vehicles of different gauge. Apparatus for security in the trains for their circulation on the lines and in the stations. Spark arresters.

Group No. 5.—Service of loading and unloading, embarking and disembarking and transshipping: Distribution of roads for approaching the lines and for circulation of the vehicles outside; distribution, combination, and disposition of lines of different gauges in the same station or in the same harbor; weighing apparatus; apparatus for elevating and handling goods at short or great distances; distribution of the load in the cars, elevators, lifts, circulation of passengers for entering and leaving stations, and carriages; uniform for employees; chronometry and meteorology, time-tables, taximeters.

Group No. 6.—Railways of different systems.

Group No. 7.—Means of conveyance resembling railways.

Group No. 8.—Tramways (the same applications as for railways).

Group No. 9.—System of accountants, instructions for service, publicity, statistics, legislation and regulations, bibliography.

SECTION II.—*Electric railways and electric tramways.*

Group No. 1.—Installation for production of power (plans and information): (*a*) Steam power stations; (*b*) hydro-electric power stations.

Group No. 2.—Electric materials for production of power: (*a*) Steam engines and boilers and their application; (*b*) turbines and their application; (*c*) dynamos and electric motors; (*d*) auxiliary electric apparatus for power stations.

Group No. 3.—Lines and vehicles: (*a*) Rolling stock and accessories; (*b*) permanent way; (*c*) electric line; (*d*) apparatus for signalization; (*c*) construction in general.

Group No. 4.—Different applications of electric traction: (*a*) Transports in mines; (*b*) industrial transports.

Group No. 5.—Various documents, statistics, workmen's protection.

SECTION III.—*Automobiles.*

Group No. 1.—Complete motor cars of all classes exhibited by makers.

Group No. 2.—Single parts for erection of automobiles; complete motors for liquid fuel, gas, steam, electricity, as applied to carriages and car transports; pieces of motors, system of transmission of power, axles, fore frames, tires, etc., wheels, safety and governing appliances, etc.; taximeters, chronometers.

Group No. 3.—India rubber.

Group No. 4.—Carriages.

Group No. 5.—Special material for construction; steel, iron, bronze, aluminum, etc.

Group No. 6.—Uniforms and equipments for automobilists and mechanics.

Group No. 7.—Technical, tourist, and other publications about automobilism; way indicators, etc.; organization of the great automobilistic clubs, studies, insurance, etc.

N. B.—It would be very desirable to have automobiles and bicycles for industrial purposes able to adapt themselves to and overcome the deep ruts of bullock carts, the unequal level of the ground, and the bushy grass proper to treeless plains.

SECTION IV.—*Cycling.*

Group No. 1.—Bicycles and similar vehicles constructed entirely by exhibitors.

Group No. 2.—Bicycles and similar vehicles composed by exhibitors of pieces produced by others.

Group No. 3.—Single pieces for construction of bicycles and similar vehicles and accessories of all classes for machinery; taximeters and chronometers.

Group No. 4.—India rubber.

Group No. 5.—Special materials for construction; pipes, steel, casts.

Group No. 6.—Suits and equipments for cyclers.

Group No. 7.—Conveyance and custody of bicycles and similar vehicles.

Group No. 8.—Technical, tourist, and other publications about cycling; organization of the great cycling clubs, books, insurance, etc.

SECTION V.—*Post-offices, telegraph, telephone, and other means of communication.*

Group No. 1.—Instructions, materials, and implements for the mail service on railways.

Group No. 2.—Instructions, materials, and implements for the telegraphic service on railways; lines and apparatus.

Group No. 3.—Wireless telegraph, stations, apparatus, international conventions, legislation.

Group No. 4.—Projects respecting all or any part of the groups and purposes aimed at.

Group No. 5.—General services to the public.

SECTION VI.—*Beasts of burden, horsemen, and vehicles for teams.*

Group No. 1.—Raw materials for the production and the maintenance of implements necessary for this kind of traffic; saddles, harness vehicles for teams, varnishing and decorated; in raw, partly prepared, and finished specimens.

Group No. 2.—Saddles and appliances for loading them; sledges, ordinary carts for town and country use; wagons and carts for special purposes; watering carts, small handcarts for warehouses, dockyards, mines, quays, etc.; flat carts, boats, ropework for fords.

Group No. 3.—Carriages of all classes and dimensions, for use in the country, in town, for races, for special service, mail; hand carriages, litters, handbarrows.

Group No. 4.—Fancy stables and others for general purposes; infirmary, blacksmith shop instruments and preparations for veterinary science, uniforms and liveries for men of carriage sheds, coachmen, cart drivers, etc., horse furniture, saddlery, articles for consumption in stables.

Group No. 5.—Forwarding agencies for passengers and goods; regulations, tariffs, statistics; balance sheets and system of bookkeeping.

SECTION VII.—*Ordinary public roads, bridle roads, highroads, suburban streets, and sporting tracks.*

Group No. 1.—History and description, statistics, programmes for the organization of a network of roads, national and international.

Group No. 2.—Administration: Laws, regulations, organization, superintendence, sanitary arrangements, safety statistics.

Group No. 3.—Technical items: Schemes, specifications, materials, tools, machines, methods for executing the construction of roads; auxiliary services; methods of keeping the roads in good order; roads for experiments; refuges for travelers in high mountains; custom-houses.

SECTION VIII.—*Military transport and sanitary service in the transport of sick and wounded.*

Group No. 1.—Saddles, tools for cleaning horses, gears, carts, gun carriages, vehicles for the transport of persons, parcels, provisions, ammunition; artillery carriages and other means of transport employing mules, horses, etc.

Group No. 2.—Military bridges, fords.

Group No. 3.—Carts for the transport of sick and wounded.

Group No. 4.—Automobiles and bicycles of special construction for the transport of the same.

Group No. 5.—Transport of wounded by means of handbarrows, litters, at the back of men, mules, and horses.

Group No. 6.—Transport of the same by railway. Sanitary trains.

Group No. 7.—Transport of the same on rivers and lakes.

Group No. 8.—Transport of the same in mountains by cable rails.

Group No. 9.—Arrangements for sanitary services for troops.

SECTION IX.—*Baggages, packing, etc.*

Group No. 1.—Bags, chests, post bags, boxes, etc.

Group No. 2.—Packing and packages.

Group No. 3.—Dispositions and tools for the manipulation of goods and baggages in expeditions and voyages.

Group No. 4.—Models, patterns, drawings, photographs, descriptions.

SECTION X.—*Municipal transports and vehicles, apparatus, etc., pertaining to the fire-watch service.*

Group No. 1.—Coaches, carts, machines, and other implements pertaining to the services of public medical assistance; transport of prisoners and corpses; irrigation carts, dust carts, transport of meat and other articles destined for food; transport of sweepings.

Group No. 2.—Transport carts of every kind for use of fire brigades; engines and special apparatus; telescopical and ordinary ladders; safety appliances; apparatus and elements destined to prevent and to extinguish a fire.

Group No. 3.—Municipal regulations; statistics; bibliography.

NOTE.—In this section the municipality of Buenos Aires will exhibit the whole of its organization—technical, administrative, and moral—as well as that of other public services not mentioned above.

SECTION XI.—*Decorative fine arts applied to the transport industry.*

Group No. 1.—Schemes, articles, and industrial products referring to the embellishment and decoration of the exterior and interior of stations, coachhouses, stables, vehicles of all kind presented as drawings, plastical painting, models that may be applied to all those implements, etc., passengers have before their eyes or make use of them; front, entrances, restaurants, bars, seats, passages, lanterns, watering places, crips, advertising apparatus, hotels at termini, waiting rooms, wharves, halting stations, etc., separately or in complete sets—descriptions and statistics.

Group No. 2.—Schools or workshops of fine arts applied to the transport industry—samples, history, organization, statistics.

SECTION XII.—*Hygiene and sanitary assistance in land transports.*

Group No. 1.—Hygiene in railway buildings.

Group No. 2.—Hygiene in the rolling stock of railways.

Group No. 3.—Special wagons for the transport of sick persons in railways.

Group No. 4.—Hygiene of the staff of railways.

Group No. 5.—Sanitary inspection of restaurants and bars in railway stations.

Group No. 6.—Cleaning and disinfection service in the buildings and the rolling stock of railways.

Group No. 7.—Sanitary service for staff serving in railways.

Group No. 8.—Organization of the first-aid service in railways.

Group No. 9.—Organization of the sanitary service for curing the malaria in railways; prophilactic measures.

Group No. 10.—First-aid service in the case of accidents with automobiles and other vehicles—dispositions, instructions, special vehicles, transportable apparatus for disinfection, materials.

SECTION XIII.—*Providence, assistance, and patronage in favor of workmen, employees, agents, clerks, etc., in the service of transport companies.*

Group No. 1.—Legislation.

Group No. 2.—Institutions of the governments and other public authorities.

Group No. 3.—Institutions installed by the companies in favor of their personnel.

Group No. 4.—Institutions installed by the staff.

Group No. 5.—Statistics on the professional, economical, and sanitary conditions of the men employed by transport companies.

Group No. 6.—Bibliography.

The objects to exhibit have to consist in such graphical means—prospectus, tables, printed, written, or plastical, descriptions, models, drawings representing apparatus—that may serve for evidencing the organization, good working and results of the respective institutions, and providential measures; samples must accompany them.

SECTION XIV.

Galleries for the exhibition of national mechanical industries applied to transports and gallery showing manufacturing in full action.

SECTION XV.

Special national works.

SECTION XVI.—*Aeronautical experiments.*

Group No. 1.—Free balloons.

Group No. 2.—Captive balloons.

Group No. 3.—Dirigible balloons.

Group No. 4.—Aeroplanes.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President.—Alberto Schneidewind, C. E., General Director of Argentine Railroads.

Vice-presidents.—H. H. Loveday, general manager, Central Argentine Railway; Dr. J. A. Frias, local director, Central Argentine Railway.

Commissary General.—Juan Pelleschi, C. E.

Treasurers.—J. A. Goudge, general manager, B. A. and Pacific Railway; Dr. Emilio Lamarca, local director, B. A. and Pacific Railway.

Secretary.—Ed. Schlatter, C. E.

Members of committee.—A. Iturbe, C. E., secretary of municipality of Buenos Aires; Cel. L. J. Dellepiani; Léon Girodias, C. E., general manager, Compagnie Générale des chemins de fer de la Province de Buenos Aires; José Pédriali, C. E., manager, Anglo-Argentine Tramways Co.; Dr. Manuel Moyano, local

director, B. A. Great Southern Railway; Tomas Santa Coloma, chairman, Compañia Nacional de Automóviles; Carlos Maschwitz, C. E., local director of Central Argentine Railway; Alejandro Lértora, general manager, B. A. Western Railway; J. Percy Clarke, general manager, B. A. Great Southern Railway; Fernando Guerrico, local director of B. A. Great Southern Railway.

REGISTRATION AND SHOWROOM FEES.

Rates and charges.

Registration fee.—£1, $5 gold, 25 francs.

For showroom.—Inside galleries: For each of the first 10 square meters, $2 gold, 10 francs; for each additional square meter, $1 gold, 5 francs. The use of adjoining walls is free, provided that the space covered is not greater vertically than the horizontal measurement of the floor space, in which case a charge will be made for floor space only. When the wall space is greater than the floor space the excess will be charged for.

Under arches or in open galleries: For each of the first 10 square meters, $1.50 gold, 7.50 francs; for each additional square meter, $0.75 gold, 3.75 francs.

For space in the open air: For each of the first 10 square meters, $1 gold, 5 francs; for each additional square meter, $0.50 gold, 2.50 francs. Space intended for kiosks or pavilions will be charged at a rate to be fixed in each case by the executive committee.

When space is accessible from two sides the rate will be increased 20 per cent, and from three sides, 30 per cent. When space is isolated the rate is increased 50 per cent. On central passages the total price will be increased 40 per cent.

In making up the charges the area occupied by the object exhibited shall be taken according to the rectangles inclosing the horizontal or vertical projections of said object.

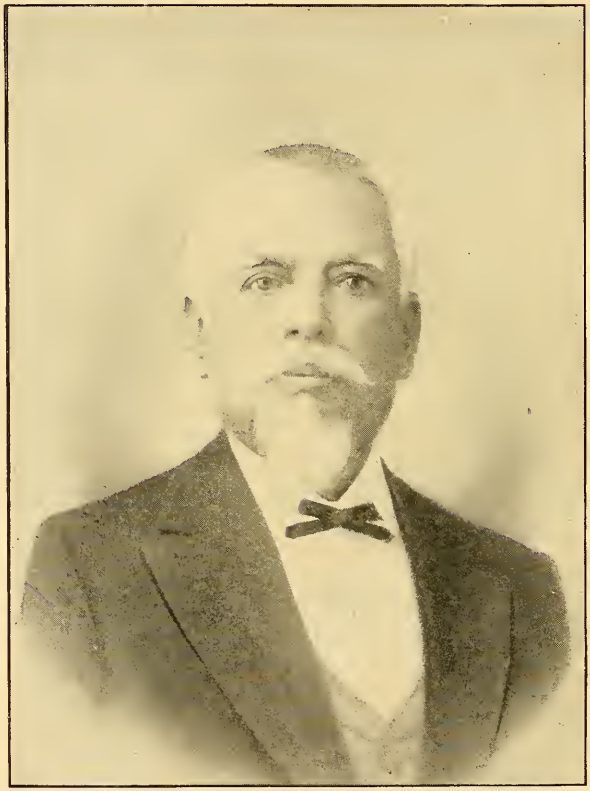
Fractions of 1 square meter shall be charged as 1 whole square meter.

The increases in the rates for spaces accessible from several sides shall not be applicable to vehicles on rails.

Exhibitors who, in the opinion of the executive committee, do not aim at speculation may be freed from the payment of charges.

PARTICIPATION IN THE QUITO EXPOSITION

MANY United States manufacturers are arranging to send exhibits to the exposition to be held at Quito, the capital of Ecuador, during the summer of 1909. This exposition, which is to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Ecuador's independence, will open August 10 and close October 10. In addition to the manufacturers who are planning to send their



GENERAL ELOY ALFARO,
President of Ecuador.

exhibits in the charge of their own representative it is understood that a number are combining to send out one man.

To meet the demand for information about the exposition, Ernest H. Wands, Commissioner of the United States to the exposition, has

prepared a comprehensive statement as to the requirements to be met by intending exhibitors.

Commissioner WANDS has just returned from a visit to Quito and may be addressed in Washington in the care of the Department of State. His trip to Ecuador was for the purpose of arranging for the official participation of the United States Government in the exposition. The contract for the official building of the United States was awarded by Mr. WANDS to Messrs. PAGET & BIRKETT, who have agreed to have the building completed by July 1. The official exhibits of the United States will be shipped from New York early in May, so that there will be ample time for their installation after their arrival in Quito.

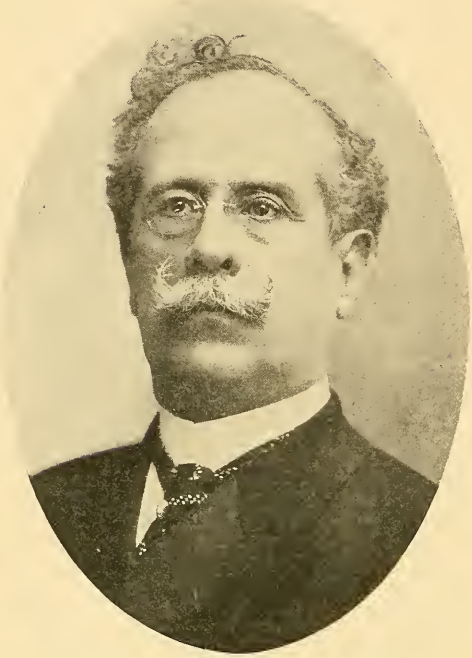
DR. CESAR BORJA,
Minister of Foreign Relations and Director-General of the National Ecuadoran Exposition.

From General ALFARO, the President of Ecuador, United States manufacturers at the exposition will receive the most cordial welcome. He is an able and patriotic man and fully realizes the necessity of encouraging the investment of foreign capital to aid in the development of his country's wonderful natural resources. He recognizes that the completion of the Panama Canal will draw the attention of American capitalists to the opportunities of making money in the Latin-American countries. At present, a great deal of merchandise destined for Guayaquil is shipped from New York around the Horn, involving a sea voyage of 11,470 miles. When the Panama Canal is opened everything shipped to Ecuador from New York will go through the canal, and the voyage will be shortened to 2,864 miles.

When Commissioner WANDS was in Quito, President ALFARO said his greatest desire in connection with the exposition was that the manufacturing industries of the United States should be adequately represented. He is specially desirous that there should be a good exhibit of all sorts of agricultural tools and implements.

Almost every line of articles manufactured in America should find a good market in Ecuador. Boots and shoes sell readily, and there

is also a demand for the tools and machines used in their manufacture. Hardware of all sorts, road wagons and buggies, furniture, watches and clocks, firearms, canned foods, biscuits, novelties, etc., should be exhibited.



DR. FRANCISCO J. MARTINEZ AGUIRRE,

Minister of Public Instruction of Ecuador, who is associated with Doctor Borja in the direction of the National Exposition to be held in Quito this summer.

The direction of the exposition is in the hands of a central committee headed by two members of the President's cabinet, who are most active in the work. They are Dr. CESAR BORJA, the Minister of Foreign Relations, and Dr. FRANCISCO J. MARTINEZ AGUIRRE, Minister of Public Instruction.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE.

Applications for space by manufacturers and others should be filed with as little delay as possible. These applications should be made to the Consul-General of Ecuador at No. 11 Broadway, New York City, or to any other consular representative of Ecuador in the United States, and a copy of the application should be sent to Mr. ERNEST H. WANDS, United States Commissioner to the exposition, in care of the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Foreign exhibitors may occupy free of charge 1 square meter in the exposition buildings; for all additional space charges will be made at the following rates:

Space in the national galleries or pavilions for the exhibition of foreign products in excess of the square meter which is free, each square meter	$2.50
Space in the esplanade, each square meter	5.00
For each line in excess of four in the general catalogue	.50
Notices or advertisements in the general catalogue, one page	25.00
Posting of notices or advertisements within the exposition inclosure, for each square meter or fraction thereof	5.00
Distribution of advertisements, each time	.50
Booth spaces for the sale of goods in the exposition buildings proper or within the grounds, each square meter	12.50

It is the earnest desire of the Ecuadoran Government that the bulk of the exhibits of foreign manufacturers should reach Guayaquil, the port through which goods pass to reach Quito, by the end of May, so that the installation of these exhibits in the exposition buildings may be completed as long before the opening of the exposition as possible. However, all exhibits received up

to the end of June will be assured of adequate space in the exposition buildings, provided application for such space has been made. One of the most important reasons for having the exhibits reach Ecuador as early as possible is because of the wish of the Director-General of the exposition that no article exhibited should be omitted from the general illustrated catalogue. It is also, of course, of the greatest importance that the exposition should be opened on time and with all the exhibits properly installed.

REPRESENTATION.

Representatives in charge of the exhibits of manufacturers should allow three weeks in which to make the journey from New York to Quito.

PRINTED MATTER.

If the manufacturer making an exhibit has no catalogue in Spanish, he should have attractive cards prepared in Spanish describing each exhibit.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

All exhibits are admitted into Ecuador free of duty. The exhibits should be consigned to the Central Committee of the exposition, and consular invoices should be certified "free of duty" by the Ecuadoran consul at the port of shipment. Detailed information regarding the shipment of exhibits may be secured from all Ecuadoran consuls at ports of shipment.

There is a charge for wharfage at Guayaquil, but this is very small.

INDORSEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

THE Rochester Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices Director BARRETT of the International Bureau of the American Republics delivered an address on March 10, 1909, concerning "Our Foreign Trade and Its Possibilities of Development," has forwarded to the Bureau the following set of resolutions indorsing the work of the Director.

The resolutions, as drafted by S. R. CLARKE, Secretary of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, have been brought to the attention of the President of the United States and of the Secretary of State through the courtesy of Hon. JAMES BRECK PERKINS, Member of Congress from the Thirty-second (Rochester) New York District.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas it has been our privilege to hear the Honorable JOHN BARRETT'S address, under the auspices of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of "Our Foreign Trade and its Possibilities of Development," having particular reference to South American markets and the wonderful possibilities that a closer relationship and commercial intercourse with Latin America would mean to the United States; and

Whereas we heartily indorse and approve of Mr. BARRETT'S suggestions and the work of the International Bureau of American Republics, looking toward the cultivation of trade relations with these countries and the necessity for prompt and carefully planned action on the part of our manufacturers in introducing their products and by systematic advertising and every other energetic and creditable means creating and fostering a market for them in these countries, believing that such relationship, if established and fostered, in time will result in great commercial benefit to the United States, and will further assist in cementing the relationship between us and our sister republics that should exist. We believe, as Mr. BARRETT so aptly puts it, that Latin America is the Land of To-morrow, and that now is the acceptable time when we should lay the foundation for the future influence and advantage of the United States in that quarter:

Therefore, resolved, That we heartily commend the International Bureau of American Republics for the work they have undertaken and their well-directed efforts in setting forth the necessity for and promoting the advancement of this project; and for the intelligent foresight it has shown in bringing before the manufacturers of the United States the advantages that will result—social and commercial—from a closer relationship with Latin America: and we take this opportunity to thank Mr. BARRETT for the capable way in which he investigated and has outlined these problems; and

Further resolved, That, individually and as a body corporate, we shall do everything in our power to disseminate the ideas and promote the influence and work of the Bureau in this direction among our local manufacturers and our citizens in general.

E. G. MINER, *President*.

PUBLIC DEBT SERVICE IN LATIN AMERICA

THE annual statement of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders for 1908, recently issued, constitutes an interesting review of the financial position and obligations of the various countries of Latin America covered in the report.

The most important event in the year's transactions was the settlement of the external debt of Ecuador, as represented by the bonds of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company. An arrangement has been made which, while it necessitates important concessions on the part of the bondholders, indicates the purpose of the Government to maintain its credit, and daily deposits have been made since January 1, 1909, to be applied to the service of the debt.

The desire of Costa Rica to settle the exterior obligations of the country is evidenced by the expressions of the President in his annual message to Congress in 1907, but while two projects were submitted during 1908 it was found impossible to come to any definite adjustment of the matter. The service of the internal debt has been regularly maintained and large sums of money devoted to internal improvements.

The necessity of applying all available funds toward the completion of the Northern Railway in Guatemala, and the maintenance of increased armaments, diverted, in the immediate past, large sums from the external debt service of the country, but with the completion of the line, in January, 1908, and the satisfactory settlement of certain vexed questions with neighboring states, funds will be liberated for the requirements of the bondholders.

Honduras has found it impossible to discharge the obligations of her foreign debt of late years, and the separation of Panama and Colombia has created a new status as regards a pro rata payment by the former of the legal liabilities of the Republic of Colombia as previously constituted. The conclusion of pending treaties between the United States, Panama, and Colombia will regulate and finally adjust the matter.

Colombia continued the discharge of her obligations to the bondholders, and by March, 1908, payment of 70 per cent had been effected.

In Paraguay and Uruguay the countries' liabilities were met promptly. and Nicaragua continued to provide funds for the payment

of the debt service. A new law was passed by the latter in September authorizing a loan of £1,250,000, to be applied to the conversion of the external debt and the construction of railways.

The Venezuelan Government, in spite of certain internal disturbances, has faithfully carried out its obligations to the bondholders under the arrangement of 1905, and has also regularly effected the payments of the various claims of the Powers under the protocol of 1903.

EXPORT TAX ON COFFEE IN LATIN AMERICA

The various countries of Latin America exporting coffee levy the following duties on shipments of that commodity:

		Rate in U. S. gold.
Bolivia	100 kilos	$0.25
Brazil:		
Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro	do	2.40
São Paulo	do	2.86
Dominican Republic	do	.33
Ecuador	do	.25
Guatemala	do	2.17
Haiti	do	6.52
Nicaragua	do	.87
Salvador	do	.87
Venezuela	do	.85

According to the decree of September 12, 1908, an additional tax of 20 per cent ad valorem is to be levied on all coffee exported from the Brazilian State of São Paulo in excess of 9,000,000 bags during the crop year commencing July 1, 1908; in excess of 9,500,000 bags for the year beginning July 1, 1909, and in excess of 10,000,000 bags during succeeding crop years.

The Commissioner of the State of São Paulo at Antwerp, according to the London Financial Times, received a telegram from his Government on March 6, stating that the State's shipments had reached the limit of 9,000,000 bags set for the year and that the additional ad valorem tax of 20 per cent was being imposed.

YALE UNIVERSITY'S INTEREST IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN has more than once referred to the effort which Yale University is making to develop interest among its students in the study of Latin-American affairs and languages. On Monday, March 22, the Director of the International Bureau, Mr. JOHN BARRETT, went to New Haven by special invitation of the Hispanic Club of Yale, extended through Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, and spoke to a large gathering of the students in the Lamson Lyceum on the subject of "South America: A Land of Progress and Opportunity." After this gathering, Director BARRETT was the guest of the Cosmopolitan and Hispanic clubs at an informal smoker, where he gave, also, a brief talk. Among those who assisted in the entertainment of the Director during his stay in New Haven were the following: JAMES GRANT, JR., president of the Hispanic Club; JOSEPH K. HOOKER, manager; CHESTER J. COPMANN, president of the Cosmopolitan Club; Prof. MAX FARRAND, Prof. H. E. GREGORY, Prof. I. BOWMAN, Mr. LEE MCCLUNG, Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, and Mr. ANSON PHELPS STOKES, JR., secretary of the University.

In response to many requests for a summary of what the Director said at Yale, there are given below some extracts from his remarks:

The honor of being your guest to-night is keenly appreciated. There are several reasons for this feeling. First, having addressed you once before, it is indeed a true compliment to be invited again. Second, as a graduate of Dartmouth I learned early from old baseball and football contests to respect Yale spirit and Yale quality. Third, I am glad of the opportunity on Yale ground to pay tribute to the real greatness of Yale's first President of the United States, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT. Having had the rare privilege of knowing him well ever since the noble MCKINLEY chose him to solve the intricate and delicate problems of the Philippines, and having been brought into close touch with him, both officially and personally, for the last ten years, I say, without the suggestion of exaggeration or flattery, that in my humble opinion no man in the history of our nation has been better fitted by experience and ability for the Presidency than he, and that no other has ever taken the Chief Magistrate's chair with so general opinion among all classes and parties that he will surely hold it for two terms, or eight years.

Preliminary to specific remarks about the growing, ambitious, and resourceful republics to the south of us, let me submit a few observations in regard to

our foreign relations and responsibilities in general as they should appeal to Yale students. It is especially fitting that you should be interested in this subject, for few men have done more to build up our prestige as a nation than Mr. TAFT, and the honor list of Yale graduates contains the names of numerous ambassadors and ministers who have distinguished themselves abroad. The future, I am sure, will show an increasing number of Yale men representing our nation as diplomats and consuls in all parts of the world.

It is of the highest importance that the coming generation of citizens study our foreign relations. Mighty problems are before us in the family of nations, the solution of which will vitally affect our growth and influence. The United States must be not only respected but loved as a nation and a people if she is to hold a permanent position in the onward movement of civilization, commerce, and government. We can not be leaders through sheer natural strength and power alone. The student among you who leads, and at the same time is actually admired and even loved by his fellow-students, is the man who is always thinking of others as well as himself. The same rule applies without exception to nations. The golden rule must characterize our diplomacy as much as it does our individual life. In that connection it is well to note that the diplomacy of the United States to-day is the diplomacy of the square deal. It is the diplomacy of honesty, of frankness, and of truth-telling. Whether it be practiced under the able direction of an ELIHU ROOT or PHILANDER KNOX in the State Department, or by a WHITELAW REID or DAVID J. HILL in Europe, the foreign ambassador or the foreign government is never obliged to ask a second time what the representative of the United States means; and yet such diplomatic intercourse is conducted with just as much courtesy and consideration as in the days when diplomacy was a synonym of misleading misrepresentation. All credit to THEODORE ROOSEVELT for what he did through JOHN HAY and ELIHU ROOT to promote such diplomacy, and all credit to WILLIAM H. TAFT for his intention, through PHILANDER C. KNOX, to continue such a far-reaching and universally beneficial policy.

If there is any section of the world offering splendid possibilities of development and progress, and yet not appreciated by the American people as a whole, it is that vast reach of land and sea extending from Mexico and Cuba south to Argentina and Chile, or from our Gulf coast to the Straits of Magellan. To comprehend its actual significance, let us carry in our minds a few general concrete facts: First, there are twenty—one score—independent nations south of the United States and on the Western Hemisphere; second, they are all republics, with constitutions and governments based upon and modeled after ours; third, their independence of Europe was won by generals like BOLIVAR and SAN MARTIN, who gained their inspiration from GEORGE WASHINGTON; fourth, they cover an area of 9,000,000 square miles, which is three times that of the United States proper; fifth, they support a population of 70,000,000, which is rapidly increasing and now nearly equal to that of the United States a decade ago; sixth, they conduct an annual foreign commerce—and commerce is often described as the lifeblood of nations—valued at $2,000,000,000, or a total equal to two-thirds of the foreign trade of the United States.

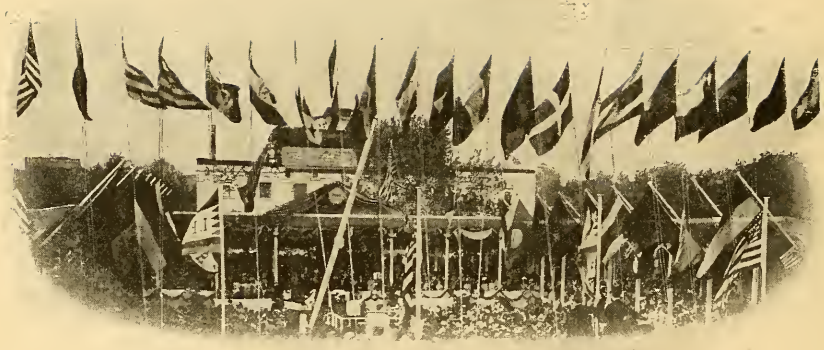
Surely a group of countries that can show such facts to their credit are worthy of our close study. Let us now supplement these general data with some particular facts about individual countries and places. Last year the Argentine Republic, with only 6,000,000 people, conducted a foreign trade valued at nearly $600,000,000—an average of $100 per head, a pro rata which is surpassed by only one or two other important nations. The beautiful capital of Argentina, Buenos Aires, has a population of 1,200,000, and is growing faster

than any city in the United States, excepting New York and Chicago. Nearly all of Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, forming an area equal to that section of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, is in the southern temperate climate with conditions for living equal to those of the United States. Brazil would cover the entire extent of the United States proper and still have room left for New England several times over. Out of its Amazon flows each day three or four times the volume of water which the mighty Mississippi empties into the Gulf of Mexico, and it is navigable 2,000 miles for large steamers, while they can go only a few miles up the Mississippi. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil's capital, has a population of nearly 1,000,000, and is becoming a great metropolis. Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, has 400,000 people, and is expending $10,000,000 on new harbor works. Chile, already well provided with railways, is about to construct a new longitudinal line of 1,000 miles, costing several hundred millions of dollars. Bolivia, which will hold Texas twice over, is building a great railway system with the aid of North American capital. Peru, into which could be put our entire Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida, has in Lima a capital which boasted of a university 150 years old before Yale was even thought of. Of Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and Paraguay I could mention correspondingly interesting features, but there is not time. After concluding with them, it would be equally instructive to discuss the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, which are entering on an era of new progress, and to tell of Mexico's marvelous development and Cuba's new opportunity.

In answer to the question, What are the opportunities for young men in Latin America? I would not advise those with practically little means or financial resources to seek that part of the world, unless their expenses are provided for in advance, or they have sufficient funds to pay their way back if they do not like the field or no employment is found.

On the other hand, all Latin America is entering on a period of material commercial, economic, social, and intellectual development that must interest a considerable element, directly or indirectly, of the young college men of this country, and warrant the acquisition of the Spanish and Portuguese languages. Hundreds of capable men will be needed to promote privately and officially the extension of the trade of the United States with Latin America, to engage in mining, railroad, and agricultural enterprises controlled by United States capital, to act as agents of banks, business houses, and shipping firms, to serve as engineers in the construction of electric lines, waterworks, sewerage systems, docks, etc., and, to a limited number, enter the diplomatic and consular service of the United States in the Latin-American republics. Then the average young man who, upon graduation, makes a trip to Europe and then settles down to his business or profession, should include Latin America in his itinerary, and so broaden his horizon and his interests.

A knowledge of Latin-American history and literature, which can only be obtained by familiarity with the Spanish language, must presently characterize the true scholar, as well as a knowledge of English, French, and German history and literature. You have had here as your guest JOAQUIM NABUCO, the eminent Brazilian Ambassador in Washington. In all the circles of diplomacy there are few men of deeper learning and broader culture than he. He is a fine type of his race, whose intellectual finesse and development are not generally recognized in the United States. All the Latin-American Ambassadors and Ministers in Washington are men of true refinement and high education, and worthy of the best ideals of their respective governments. I consider it an honor and privilege to be in close and constant association with them.



THE FLAGS AND COATS OF ARMS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

THE Dominican Republic occupies the eastern half of the second largest of the West India Islands, and was discovered by COLUMBUS in October, 1492, on his first voyage, and named by him Hispaniola.

The island, in its entirety, remained a Spanish colony until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, when the eastern part was conveyed by the Spanish Crown to France. This part of the island had since 1630 been more or less under the control of French filibusters, and the majority of the inhabitants at the time of the treaty spoke the French language. On July 22, 1795, the remaining or Spanish end of the island was also ceded to France. Six years later, 1801, the independence of the island was proclaimed by TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

Following the capture and death of TOUSSAINT, his lieutenant, JEAN JAQUES DESSALINES, proclaimed himself Emperor of Haiti, restoring the ancient name. Beginning in 1805, attempts were made by the Spaniards to regain possession of the eastern end of the island. In these attempts they were assisted by the Spanish-speaking inhabitants, to whose bravery is due the victory of PALOHINCADO on Septem-

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ber 7, 1808. Gradually the whole eastern end, including the bay of Samana, and the city of Santo Domingo came under the Spanish power, and by the treaty of Paris in 1814 this occupation was recognized as of right. The Spanish rule was, however, of short duration, and the independence of the colony was proclaimed by its inhabitants on December 1, 1821. Fearing to fall under the rule of Haiti, the new State annexed itself to the Republic of Colombia, hoping thereby to secure the help of the great liberator, Gen. SIMÓN BOLIVAR. In this way the first flag of the Republic became the Colombian tricolor. This movement for annexation to Colombia was headed by Don JOSÉ NÚÑEZ DE CÁCERES, a lawyer of influence in Santo Domingo. Colombia was not able to assist the new State, and so JEAN PIERRE BOYER, the President of Haiti which had meanwhile changed its form of government from a monarchy to a republic, in 1822 was able to extend his government over the whole island.

The island remained united under Haitian Government until 1844, when the eastern or Spanish end threw off the Haitian yoke and became independent under the name of Dominican Republic. The flag then adopted was a modification of the then Haitian flag, by the introduction of the white cross and a rearrangement of the quarterings.

On the coat of arms of the Republic appear the cross, the book of Gospels, and the motto, "God, Country, and Liberty." These words were the secret password of "La Trinitaria," the patriotic society which inaugurated the revolution of 1844.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

ON the annual holidays in honor of their independence the people of the Dominican Republic celebrate two anniversaries, both significant in their history, but commemorative of two distinct events. The first falls on February 27 and celebrates the independence of the Republic from the dominion of Haiti; and the second on August 16, which marks the emancipation of the Dominican Republic from the Spanish rule.

The island of Santo Domingo has figured prominently in the history of the Western Continent since 1492, when it was discovered by Columbus, becoming successively a colony of Spain; a rendezvous for the buccaneers of the Spanish main, made memorable in history by Sir Francis Drake and many others; a dependency of Colombia; of Haiti; enjoying a brief period of independence; becoming again a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and finally winning the autonomy which it now enjoys.

The Spanish domination lasted, with few interruptions, from the period of the discovery of the island for a period of more than a century, and the capital of the present Dominican Republic may justly lay claim to the title of the "Metropolis" of the former vast colonial empire of Spain. Here it was that the early "Conquistadores" made their headquarters for the numerous expeditions which resulted in the subjugation of the surrounding countries. Under the sovereignty of the Spanish Crown the native Indians, a peaceful race, unable to resist the cruel treatment of their conquerors, perished in large numbers, depopulating the island to such an extent that recourse was had to the introduction of slaves from Africa as early as 1517.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries many of the European nations, attracted by the wealth of the Indies and represented principally by adventurers operating under what in later days became known as "letters of marque," succeeded in materially weakening the power of Spain and diverting a considerable portion of the revenue hitherto enjoyed from this source into their own coffers. Of these buccaneers the French colony grew to such an extent that their claims were recognized by the paternal Government, and by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, France obtained possession of the western half of

the island, and on July 22, 1795, the entire island was ceded to France. Spanish domination was, however, once more established in 1809, and on December 1, 1821, the inhabitants of the Spanish part of the island declared their independence of the King and allied themselves with SIMON BOLIVAR's Greater Colombia. This revolutionary movement was headed by JOSÉ NUÑEZ DE CACERES, and the flag of the new Government was unfurled on December 1, 1821. The Haitians, however, taking advantage of the fact that the new Republic was for the moment without resources, immediately invaded their territory, and as a result of their vigorous and sanguinary campaign it was rapidly depopulated through the exile of most of its inhabitants. This domination by Haiti lasted until February 27, 1844, when the people rose in arms in a general revolutionary movement, carefully and thoroughly planned, and after a bitter struggle were finally able to regain their liberty. In 1846 this independence was recognized by the United States, Spain, England, and France.

This independence lasted until the year 1861, when the Republic, being in constant fear of foreign invasion, solicited once more the protection of Spain. This protectorate took the form of a military occupation of the country, the former President of the Republic becoming governor and captain-general under the new régime. That this new protectorate proved anything but satisfactory is evidenced by the fact that a revolutionary movement, which started on August 16, 1863, at Capotillo, resulted in the occupation of Santiago and the declaration of a provisional government under the Presidency of General SALCEDO. It was not, however, until May 1, 1865, that the Spanish Crown formally relinquished its claim to the territory.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO APRIL 20.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		
Arrival of vessels during 1908	Jan. 14	Alban G. Snyder, Consul-General, Buenos Aires.
Port extension and ship canal	Feb. 17	Do.
BRAZIL.		
Brazil's flour imports	Feb. 10	George E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
Imports of tariff preferential favored goods in Brazil.	Feb. 11	Do.
Trade of Rio Grande do Sul in 1908	Feb. 12	Do.
Tariff revision commission appointed in Brazil	Feb. 15	Do.
Stimulating the consumption of coffee	Feb. 27	Do.
The perini fiber, or Brazilian linen plant	Mar. 1	Do.
Trade notes: Letting of a contract by the Ministry of Public Works in behalf of the Federal District of Rioto to Señor Mario Rocho for the construction of a number of houses for the working classes. Extension of the Central do Brazil Railway in the State of Minas Geraos to the Sao Francisco River. Proposed exhibition of French products in the Commercial Museum of Rio de Janeiro. Decree of the President of the State of Sao Paulo fixing the number of state-aided immigrants. Cacao industry in Brazil. Preparation of plans for the construction of a great dam at Japy. Order placed by the Central Railway of Brazil with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for 16 new locomotives. Extension of the Sorocabana Railway to within 25 miles of Itarraro. Within a year and a half the Government plans by means of this railway to make possible the passage from Rio to Uruguayan cities.		
Annual report on the commerce and trade of Bahia for 1908.	Mar. 15	Pierre Paul Demers, Consul, Bahia, Brazil.
CHILE.		
Crop report	Feb. 2	Alfred A. Winslow, Consul, Valparaiso.
Overproduction of wine in Chile	...do.....	Do.
Petroleum in Chile	Feb. 17	Do.
Railway construction in Chile for 1909	Feb. 22	Do.
Bids opened for Arica to La Paz Railway	Mar. 5	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Brick and roofing tiles	Dec. 30	Jay White, Consul-General, Bogota.
Protection against floods	Dec. 31	Do.
Orchids and other forest products	Jan. 15	Do.
Normal instruction in Colombia	Mar. 2	Isaac A. Manning, Consul, Cartagena.
Increase of duty on salt at Buenaventura and Tumaco.	...do.....	Do.
Automobile service on the national road from Bogota.	Mar. 9	Jay White, Consul-General, Bogota.
International Students' Congress	...do.....	I. A. Manning, Consul, Cartagena.
Destruction of the Egyptian locust in Colombia	...do.....	Do.
Report on commerce and industries for 1908	Mar. 24	Jay White, Consul-General, Bogota.
CUBA.		
Probable value of the winter tourist season of Cuba.	Mar. 5	James L. Rodgers, Consul-General, Habana.
Cuban sugar production of 1909	Mar. 12	Do.
Railroads	Mar. 30	R. E. Holaday, Consul, Santiago de Cuba.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Annual report for the year 1908	Mar. 3	Ralph J. Totten, Consul, Puerto Plata.
Annual report on commerce and industries of the Dominican Republic for 1908.	Mar. 17	F. R. McCreery, Consul-General, Santo Domingo.
Clothing in the Dominican Republic	Mar. 20	Ralph J. Totten, Consul, Puerto Plata.
Market for wines and liquors, etc	Mar. 26	Do.

REPORTS RECEIVED TO APRIL 20—Continued.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
ECUADOR.		
Extensive improvements for Guayaquil	Jan. 24	H. R. Dietrich, Consul-General, Guayaquil.
Report on Corozo or Tagua nut	Mar. 4	Do.
MEXICO.		
Rubber planting in Mexico	Mar. 9	William W. Canada, Consul, Veracruz.
Tlacametl, the maguey and its principal product	Mar. 10	Clarence A. Miller, Consul, Matamoros.
Cement plant at Dublan	Mar. 11	Do.
Trade possibilities between British Columbia and Mexico.	...do	Do.
Date tree pollination in Mexico	Mar. 12	Do.
Land titles in Mexico	Mar. 14	Do.
Advice to Americans contemplating pursuit of agriculture in Mexico.	Mar. 15	Do.
Annual report on commerce and industries	Mar. 17	W. K. Moorehead, Consul, Acapulco.
Magazine entitled "Industrias Mexicanas"	Mar. 19	Philip C. Hanna, Consul-General, Monterey.
Automobile endurance race	Mar. 20	George A. Bucklin, jr., Consul, San Luis Potosi.
Dairy products in Mexico	...do	C. Piquette Mitchell, Vice and Deputy Consul-General, Mexico.
Coal in the Guadalajara district	Mar. 24	Samuel E. Magill, Consul, Guadalajara.
Tropical-fruit culture in Veracruz	Mar. 25	William W. Canada, Consul, Veracruz.
Coffee industry	Mar. 26	Clarence A. Miller, Consul, Matamoros.
Irrigation enterprises on the American side of the Lower Rio Grande Valley.	...do	Do.
Cocoanut pulque	Mar. 27	Do.
NICARAGUA.		
Concession for the cultivation and exportation of bananas and the establishing of a line of steamships.	Feb. 14	José de Olivares, Consul, Managua.
Modification of Nicaraguan tariff law	Mar. 2	José de Olivares, Consul, Managua.
Contract for construction of a railroad in southwestern Nicaragua.	....do	Do.
PANAMA.		
Annual report for the year 1908	Feb. 18	Arnold Shanklin, Consul-General, Panama
SALVADOR.		
Exports and imports of Salvador for calendar year 1908.	Mar. 11	Arthur Hugh Frazier, Consul-General, Salvador.
URUGUAY.		
Insurance in Uruguay	Feb. 3	F. W. Goding, Consul, Montevideo.
Annual report for Uruguay, 1908	Feb. 22	Do.
Movement of vessels at the port of Montevideo	....do	Do.
The beginning of the subdivision of large estates in Uruguay.	Feb. 24	Do.
The galvanized-iron trade in Uruguay	Feb. 26	Do.
Wireless telegraphy in Uruguay	Mar. 3	Do.
Encouragement of shipbuilding in Uruguay	Mar. 4	Do.
List of importers of galvanized iron at Montevideo	(a)	Do.

[a] Undated.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1908.

The total valuation of the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for 1908 is given by the Statistical Bureau (*Dirección General de Estadística*) as $638,978,077, as compared with $582,065,052 in 1907, a general increase of $56,913,025 being thus recorded.

This increase is to be credited entirely to the side of exports, of which the value was $366,005,341 compared with $296,204,469 in 1907, a gain of $69,800,972, while imports worth $272,972,736 declined by $12,887,947, the figures for the previous year having been $285,860,683.

Only for one year has the reported trade balance of $93,022,605 been exceeded, when, in 1905, exports were greater than imports by over $117,000,000.

The countries of origin for imports during the year under review, with the respective valuations furnished by each in comparison with the preceding year, were as follows:

Country.	Value.	Comparison.
Africa	$46,874	− $10,635
Germany	37,847,076	−7,964,094
Austria-Hungary	3,293,500	+ 898,840
Belgium	12,753,373	−3,143,477
Bolivia	156,062	+ 29,185
Brazil	7,285,946	− 563,409
Chile	726,989	+ 172,165
Spain	8,618,110	+1,323,641
United States	35,597,004	−3,245,273
France	26,476,917	+1,008,891
Italy	24,913,248	+ 910,007
The Netherlands	2,038,030	+ 276,024
Paraguay	1,509,955	+ 95,618
Great Britain	93,371,396	−4,564,347
Uruguay	2,207,038	− 265,716
Other countries	16,131,218	+2,154,633

From the above figures it is indicated that the three leading countries supplying Argentine markets, viz, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, decreased their sales, while the two next ranking countries, France and Italy, advanced their shipments. Great Britain still, however, holds first place on the import lists, 34.2 per cent being accredited to that country, while Germany and the United States follow with 13.9 and 13 per cent, respectively.

ARGENTINA
COMMERCE
&
EXPORTS — IMPORTS
1908
GREAT-BRITAIN $213.750.319.
BELGIUM $35.776.188.
GERMANY $34.751.994.
FRANCE $28.913.730.
BRAZIL $15.095.578.
UNITED STATES $13.023.238.
ITALY $7.907.857.
NETHERLANDS $5.299.870.
SPAIN $2.599.605.
CANADA $1.806.661.
CHILE $1.537.507.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY $1.071.134.
URUGUAY $774.454.
BOLIVIA $593.726.
PARAGUAY $213.666.
OTHERS $2.788.016.
OTHERS $16.131.216.
BOLIVIA $158.062.
CHILE $728.989.
PARAGUAY $1.509.965.
NETERLANDS $2.038.030.
URUGUAY $2.207.038.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY $3.295.500.
BRAZIL $7.285.941.
SPAIN $6.618.110.
BELGIUM $12.913.248.
ITALY $24.913.248.
UNITED STATES $26.476.917.
GERMANY $35.597.004.
GREAT BRITAIN $37.847.076.
$93.371.396.
IBAR
FALS

Export destinations as compared with 1907 were as follows:

Country.	Value.	Comparison.
Africa	$860,442	− $555,148
Germany	34,751,994	− 1,671,062
Austria-Hungary	1,071,134	+ 319,160
Belgium	35,778,188	+ 6,186,055
Bolivia	593,726	− 14,326
Brazil	15,095,578	+ 1,077,147
Chile	1,537,507	− 313,160
Spain	2,599,603	+ 663,998
United States	13,023,238	+ 2,082,802
France	28,913,730	− 8,848,316
Italy	7,907,857	+ 2,688,391
The Netherlands	5,299,670	+ 1,125,180
Paraguay	213,666	+ 30,996
Great Britain	78,324,723	+24,608,571
Uruguay	774,454	− 602,184
Other countries	3,834,235	+ 868,039
"Orders"	135,425,596	+42,154,829

Under the classification "other countries" Canada figures for imports to the value of $1,806,661; Cuba for $680,685; Dutch colonies, $1,006,611; British colonies, $6,150,174; Russia, $1,307,331, and Switzerland, $1,952,378, while Portugal, which furnished merchandise to the value of $356,255, received from the Argentine Republic shipments worth $821,663.

While Great Britan is credited with the reception of 21.4 per cent, or the largest proportionate amount of Argentine exports, to that country must also be assigned the bulk of the exports "for orders," or 37 per cent, which represent shipments of grain subject to distribution in accordance with subsequent orders.

Belgium, taking 9.8 per cent of the exports, ranks next, followed by Germany, 9.5; France, 7.9; Brazil, 4.1, and the United States, 3.6, in the order named.

Import classifications show the following values for the year:

Live animals	$1,768,739
Foodstuffs	23,549,097
Tobacco and manufactures of	5,557,649
Wines and liquors	13,279,781
Textiles and manufactures	49,911,338
Oils, mineral, vegetable, etc	11,051,723
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	9,189,153
Paints and dyes	1,700,685
Woods and manufactures	6,212,864
Paper and manufactures	5,942,560
Leather and manufactures	2,136,303
Iron and manufactures	30,075,484
Other metals and manufactures	8,749,866
Agricultural implements	15,839,838
Transport appliances, vehicles, etc. (*Locomoción*)	30,700,337
Pottery, ceramics, etc	24,897,435
Building materials	21,182,426
Electrical appliances	3,329,290
Miscellaneous articles	7,898,168

In the foregoing items a comparison with the values recorded for 1907 shows that a gain was made in foodstuffs to the amount of $2,615,908; tobacco, $547,158; wines and liquors, $646,042; textiles, $2,563,830; oils, $2,966,952; chemical and pharmaceutical products, $1,000,658; paints and dyes, $143,642; paper, $240,296; leather, $91,492; metals, other than iron, $1,064,495, and in pottery, etc., $4,264,645.

On the other hand the following articles declined in the amounts stated: Live animals, $267,174; woods, $147,179; iron, etc., $3,085,655; agricultural implements, $2,701,731; vehicles, etc., $21,620,413; building materials, $1,837,967; and electrical appliances, $44,085.

Exports classified in six general divisions comprise:

Live-stock products	$115,118,457
Agricultural products	241,677,164
Forest products	6,347,234
Mineral products	810,961
Fish and game	498,612
Various	1,552,913

As compared with the preceding year, exports of live stock declined by $8,701,748 and fish and game by $330,947, whereas a gain in agricultural products of $77,585,543 is noted, while forest products and minerals increased their export values by $1,004,877 and $245,922 respectively.

In pastoral products, the following articles showed the increased valuations recorded: Frozen and chilled meats, $5,275,000; tanned sheepskins, $281,600; whale oil, $336,000; butter, $206,000; tallow and melted fat, $1,224,000; margarine, $205,000; goatskins, $300,000; bones, $296,000, while the following items decreased in the amounts stated: Live animals, $314,000; hair, $136,500; hides, $900,000; sheepskins, $2,600,000; wool, $12,000,000; jerked beef, $405,000; meat extract, $411,000.

The principal increases noted for agricultural products were: Oats, 296,475 tons, $6,104,000; barley, 15,040 tons, $436,000; linseed, 291,914 tons, $12,923,483; maize, 435,072 tons, $11,902,886; wheat, 955,492 tons, $46,114,863; flour, $436,400; bran, $146,500; and various seeds, $410,000. The only considerable decreases were $170,000 in hay and $808,000 in birdseed.

The items shipped abroad and their respective quantities are given as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Beef:		Hides:	
Frozen	174,563	Salted	35,127
Chilled	6,252	Dried	29,389
Mutton, frozen	78,846	Horsehides	1,169
Hair	2,193	Wool	175,538
Goatskins	2,309	Jerked beef	6,650
Sheepskins:		Frozen meat (various)	11,391
Salted	1,581	Whale oil	1,842
Undressed	26,376	Tinned meat	1,727

	Tons.
Caseine	2,058
Meat, pulverized (*Harina de carne*)	3,100
Lard	3,550
Oleomargarine	4,349
Fats and grease	43,977
Bone ash	2,407
Meat scrap	1,892
Bones	26,099
Blood, dried	4,395
Oats	440,041
Barley	19,905
Flaxseed	1,055,650
Maize	1,711,804
Potatoes	4,204
Fodder	32,078
Wheat	3,636,294
Flour	113,500
Bran	208,309
Flaxseed cake	14,455
Quebracho extract	48,162
Quebracho logs	254,571
Iron, scrap	2,253
Birdseed	6,745
Sausage casings, salted	3,163

It is to be noted that the returns covering trade with the United States during the year, from the Argentine statements, differ in some important particulars from those issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States, as published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for March, 1909, page 541.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1908.

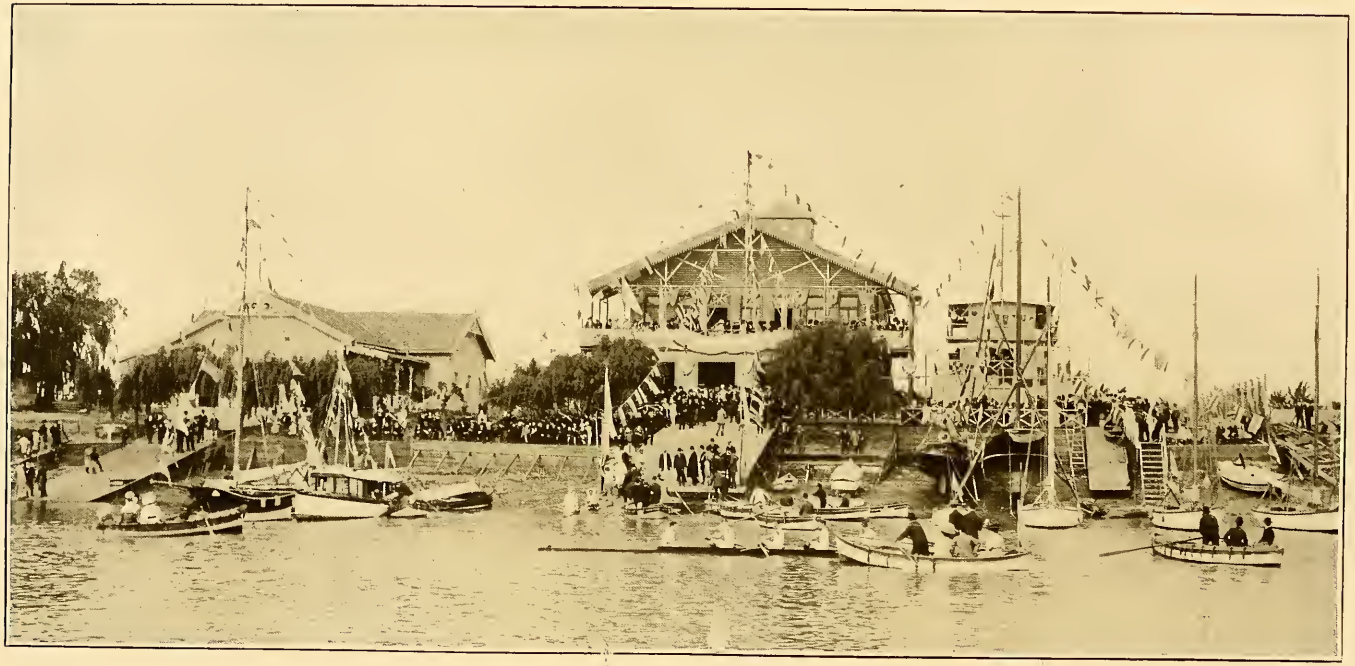
Argentine revenues in 1908, according to recently published statistics, amounted to 254,458,000 pesos, or $112,000,000, expenditures being 232,645,000 pesos, or $102,300,000, a surplus being thus indicated of 21,813,000 pesos, or $9,700,000. Import duties are reported as $60,177,840 and other customs receipts as $6,000,000.

As compared with the preceding years the revenue shows a general increase of 10,658,000 pesos, or $4,500,000. Internal-revenue receipts from the tobacco and alcohol taxes showed much larger returns than were anticipated in the budget estimates.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In the total number of agricultural implements imported by the Argentine Republic in 1908, plows figured for 58,196; mowing machines, 56,653; reapers, 17,334; sowing machines, 13,977; and thrashing machines, 490. As compared with 1907, each branch noted shows a considerable decline in the number imported.

Of the plows received, 48,395 were from the United States; 5,026 from Great Britain; and 3,932 from Germany. Germany also furnished 18,562 mowing machines, while from France 29,819 were received, and from Great Britain, 2,726. Of reaping machines, 62 came from Australia, 250 from Canada, 16,633 from the United States, and 388 from Great Britain. Sowing machines to the number of 40 were from Germany, 25 from Canada, 12,107 from the United States, 1,604 from Great Britain, and 190 from Switzerland. Threshers from Germany numbered 15; from the United States, 194; and from Great Britain, 278.



BOATHOUSE AT EL TIGRE.

This popular resort is but a short distance from Buenos Aires by rail. It enjoys the distinetio of having the largest ro g club in the world.

X

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

The President, Doctor Williman (X), and committee leaving the Military Hospital.

THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES IN 1908.

As reported by United States Consul-General SNYDER, the number of vessels arriving in the port of Buenos Aires during 1908 totaled 2,003 steamers and 229 sailers, with a combined tonnage of 4,888,741 tons. The number of steamers increased as compared with 1907 by 359 and the tonnage carried by them by 998,978 tons, sailing vessels decreasing by 9 and their tonnage by 10,931 tons.

British shipping, with 1,218 steamers and 22 sailers, held first place, followed by German, 210 steamers and 1 sailer; Italian, 146 steamers and 54 sailers; French, 121 steamers and 1 sailer; Norwegian, 5 steamers and 125 sailers; Argentine, 116 steamers and 4 sailers; and other nationalities, 207 steamers and 22 sailing vessels.

The sum total of United States shipping in the ports during the year was represented by 4 small sailing vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 4,074.

LIVE-STOCK SHIPMENTS IN 1908.

Shipments of Argentine live stock during 1908 as reported by the National Statistical Office comprise 4,032 steers, 37,951 wethers, 3,487 horses, and 1,042 mules. Steers and wethers show an increase in the number exported of over 2,000 each, whereas horses decreased by nearly 1,000 and mules by 14,500 as compared with 1907.

Brazil took over one-half the steers, or 2,621, while Belgium received practically all the wethers exported, or 37,705. South Africa and Brazil lead as receivers of Argentine horses, 1,255 and 1,228, respectively, being accredited to the two countries. The decline in shipments of mules was mainly attributable to a falling off in the trade with South Africa, that section showing a decrease from 14,623 in 1907 to 390 in 1908 in the number received from the Republic. Portugal, on the other hand, slightly advanced her purchases to 470, against 404 in the preceding year.

REFRIGERATED MEAT EXPORTS IN 1908.

From January to December, 1908, the various refrigerating companies of the Argentine Republic shipped the products of their industries in the following amounts: Frozen sheep and lambs, 3,672,162; quarters of frozen beef, 1,579,163; and quarters of chilled beef, 789,348, Great Britain taking the bulk of the total shipments. Of frozen wethers, that country took 3,254,675, while receipts of beef are reported as 2,251,096 quarters.

DISTRIBUTION OF CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1908.

The leading Argentine custom-houses report, for 1908, the following revenue: Buenos Aires, $57,303,448; Rosario, $5,932,971; La

Plata, $1,775,759; and Bahia Blanca, $830,247. With the exception of Rosario, the year showed increased receipts at the ports named over the figures recorded for 1907.

CONDITIONS OF THE PORT EXTENSION CONTRACT.

The Argentine Government has made public the conditions requisite for undertaking the contract covering the extension of the port of Buenos Aires and the construction of a ship canal from the extended port to the river Paraná de las Palmas.

The maximum cost of the work is fixed at $36,769,928, and deposits of $200,000 and $50,000 must be made by the contracting firm for the port extension and canal works, respectively.

Work must be commenced within six months from the date of the contract and the time fixed for the completion of the first section of the extension is five years and of the canal six years from date of commencement. Monthly fines for delay in beginning work are fixed at $20,000 and $5,000, respectively, for port and canal works, while $20,000 is to be paid for each month's delay in completing either branch.

Proposals submitted for extension of the port must comprise a general plan of the works and of the necessary installations, a detailed plan of the works, detailed metrical calculations, specifications and conditions for the execution of the works, an analysis of unit prices, general and detailed estimates, a descriptive and explanatory report, and calculations indicating the strength of the various works.

The port extension will be constructed between the temporary retaining wall which the Pacific Railway Company is having built for the purpose of recovering land from the River Plate by virtue of the law, No. 5092, and a breakwater and outer wall for defense for forming a sheltered basin which will have its starting point at the northern edge of the north channel. This outer wall will be extended so far as may be decided to be necessary for the works of the first section of the extension and for future extensions of the port, and in such a form as to serve as a starting point for the canal to the Paraná de las Palmas.

In regard to the depth of the port, there must be two projects: One for ships drawing 30 feet and utilizing high tides and one for those drawing 27 feet, and as the port will be an open one, without flood gates, the plans must provide depths of 33 and 30 feet, respectively, below the zero of the water gauge in the Riachuelo (which is 19 meters below the star of the peristyle of the Cathedral).

All motive power for the port services must be electric.

The canal is to be executed in two sections: One to the River Lujan, the other being the excavation along that river and the canal between it and the Paraná de las Palmas.

The National Government will expropriate the land required for the canal, but the contractors will have to advance the money to pay for the same, which will be included in the certificates issued monthly by the Government in payment for work completed in a satisfactory manner.

Canal width is to be 35 meters in the bed, and the depth must be 8 meters in ordinary low water. The width may subsequently be extended by 5 meters.

All machinery, materials, implements, and articles needed for the construction of the works will be exempt from customs duties and port dues as well as from all other national and local taxes.

Firms making tenders for the work must present satisfactory proof of their financial responsibility by means of a formal guarantee from either a banking institution of the country or a well-known foreign bank, and their technical ability must be proven by the exhibition of certificates testifying that works of a similar nature have been carried out by them either in the Republic or elsewhere.

IMMIGRATION IN 1908.

The Immigration Department of the Argentine Department of Agriculture reports, for the year 1908, a total immigration of 255,710 persons from over-sea, an increase of 46,607 over the previous twelve months. By way of Montevideo arrivals numbered 47,402, making a total for the year of 303,112. Total departures amounted to 127,032, leaving a net increase to the population from this source of 176,080.

The population of the republic at the close of the year is given as 6,484,023.

The circular issued by the department in regard to this economic development states that the arrival of colonists demonstrates the favorable conditions attendant upon immigration in the country. Most of the immigrants came to join friends or relatives already established, and the preponderance of Spaniards and Italians on the list of arrivals is thus explained.

The immigrants arriving without fixed destination were easily placed and employed by the National Labor Office, and of the 129,304 persons cared for at the Immigrants Hotel, 116,069 were given free transport to the interior. These were located in small groups in 1,010 different places and show a great increase over the number similarly distributed in 1907, when but 973 persons were thus installed in new homes.

BANK STATEMENT, JANUARY 31, 1908.

On January 31, 1908, the amounts to the credit of the depositors in the Argentine banks aggregated $28,538,215, and 811,026,530 pesos, while the cash on hand on the same date was $47,570,137, and 230,-161,400 pesos.

BY-LAWS OF THE CONVERSION OFFICE.

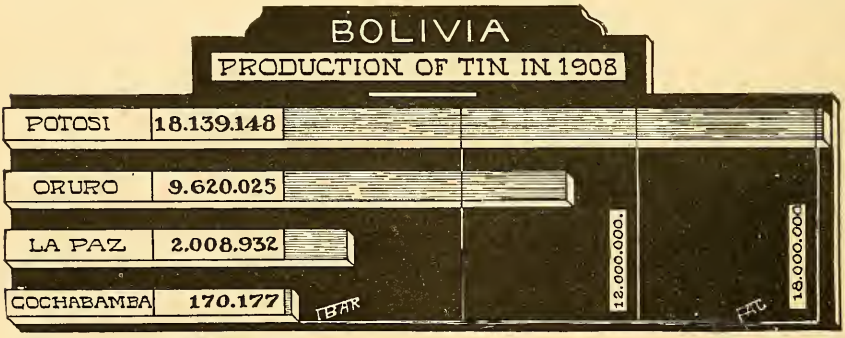
The "*Boletín Oficial*" of the Argentine Republic of December 22, 1908, contains the full text of the by-laws of the *Caja de Conversión* (Conversion Office), consisting of 163 articles. The Conversion Office is a government institution for the conversion of paper into gold, or vice versa, at a fixed rate of 44 cents gold to the paper dollar, or $2.2727 paper for $1 gold.

BOLIVIA

TIN PRODUCTION IN 1908.

Señor VENTURA FARFAN, Inspector General of Customs of Bolivia, in an interesting report made to the Treasury Department of that Republic, states that the production of barrilla of tin in 1908 was 29,938,289.58 kilos (65,864,237 pounds), assaying 60 per cent pure. This tin came from the following sections:

	Kilos.
Potosi	18, 139, 148. 26
Oruro	9, 620, 025. 08
La Paz	2, 008, 932. 24
Cochabamba	170, 177. 00
	29, 938, 282. 58



Quantities in kilos.

The commercial value of the tin was 26,892,003.41 bolivianos ($10,756,800), and the tax collected thereon amounted to 929,003.80 bolivianos ($371,600).

In 1907 the production of barrilla of tin was only 27,667,780.94 kilos (60,869,116 pounds), but the value of same was 29,892,003.41 bolivianos ($11,956,800), and the tax collected thereon 1,403,571.23 bolivianos ($561,428).

The foregoing figures show that, notwithstanding the fall of 25 per cent in the price of tin in 1908, as compared with 1907, the production of this metal increased considerably. The percentage of increase in the production of barrilla of tin in 1908, as compared with 1907, according to mining zones, is shown in the following table:

	Per cent.
Potosi	11.18
Oruro	1.52
La Paz	10.94
Cochabamba	123.00

The average price of Straits tin for 1908 was £132 17s. per ton of 1,000 kilos of pure tin, on which basis Bolivian barrilla, averaging 60 per cent pure, had a market price of £74.

COMMERCE VIA THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The increase in the foregn commerce of Bolivia, via the Argentine Republic, since the construction of the Argentine Railway to the Bolivian frontier, has been very remarkable. The imports in transit to Bolivia, through the custom-house at Rosario, Argentine Republic, amounted in 1900 to $300,000, as compared with $470,000 in 1905, $1,000,000 in 1907, and $3,100,000 for the first nine months of 1908. This increase is most noticeable in the exports, the annual average of which from 1896 to 1906 was $13,200, while for the first nine months of 1908 the value amounted to $308,000.

The distance from Hamburg, Germany, to Oruro, Bolivia, via Rosario, Argentine Republic, is 14,678 kilometers (9,115 miles), as compared with 19,844 kilometers (12,323 miles) around South America to Oruro, Bolivia, via Antofagasta, Chile.

EXPORTATION OF GOLD COINS.

A decree of December 31, 1908, issued by the President of Bolivia, permits the exportation of gold coins from the Republic, on and after January 1, 1909, free of export duties.

REPEAL OF SURTAX ON CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 5 per cent surcharge tax imposed on Bolivian customs duties payable in gold if a different kind of money is tendered in settlement, was repealed on January 5, 1909. The law of December 31, 1908, specifies the proportion of customs duties payable in gold, and fixes the value of a pound sterling or Peruvian pound, when used for this purpose, at 12.50 bolivianos.

BANK PROFITS IN 1908.

The combined profits of the National, Argadoña, Industrial, and Mercantile Banks of the Republic of Bolivia in 1908 were Bs. 2,053,000 ($821,000).

BRAZIL

COFFEE MOVEMENT IN 1908.

Coffee receipts at Brazilian ports for shipment during 1908 aggregated 13,056,818 bags of 136 pounds each, as compared with 15,838,132 in the previous year, clearances for the two periods being 12,656,457 and 15,680,172 bags, respectively.

Clearance values to foreign ports for these shipments are given as $115,100,000 in 1908 and $142,700,000 in 1907, distribution from the various points being as follows: Rio de Janeiro, 3,062,268 bags; Santos, 8,940,144; Victoria, 475,405; Bahia, 165,515; and other ports, 15,125 bags.

IMPORTS OF FLOUR IN 1908.

Brazilian statistics covering imports of flour during 1908 show a total of 151,074 metric tons, as against 170,251 in the preceding year. The decline was general for nearly all countries furnishing this commodity, receipts from the Argentine Republic falling to 112,074 tons as compared with 126,379 in 1907, and from the United States 25,712 tons were received, against 29,542, Austria-Hungary furnishing nearly 1,597 tons less and "other countries" slightly increasing their total.

Reporting on this subject, United States Consul-General George E. Anderson states that the closing months of the year indicated a more favorable position for American flour in Brazilian markets and is of the opinion that the decline in flour imports is in line with the general trend of the year's trade and not due to any extraordinary cause.

The increase in receipts of the Uruguayan product, while not very remarkable, is significant as regards future development of the manufacturing industry in the neighboring Republic.

PROJECTED TARIFF REVISION.

United States Consul-General George E. Anderson reports from Rio de Janeiro that the movement throughout Brazil in favor of a revision of the tariff system, which has been under consideration by the Government, has taken definite form in the appointment of a commission to formulate a report on the subject to be presented to the Brazilian Congress at its May session.

The commission, as announced by the Minister of Finance, Hon. Dadin Campista, is composed of Dr. José Carlos Rodriguez, editor and chief owner of the "*Jornal do Commercio*" and President of the

Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro; Señor CERREDELLO CORREA, President of the *Centro Industrial*, which is the organization of national industries protected under the tariff laws of the country; Dr. CORREA DA COSTA, Inspector-General of Customs at Rio de Janeiro, and the Presidents respectively of the Commercial Employees' Association and of the *Centro dos Ceraes*, or Grain Exchange.

The tariff system of Brazil of the present day rests upon an act of the Congress of Brazil passed in 1900, but is, as a matter of fact, a system entirely different from the original act as a result of changes made from year to year in the annual budget or appropriation laws passed by the successive Congresses. In the law of 1900 a tariff schedule was established which contemplated the collection of duties as therein set forth on the basis of value for certain goods and of specific duty for other goods. The act was drawn much after the order of the tariff act of the United States then in force, except that the fact that Brazil's currency was at that time fluctuating in value between wide extremes led to a number of changes which were of vast and controlling importance.

BRAZILIAN SUGAR AND THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION.

Brazil, whose total sugar production for the season of 1907–8 was 130,000 tons and whose estimated output for 1908–9 is placed at 210,000 tons, has been added by the permanent commission administering the Brussels Sugar Convention to the list of countries considered as according bounties on production or exportation of sugar.

EXPORTS OF HIDES.

In the face of the generally decreased exports of Brazil in 1908, Consul-General GEORGE E. ANDERSON, of Rio de Janeiro, finds that the exports of Rio Grande do Sul were larger in 1908 than the year before.

The exports of hides, the chief item in the trade of Rio Grande do Sul, were about 2½ per cent larger than the year before, and other animal products were exported in proportion. As compared with four years previous, the shipments were as follows, no salted hides going to the United States:

Year.	Salted hides, Europe.	Dry hides.		Total.
		Europe.	United States.	
1908	470,719	275,674	20,100	766,493
1907	500,543	235,465	10,000	746,008
1906	447,742	385,378	28,000	861,120
1905	350,409	358,313	14,513	723,235
1904	485,454	366,398	68,886	920,378

About half of the total increase in the shipment of hides in 1908 over 1907 went to the United States, the increased shipments being of dry hides only.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The Minister of Industry and Public Works of Brazil has signed a contract with Lieut. Capt. Cleto Ladislão Tourinho Japi-Assú, for a steam navigation service between the ports of Recife and Amarração, Recife and Bahia, and Recife and Fernando de Noronha. By the terms of the contract the cessionary will inaugurate three distinct services within thirty days from the date of the contract. Vessels will make two round trips monthly between Recife and Amarração, calling at Parahyba, Natal, Mossoro, Aracaty, Fortaleza, and Camocim; two round trips monthly between Recife and Bahia, stopping at Jaragua, Villa Nova, Penedo, Aracaju, and Estancia; and one trip per month between Recife and Fernando de Noronha, calling at Roccas. The vessels employed on these lines must have accommodations for 30 first-class passengers and 100 third class. The cessionary will receive from the Government an annual subsidy of about $50,000.

REPORT OF SANTOS DOCK COMPANY.

The Santos Dock Company has presented its first annual report on the operations of the general warehouses from March 12, 1908, the date when the service was inaugurated, to December 31, 1908. During this period the amount of coffee received and cleared from the company's warehouses, in accordance with the terms of article 16 of the internal regulations, was 676,750 bags and 587,120 bags, respectively. The voluntary deposits amounted to 43,754 bags of coffee and 381 bags of rice. The amount of coffee on deposit in December 31, 1908, was 12,390 bags. The company transported from the railway to the warehouse 72,854 bags of coffee and 356 bags of rice. The number of warrants issued during this period was three.

MODIFICATION OF THE PLANS FOR THE PORT IMPROVEMENT WORKS AT BAHIA.

The President of Brazil has authorized certain changes in the original plans for the improvement works at the port of Bahia. The changes provide for the construction of a model building for a market, instead of a dock as contemplated in the original plans; the building of a cement wharf for infected vessels, and a disinfection building; the construction of a post-office building, and the dredging of a channel from the southern entrance to the port to that part of the bay where the water is 10 meters deep, having a depth and breadth of 200 meters.

VIEW OF HARBOR, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

STUDENTS AT GENERAL BITTENCOURT INSTITUTE, PARA, BRAZIL.

Were there no other in Para, this one school alone would convey an accurate idea of the care bestowed on public instruction by the municipal authorities. Two hundred and forty girls are lodged and educated in this institution, and in addition to literary accomplishments are taught domestic duties, piano playing, drawing, weaving, typesetting, and other practical pursuits.

The cost of the works must not exceed 26,295,101 gold milreis ($13,147,550), and they must be finished by December 31, 1913.

NEW COASTWISE NAVIGATION SERVICE.

Under the terms of the contract signed January 28, 1909, between the Minister of Public Works of Brazil and the Bahia Navigation Company (*Empreza de Navegação Bahiana*), the latter promises to inaugurate within thirty days from that date two new coast services, one running north between Bahia and Belem (Para), touching at Macau, Tutoya, São Luiz, Tury-Assu, and Bragança, and the other running south between Bahia and Mucury, calling at Ilheos, Canavieiras, Santa Cruz, Porto Seguro, Prado, Alcobaça, Caravellas, and Viçosa. The company also binds itself to establish within the year a monthly service between Bahia and Belmonte, touching at Marahu and Barra do Rio de Conta. The company will receive from the Federal Government an annual subsidy of $90,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

NEW INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

"*A Tribuna*," of Santos, publishes a notice of the formation at London of "The Brazilian Warrants Company," which has been organized to absorb the *Companhia Paulista de Armazens Geraes* and the *Companhia Registradora de Santos*, and will issue new stock in exchange for the stock of these companies. The company has a capital stock of £300,000. It proposes to increase the warehouse accommodation at Santos and furnish that port with better banking facilities, and in general to engage in all kinds of transactions relating to the coffee trade. The *Companhia Paulista de Armazens Geraes* was incorporated October, 1906, with a capital of 100,000 milreis ($30,000), which was afterwards increased to 400,000 milreis ($120,000). This company owns two warehouses, one of which is the largest in Santos. Its net earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, amounted to 34,000 milreis ($10,200), and it is estimated that those for the current fiscal year will reach the sum of 96,000 milreis ($28,000), or 24 per cent on the capital stock.

The *Companhia Registradora de Santos* was incorporated in 1905 with a capital of 1,000,000 milreis ($300,000) for the purpose of engaging in coffee operations. The net earnings of the company for the year 1906–7 amounted to £10,433 and to £11,062 in 1907–8. The new company will receive the 6 per cent guaranty granted to the *Companhia de Armazens Geraes* by the legislature of the State of São Paulo.

RAILWAY NOTES.

The Araraquara Railway Company has obtained a concession from the Brazilian Government for the construction and operation for a period of ninety years of a railway connecting São Jose do Rio

Preto, in the State of São Paulo, and Jatahy, in the State of Goyaz. The final survey of the first section of the line must be submitted to the Government for its approval within two years from the date of the contract, and the construction begun within six months after the approval of the same.

The Government of Brazil has entered into a contract with the firm of Proença & Gouvêa, for the lease of the Central Railway of Rio Grande do Norte. The lease is for the term of 60 years, and comprises the line in operation between Natal and Taipu and the branch line under construction between Taipu and Caico. The lessee agrees to pay 5 per cent of gross annual receipts, amounting to 2,500 milreis ($750) per kilometer of line, and 20 per cent of the net revenue when this exceeds 200,000 milreis ($60,000).

An executive decree of February 4, 1909, authorizes the State of Bahia South Western Railway Company, Limited, to operate in Brazil. The main objects of the company are the construction and operation, in the State of Bahia and in other parts of Brazil, of railways, tramways, telegraph and telephone lines, the installation of lighting and power plants, the acquisition and development of public lands and mines, and the construction of public works of all kinds.

An executive decree of February 4, 1909, authorizes the Brazilian Minister of the Treasury to issue bonds to the value of $6,000,000 to meet the payments due the current fiscal year to the companies under contract to build the Madeira and Mamore Railway, the extension of the Sobral Railway, and other lines connecting the States. The bonds are of the face value of 1,000 milreis each, and bear 5 per cent interest.

CHILE

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1908.

According to the *Departamento de Estadística Comercial de Aduana*, the foreign commerce of Chile in 1908 amounted to 586,413,241 pesos ($214,040,832), or 12,650,656 pesos ($4,617,489) more than in 1907. The imports in 1908 aggregated 267,264,169 pesos ($97,551,421), or 26,417,686 pesos less than those of 1907, while the exports in 1908 rose to 319,149,072 pesos ($116,489,411), or 39,068,343 pesos ($14,259,945) more than in the preceding year.

The principal articles of import that decreased in 1908 as compared with 1907, were, in the order of their importance, textiles, mineral, vegetable, and animal products, arms, ammunition, and explosives, and

perfumes, pharmaceutical and chemical products. The decrease in textiles was 12,579,543 pesos ($4,591,533); in mineral products 11,680,388 pesos ($4,263,341); in vegetable products, 8,656,263 pesos ($3,159,535), and in animal products, 2,351,975 pesos ($858,470). The principal articles of import that increased in 1908 as compared with 1907 were petroleum, fuel, machinery, and paper and paper products. Oil and fuel increased to the amount of 5,588,441 pesos ($2,039,780), and machinery, tools, and apparatus, 5,239,527 pesos ($1,912,427).

The only item of export which decreased in 1908 as compared with 1907 was coin, which decreased to the amount of 1,502,701 pesos ($548,485). Mineral products increased to the extent of 29,428,860 pesos ($10,741,533), and vegetable products to the amount of 11,171,755 pesos ($4,077,690).

The principal items of import and export are shown in the following tables:

IMPORTS.

Animal substances	₱18, 592, 084
Vegetable substances	23, 378, 217
Mineral substances	46, 902, 528
Textiles and textile products	55, 828, 127
Oil, coal, and fuel	46, 850, 020
Paper, cardboard, and manufactures thereof	7, 961, 442
Beverages and liquors	5, 071, 394
Perfumery, pharmaceutical, and chemical products	5, 433, 357
Machinery, implements, tools, etc	53, 254, 831
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	1, 738, 464
Miscellaneous	2, 253, 705

EXPORTS.

Animal products	16, 689, 180
Vegetable products	24, 484, 189
Mineral products	271, 459, 104
Beverages and liquors	196, 610
Coin	147, 300
Miscellaneous	1, 297, 710
Exports of nationalized merchandise	4, 874, 970

The tonnage of the ports in 1908 as compared with 1907 was as follows:

	1908.	1907.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Exports	4, 095, 600	3, 693, 657
Imports	3, 350, 927	3, 935, 460

AWARD OF THE CONTRACT FOR THE ARICA-LA PAZ RAILWAY.

Tenders for the construction of the remainder of the railway from Arica to La Paz (a distance of about 350 miles) were opened in the Department of Industry and Public Works at Santiago, on March 1, 1909. Two bids were offered; one by the representative of Sir JOHN

JACKSON (LIMITED), for the sum of £2,950,000, not including rolling stock or branch lines, and the other by the German Transatlantic Bank of Valparaiso for the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, and PHILIPP HOLMAN & Co., of Frankfort, for the sum of £3,100,000.

Cable advices report that the first-mentioned bid was accepted by the Chilean Government.

In reporting on the subject United States Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW, at Valparaiso, states that a large amount of tunnel work is to be done and suggests that communication be opened by interested persons in the United States desirous of placing contracts with the successful bidder.

BUDGET FOR 1909.

"*La Revista Comercial*," of Valparaiso, publishes the following résumé of the budget of Chile for 1909:

Departments.	Currency.	Gold.	Departments.	Currency.	Gold.
Interior	$34,281,951.61	$5,994,666.65	War	$26,113,586.23	$1,677,134.00
Foreign Relations	371,512.50	1,223,594.98	Navy	14,905,390.59	14,845,224.33
Worship	1,786,480.00	.....	Industry and Public Works	46,937,292.65	29,256,785.74
Colonization	762,505.00	644,066.67			
Justice	8,615,483.05	.....			
Public Instruction	24,508,168.90	342,446.28	Total	175,084,403.57	73,171,888.73
Treasury	16,801,933.04	19,187,970.08			

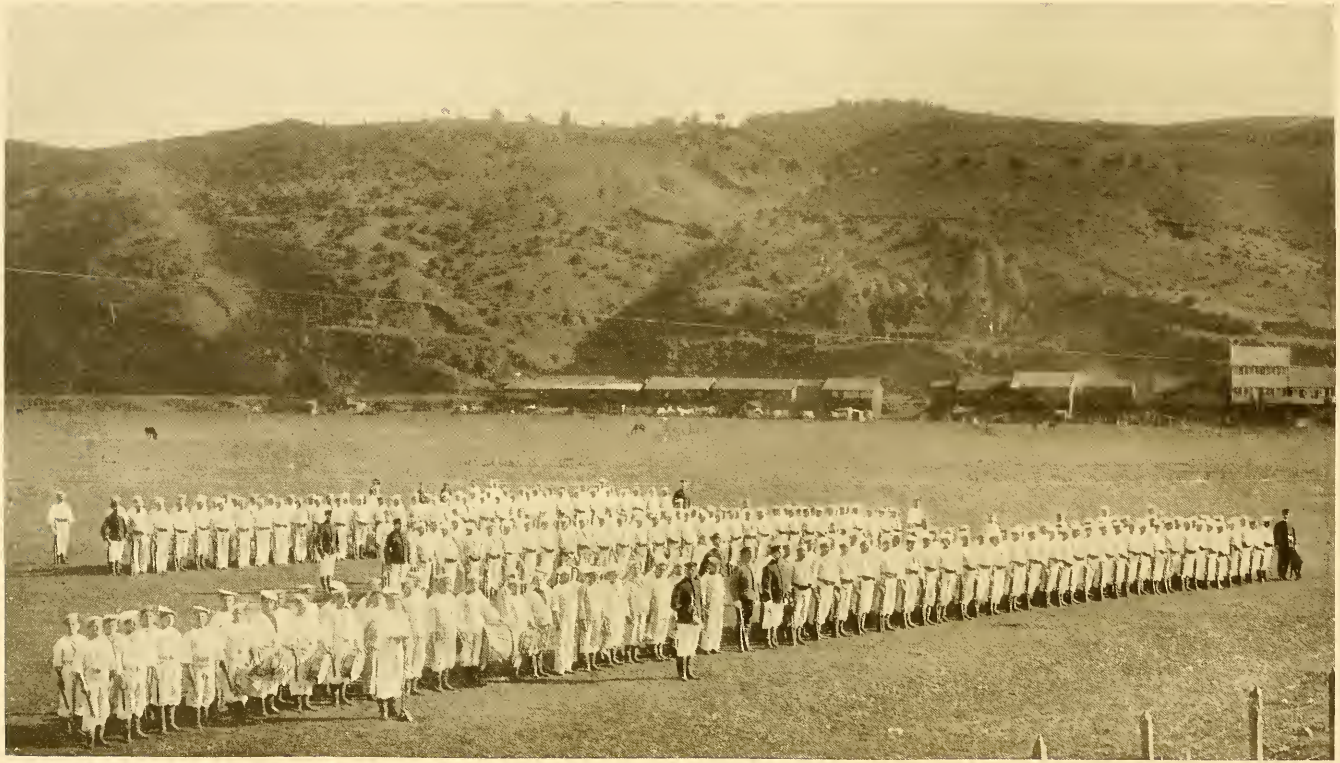
BIDS FOR THE LONGITUDINAL RAILWAY.

On February 1, 1908, bids for the construction of the section of the longitudinal railway between Cabildo and San Marcos, Chile, covering a distance of 205 kilometers, were opened in the capital of the Republic and in the legations of Chile in Europe and the United States. The only bid received in Chile was that of the J. G. White & Company (Limited), London, the consideration being £1,900,000 and the time required for the construction three years.

NITRATE REPORT AND PROPAGANDA.

The *Delegación Fiscal*, or Official Board of Engineers, has reported to the Chilean Government that there are undeniably 4,843,000,000 Spanish quintals of 101 pounds each of nitrate of soda in sight in the beds of Chile. Antofagasta is credited with 4,103,000,000 and Tarapaca with 740,000,000 quintals. With an annual exportation of 35,000,000 quintals, this shows sufficient to supply the entire world's consumption for 130 years. A previous estimate of the possible production had fixed the amount at 1,603,000,000 quintals.

For 1908 the export quantity is given as 44,576,177 quintals, valued at £5,200,554, and the world's consumption for the year is estimated at 39,923,489 quintals, the figures being somewhat greater than those of the preceding year.



NAVAL ACADEMY, TALCAHUANO, CHILE.

Talcahuano, situated 250 miles south of Valparaiso, is the site of one of the government navy-yards. Here is also located a naval training school for boys.

VIÑA DEL MAR, CHILE.

This picturesque little town, which may well be called the Trouville of Chile, is situated about 5 miles from Valparaiso, on the south bank of the river Quilpue. During the summer months it is extensively patronized by residents of Valparaiso.

The Consul of Chile at Hamburg, Germany, has recommended to his Government the advisability of making an active propaganda in foreign countries in behalf of Chilean nitrate, in order to introduce that celebrated fertilizer into new fields and to increase its consumption in places where it is already in use. The consul believes that nitrate from Norway will eventually become a formidable rival of Chilean nitrate, and submits figures showing the great increase in the exports of potassic salts from Norway since 1895. The plan recommended by the consul for the propaganda mentioned includes the use of the consular offices of Chile abroad for this purpose and the establishment of offices for the dissemination of information regarding Chilean nitrate.

MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

Among the papers prepared for the Pan-American Scientific Congress sitting in Santiago, Chile, in 1908–9, the authoritative address of Mr. Charles Besa, President of the Chilean National Mining Association, made on the occasion of the visit of the delegates of the congress to the rooms of the association, is especially worthy of attention by reason of the clear and concise manner in which he sets forth the present conditions and future prospects of the mining industry in the Republic.

Nitrate, the ranking product of the country, is stated to yield annually 1,100,000 tons of saltpeter, with a value of $82,482,000, while the manufacture of iodine as a by-product of the nitrate industry amounts to 300,000 kilograms each year, with a net value of $4,000,000. The reserves of nitrate are calculated as sufficient to last one hundred years, even were the output increased materially.

Borate production, with a high percentage of borax, is placed at 28,000 tons annually, with a valuation of $4,000,000, and so extensive are the deposits that Chile could easily supply the world.

The sulphur production does not meet the necessities of the home market, although large deposits are known to exist in the provinces of Tacna and Coquimbo. Extensive deposits of sodium chloride are under development, notably those of Tarapaca, where a bed of 20 meters depth extends over a very large area.

Guano has been preserved to satisfy national consumption, and the deposits are being worked in accordance with agricultural requirements.

Sulphuric acid is produced in the Guayacan factory, the cataliptic system being employed, and the product being largely used for metallurgical purposes.

Coal mining, with its production of 900,000 tons, does not meet the country's requirement, and a yearly importation of about 1,500,000

is made, mainly from Australia and England. The production of other nonmetallic substances, such as lime, cement, chalks, marble, clays, etc., is sufficient for the national needs, and earthenware factories are in operation at Lota, while the cement factories of La Calera and El Melon are successfully operated.

In regard to gold, it is stated that while mining for this metal is less actively carried on in late years than was formerly the case, the exploitation of placer gold is on the increase. These latter deposits have a great future in southern Chile, in the provinces of Cautin, Valdivia, and Magallanes. The hydraulic and dredge systems have been recently installed, but as the work has been largely experimental the best results have not yet been attained. In 1907 the total output of gold was 1,500,000 grams, with a value of nearly $1,000,000.

Silver production, although showing a slight advance in 1907, when 10,433 kilograms constituted the output, does not receive the attention which is warranted by the known value of the deposits.

Mining energies have been directed chiefly to copper, the production of which for 1908 is stated as 35,000 tons of refined metal, as against 28,854 tons in 1907. The mean copper percentage of ores worked in Chile during 1907 was 9½, a portion of which, with an average percentage of 20 per cent, is sent abroad as ore for treatment. The old mines of Teniente are being successfully worked and the development of workings in Collahuasi, Calama, and Chiquicamata, as well as the exploitation of certain lower grade deposits, have occasioned a greater activity in copper mining. The greatest depth arrived at in the Republic is about 1,000 meters at the Dulcinea mine in Copiapo, but as a rule the operations are not carried below 200 to 500 meters.

STATUS OF CROPS.

Writing from Valparaiso, United States Consul Alfred A. Winslow says that the harvest in Chile, recently closed, is in general quite satisfactory, notwithstanding the light rainfall during the past winter. The north central portion of the Republic suffered quite severely, but farther south the crops were better than usual, owing to the lighter rainfall, since as a usual thing that portion of the country has too much rain for the best results.

The wheat yield is about the same as for last year, when there was a surplus of about 5,000,000 bushels, and the quality in the main is superior. The barley crop is a little short of an average, but will be sufficient to meet the home demands. The fruit crop promises well and the yield will more than supply the demand. Wine production is greater than in 1907, when the output was 3,821,521 gallons. The vineyards of the Republic yield more than the native demand, and Chilean wines have a future abroad if properly exploited.

The future looks bright for the development of agriculture in Chile, as the Government is doing much to open up the undeveloped portions of the country by building railways, assisting irrigation enterprises, bettering the wagon roads, and encouraging immigration. The soil of Chile is very fertile and could be made to produce two or three times more were up-to-date methods and machinery employed.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS OF ANTOFAGASTA.

During the eight years from 1901 to 1908, inclusive, the customs receipts of the port of Antofagasta, Chile, derived from export duties on nitrate and iodine and import duties on merchandise, amounted to 61,164,000 pesos ($22,324,860), having risen from 1,584,000 pesos ($578,160) in 1901, to 5,536,000 pesos ($2,020,640) in 1905, 11,270,000 pesos ($4,113,550) in 1906, 12,880,000 pesos ($4,701,200) in 1907, and 22,184,000 pesos ($8,097,160) in 1908.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, JANUARY, 1909.

The customs receipts of the Republic of Chile collected on imports and exports in January, 1909, amounted to 9,655,877.42 pesos ($3,524,395), as compared with 9,275,255.92 pesos ($3,385,468) in 1908.

RAILROADS IN CONSTRUCTION IN DECEMBER, 1908.

The following railroads were under construction in Chile, to the north of Ligua, in December, 1908:

Animas to Los Pozos.—This road was opened to traffic on November 18, 1908, after a total expenditure of about 875,000,000 pesos ($306,000,000). During the last six months of 1908, 0.46 of a kilometer (0.28 mile) of track was laid.

Inca to Copiapo.—The total amount expended on the construction of this railroad up to December 31, 1908, including cost of inspection, was 1,184,000 pesos ($414,000). During the latter half of 1908, 10.46 kilometers (6.5 miles) of track were laid.

Ovalle to Trapiche.—The amount invested in the construction of this railroad up to December 31, 1908, including the expense of inspection, was 421,000 pesos ($147,000). The entire trackage is now laid, but some of the switches and other work still remain to be completed.

Paloma to San Marcos.—The work on this railroad during the second half of 1908 was confined exclusively to the erection of buildings. The total amount invested in this railroad up to January 1, 1909, was 500,000 pesos ($175,000), including the cost of inspection.

Choapa to Illapel.—The amount expended on this railroad up to December 31, 1908, including the cost of inspection, was about 1,000,000 pesos ($350,000). The road will be completed early in 1909.

Choapa to Salamanca.—Construction was commenced on this railroad on December 19, 1908, the estimated cost of the same being about 1,000,000 pesos ($350,000). This road is to be completed in June, 1910.

Cabildo to Pedegua.—Construction work is at present confined to La Grupa Tunnel, which is estimated to cost 980,000 pesos ($343,000).

Rayado to Vilos.—The estimated amount for the construction of this railway is 1,113,000 pesos ($389,000), less than half of which has been expended up to the present time. It is calculated that this road will be completed in October, 1909.

Rayado to Papudo.—Work on this road was commenced in December, 1908, the estimated cost of construction being about 200,000 pesos ($70,000).

Tunnels of the longitudinal railroad.—For the tunnels of the longitudinal railroad, which include the tunnels of Las Astas, El Espino, and Las Palmas, the estimated cost of construction is 3,850,000 pesos ($1,347,000), about 160,000 pesos ($56,000) of which had been expended up to January 1, 1909.

COLOMBIA

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On the occasion of the opening of the special session of the Colombian Congress, which met in Bogota on February 22, 1909, to consider the budget for the fiscal year 1909, the treaty celebrated by the Colombian Legation in Washington with the United States and Panama, and sundry other subjects, President Reyes stated that the relations of his Government with foreign countries continued friendly and cordial, and especially was this true with respect to the Government of Venezuela, which had recently repealed the decrees shutting out the commerce of Colombia through the ports of the Zulia and Orinoco.

The credit of the Republic abroad continues stable. The interest on the foreign debt has been paid regularly, and will continue to be paid promptly as it falls due.

The Department of Public Instruction is endeavoring to extend the public-school system in all parts of the country, and is giving particular attention to the rural schools of the Republic. The Department, which has under its charge and supervision all the normal schools that formerly existed, has decreed the establishment of five new normal schools, and has founded the National School of Commerce on the most modern and up-to-date basis.

The budget for the present fiscal year, which will be presented to the Congress in detail by the Secretary of Finance and of the Treasury, amounts to $16,600,000.

The commerce and industry of the Republic are being constantly developed, as is proved by the increase in the receipts of the public revenues. In 1908 the exports of Colombia exceeded the imports by $1,484,852.82.

The Girardot Railway has connected at Facatativa with the Sabana Railway, and this line will soon be opened to the public. It is hoped that the Pacific Railway will reach Cauca Valley some time during the next year. The Port Berrio Railway continues in course of construction, and is being pushed forward to Medellin Valley as fast as possible. Construction has again been commenced on the Port Wilches Railroad.

The Central Highway of the North, which has been completed for a distance of more than 250 kilometers, is being extended to Piedecuesta. The highways in the Medellin Valley are being repaired, and the Government is active in the construction and repair of public roads in the various departments of Colombia.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1908.

Figures of the foreign trade of Colombia during 1908 as published in "*El Porvenir*" for February 23, 1909, give a total valuation for imports and exports of $28,512,636.12, for the preceding year the total being $25,880,005.

In the reported total, exports figure for $14,998,744.47 as compared with $13,791,442 in 1907, while imports for the two periods were $13,513,891.65 and $12,088,563, respectively.

While the trade balance amounting to $1,484,852.82 was not so great as that noted for the previous year, the generally improved commercial status of the country is evident.

The trade movement at the various custom-houses is given as follows:

Custom-houses.	Exports.	Imports.
Arauca	$38,725.70	$16,924.97
Barranquilla	6,904,963.91	8,219,126.00
Buenaventura	843,166.00	1,340,322.12
Cartagena	4,280,565.18	2,542,650.40
Cucuta	724,677.80	281,014.34
Ipiales	79,586.20	37,992.50
Meta	14,965.30	11,662.80
Riohacha	162,597.24	50,431.10
Santamarta	923,305.61	185,889.75
Tumaco	1,026,191.33	828,177.07

United States figures covering trade with Colombia give the value of goods received from that Republic during 1908 as $6,897,493, while

merchandise shipped thither was valued at $3,690,014, a gain in the two branches of trade of over $400,000 and $500,000, respectively, as compared with the previous year.

INCREASE OF IMPORT DUTIES ON SALT.

According to an executive decree of February 4, 1909, on and after March 1 of the present year the import duties on foreign salt brought into the Republic of Colombia through the ports of Tumaco and Buenavista will be $0.40 per 12½ kilos (27½ pounds).

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Government of Colombia has separated the department of posts from that of telegraph and telephones. In future the business of these two departments of the Government will be conducted by separate bureaus or divisions known as *Administración General de Correos* (General Administration of Posts), and *Administración General de Telégrafos y Teléfonos* (General Administration of Telegraphs and Telephones).

RAILWAY CONNECTIONS BETWEEN BOGOTA AND THE COAST.

Owing to the connection at Factativa of the Girardot and Sabana railways, the journey from Bogota to Barranquilla and Cartagena can now be made as follows: From Bogota to Girardot by rail, twenty-four hours; from Girardot in steamers to Ambalema, twelve hours; from Ambalema by rail to Honda, twelve hours; from Honda or Port Colombia by steamer to Barranquilla, seventy hours, or from Honda or Port Colombia by steamer to Calamar, sixty-four hours; and from thence by rail to Cartagena, six hours, so that the time employed in making the journey from Bogota to Barranquilla and Cartagena is one hundred and eighteen hours, or about five days. The return trip to Bogota from either of these places can be made in about eight days, a longer time being required due to the fact that part of the journey is made in the interior of Colombia upstream and against the current.

CONSTRUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Under date of January 7, 1909, the President of Colombia issued an important decree concerning the construction, repair, and conservation of the public highways of the Republic. The decree consists of 22 articles, and provides for the appointment by the President of government engineers and inspectors to superintend the construction, inspection, and repair of the highways of the nation.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY.

The flour-milling industry is new to the Caribbean coast country, where, up to some three years ago, practically all wheat flour used was imported from the United States, but in the uplands of the interior, where wheat can be sucessfully grown, the industry has flourished for some time, and American machinery, once tried in the mills there, has competed so successfully with that of other countries as to establish to the satisfaction of millers in Colombia its superiority over all other kinds to such an extent that machinery from other countries is rarely to be seen in mills of the Republic.

United States Consul EBERHARDT, reporting on the subject from Barranquilla, states that a new mill of 100 barrels daily capacity, the second mill equipped with American machinery to be established in Barranquilla within three years, is now about completed; wheat has been ordered from the United States, and grinding is expected to commence early in March.

It is gratifying to note the strong hold, amounting almost to a monopoly, that the American manufacturers of flour-making machinery have upon the Colombian market.

The flour-milling industry in Colombia seems to be a most remunerative one. On wheat brought for grinding, one miller in the interior is said to be making 200 per cent. Of another it is said that in establishing a mill he ordered only second-hand and the cheapest machinery obtainable. Asked why he pursued such a course, he replied that in one year he could clear enough, even with such machinery, to live comfortably for years, so why should he spend extra money for first-class machinery. Another mill, established at a cost of approximately $60,000 gold, is said to have paid for itself in four months from the time operations were commenced, which might well be believed when it is remembered that flour often sells at a profit of $9.60 gold per barrel. Nevertheless, with all this activity, the supply in the coast country never equals the demand, and, though the establishment of new flouring mills should eventually care for the entire local market, at present large amounts of American flour are still being imported.

AMERICANS INTERESTED IN GOLD MINING.

United States Consul ISAAC A. MANNING, of Cartagena, calls attention to the increased interest shown in Colombian gold mining by prospectors and capitalists from the United States. He states that a number of Americans who have been engaged in prospecting the regions of Colombia lying west of the Magdalena River in various districts south from Banco to Ibague give very flattering reports of

their discoveries. This district lying east of the Cauca River has but recently attracted the attention of American capitalists and miners, but there seems every reason to believe that the locality is rich in quartz deposits and that it will prove one of the best regions of Colombia.

One point advanced in favor of this region is that while much of the placer ground along the streams was worked by the Spaniards in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries they apparently paid little attention to its quartz deposits.

Most of the ledges discovered by American miners show oxidized quartz on the surface with free gold, but as depth is attained the ores become base, running usually to sulphides. Even of these, the general run will show 30 to 40 per cent of amalgamating gold which can be saved on the plates with a stamp mill, but the bulk of the values can be saved only by a concentrating process, usually indicating the use of the cyanide system.

EXTENSION OF THE BARRANQUILLA STREET RAILWAY TO SOLEDAD.

The Government of Colombia has granted permission to the street-railway company of Barranquilla to extend its electric railway line to Soledad, using either overhead or underground wires at the option of the company. The Government will pay the street-railway company a subvention for each kilometer of the street-railway extension constructed. The main line of the Barranquilla street railway, which has hitherto been a horse tramway, will also be changed into an electric line.

BRIDLE PATH FROM MANIZALES TO THE SAN JUAN RIVER.

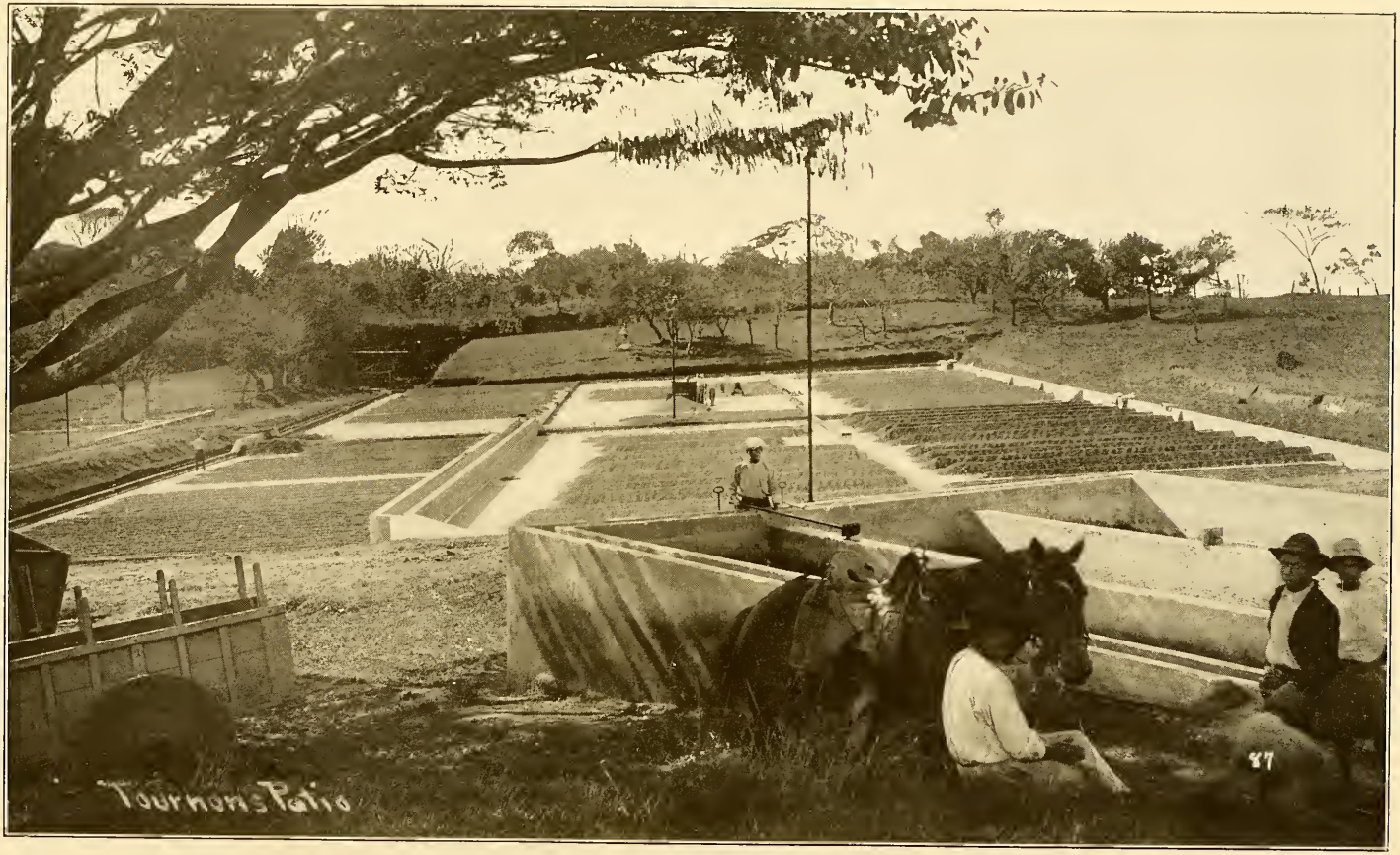
A contract has been made by the Colombian Government with Ramon Marin T. to build a bridle path from Manizales to Riosucio, and from thence to some point on the San Juan River. The total cost of the construction is $2,200.

GOLD DREDGING IN THE PATIA AND TELEMBI RIVERS.

The Government of Colombia has extended for a period of two years the concession authorizing the Patia Syndicate (Limited) to dredge for gold in the Patia and Telembi rivers. The company proposes to increase its capital to £50,000 and to vigorously carry on the work of dredging for gold in the beds of the rivers named.

CATHEDRAL, SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA.

The Cathedral is the largest and handsomest religious edifice in the Capital of Costa Rica. It is surrounded by lovely gardens and is noted for the beauty and elegance of its architecture.



BENEFICIO DE CAFE, COSTA RICA.

Before coffee is ready for the market the bean has to be freed by a drying process from the husks that surround it. The drying beds shown in the illustration are those in use on a modern plantation. During the day layers of coffee are exposed to the sun's rays and at night are raked into piles and covered over for protection from the rain and dew.

COSTA RICA

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE.

On March 20, 1909, "*La Gaceta*," of Costa Rica, published the full text of the amended by-laws of the National Society of Agriculture, consisting of 23 articles, approved on March 12, 1909.

This important society was founded on April 28, 1903, with the object of encouraging, developing, and rendering more productive all branches of agriculture and stock raising in the country, and for the purpose of introducing new crops and domestic animals in these great fields of industry. The Secretary of State of Costa Rica is the honorary chairman of the society and presides over its meetings, and the Government lends its active and powerful support to further the beneficent aims of the society.

Branch societies have been formed in various parts of the Republic to watch and direct experiments in the acclimatization of foreign plants and animals, and to look after the improvement of the quality and yield of crops, and to see to the introduction and use of the most appropriate machinery. The society is studying the question of improving and treating in a more desirable manner the cultivation of coffee, sugar cane, cacao, rubber, etc. Experiments in the cultivation of vegetables, grasses, fruits, and ornamental and forestal plants will be conducted at the experiment stations. The betterment and improvement of live stock is one of the great objects of the National Society of Agriculture, and the establishment of pedigree registers, the holding of agricultural and stock fairs all come within the sphere of its influence and are some of the most commendable features of its important work.

Another useful function of the society is the importation of seed of the best quality for the use of agriculturists, and the recommendation and importation of the best type of agricultural machinery especially adapted to the crops of the country. The artificial fertilization of land, drainage, and artificial incubation are also embraced within the scope of the work of the society, and every available means is made use of for the purpose of increasing the productiveness of agriculture and stock raising, and of disseminating useful knowledge concerning these large and growing industries of the Republic.

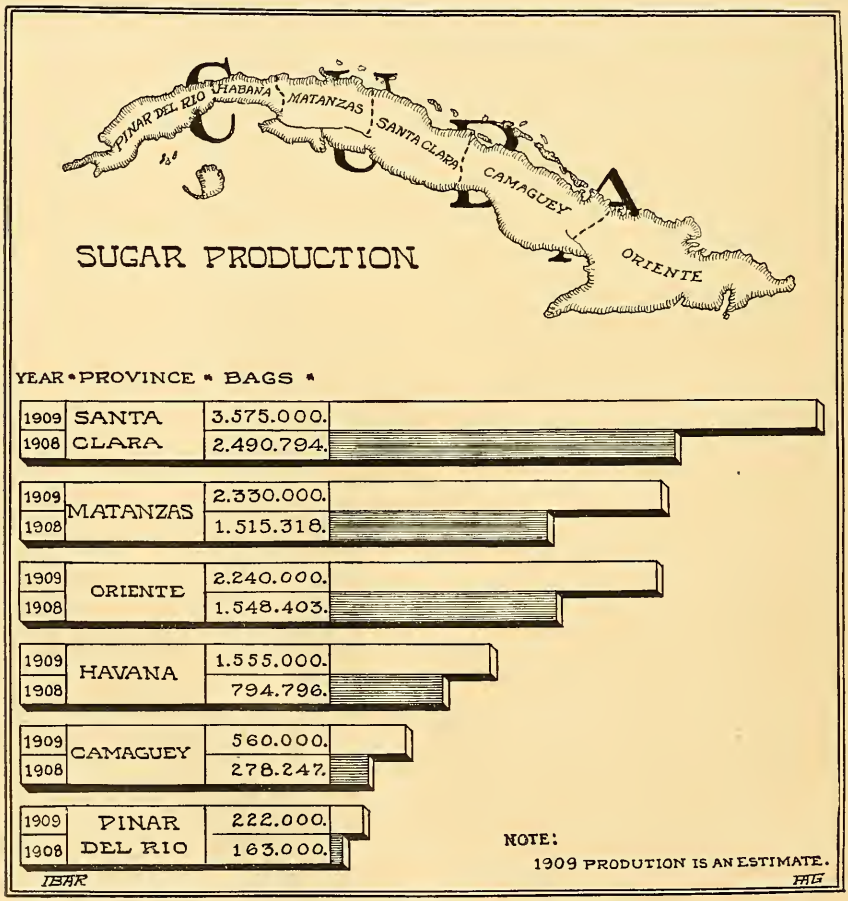
CUBA

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND EXPORT.

Figures published by the "Cuba Review" give the total output of sugar in the Republic for 1908 as 6,791,481 bags, and the estimated output for 1909 as 10,042,500 bags.

By provinces, the crop for the two years is distributed as follows:

Province.	1908.	1909.
	Bags.	*Bags.*
Havana	794,796	1,155,000
Pinar del Rio	163,923	222,000
Matanzas	1,515,318	2,330,000
Santa Clara	2,490,794	3,575,500
Camaguey	278,247	560,000
Oriente	1,548,403	2,240,000



Of the 186 plantations in active exploitation for the periods reported on, 72 are owned by Cubans, 38 by citizens of the United States, and 76 by English, French, and Spanish proprietors. In Santa Clara 70 plantations are worked, Matanzas ranking next with 56, followed by Oriente, 27; Havana, 27; Pinar del Rio, 7; and Camaguey, 5.

Up to March 1, 1909, statistics of exportation and stock of sugar in the producing season of 1909 show a total of 593,848 tons, indicating a crop slightly in excess of 1,400,000 tons.

Forwarding information on the subject from Havana, United States Consul-General JAMES L. RODGERS states that the output to March 1 is 42 per cent greater than that of the similar period of 1908, when 417,006 tons were reported; climatic conditions are, however, different, as the spring of 1908 was abnormally dry, so that conservative estimates of the year's crop do not exceed 1,300,000 tons.

Sugar refining in the Republic, according to the same authority, is confined practically to Cardenas, where there are three refineries. Small plants operating for local and restricted consumption exist, but are not commercially of value.

THE TOBACCO CROP OF THE REPUBLIC.

The "Cuba Review" reports the total value of the tobacco crop of Cuba for 1908 as $42,321,306.92, a slight decline as compared with the preceding year, the number of bales being 563,059.

The export value is given as $31,056,921.53, compared with $28,645,908.60 in the preceding year, the remaining $11,264.385 representing the home consumption of cigars, cigarettes, and leaf. Leaf-tobacco exports were worth $18,354,420.21; cigars, $12,275,040.96; cigarettes, $295,883.98; and *picadura*, or cut leaf, $131,576.38.

The producing provinces and their output is given as follows:

Province.	1907.	1908.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Vuelta Abajo	234,012	261,095
Semi-Vuelta	21,885	25,024
Partidos	75,344	64,360
Matanzas	904	445
Remedios	93,950	194,929
Puerto Principe	1,009	5,228
Santiago de Cuba	13,641	12,878

For 1909 the acreage, as stated in the early days of planting, will be much reduced, according to the United States Consul-General at Havana.

According to the statistics published by "*El Tabaco*," of Havana, the year 1908 shows a gain of 1¼ per cent in exports of cigars from the port of Havana, as compared with 1907. The United States,

which country was ahead of Great Britain the previous year, fell back into second place again.

The principal eleven countries which received above one million cigars show the following differences for the two years:

	1908.	1907.
Great Britain	70,677,528	56,699,274
United States	47,660,742	61,869,131
Germany	24,183,131	23,205,411
France	11,418,782	10,638,875
Canada	7,084,020	10,271,013
Australia	6,906,042	4,261,173
Spain	5,548,745	3,119,836
Argentine Republic	3,893,745	3,166,168
Chile	2,636,963	3,524,752
Austria	1,151,815	1,784,051
Belgium	1,124,183	1,097,762

The falling off in exports from Havana to the United States is undoubtedly owing to the financial effects of the late panic. The exports of leaf tobacco to the United States increased heavily. The total excess of exports of leaf tobacco in bales in 1908 is 65 per cent greater than in 1907, or 131,655 bales. The six chief countries taking Havana leaf compare as follows:

	1908.	1907.
United States	236,849	180,274
Germany	51,590	6,945
Spain	18,720	2,950
Austria	6,901	2,930
Argentine Republic	6,555	1,671
Canada	3,563	3,361

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF HAVANA.

In 1908, there were 5,994 deaths in the city of Havana, Cuba, as compared with 6,708 in 1907 and 6,144 in 1906. The general health of the inhabitants of Havana was better in 1908 than it was in 1907, as will be seen by a comparison of the number of cases of some of the principal diseases occurring during the period in question. For instance, in 1907 there were 423 cases of typhoid fever in the metropolis of the Island, as compared with 313 cases in 1908, and 723 cases of diphtheria in 1907 as compared with 430 cases in 1908.

The health authorities have been most active in their endeavors to eliminate conditions that tend to produce disease, and in 1908 the medical inspectors examined 24,953 samples of milk, 23,677 of which were found to be in proper condition. In January, 1908, over 10 per cent of the milk offered for sale was discovered to be in an unsanitary condition, but during the year the activity of the inspectors and health authorities was such that in November, 1908, this proportion had been reduced to about 1½ per cent. A systematic inspection of the sanitary condition of the public-school buildings

BOTANICAL GARDENS, HAVANA.

Within these gardens are to be found most of the trees and shrubs indigenous to Cuba as well as plants of other lands. Conspicuous among the native trees are the royal palms shown in the foreground, common to many of the American Republics and enhancing in a large measure the wonderful landscape effects noted in these countries.

CABANAS FORTRESS, HAVANA.

This fortification occupies a hill site rising abruptly from the harbor entrance. Its history dates back to the year 1763, and during the struggle which resulted in the overthrow of Spanish domination it figured prominently as a military prison.

has been carried on, and as a preventive against smallpox over 6,000 persons were vaccinated in Havana in 1908.

EXPORTS OF PINEAPPLES IN 1908.

In 1908, Cuba exported pineapples to the value of $904,117, of which $903,540 went to the United States, as compared with exports of this product in 1907 valued at $660,873, of which $658,870 went to the United States.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On February 27, 1909, President Caceres delivered an interesting and important message to the National Congress of the Dominican Republic on the occasion of the opening of its first regular session of the present year, in which he stated that one of the most important decrees of the Executive during the preceding year was that granting amnesty to Dominican subjects for political offenses, the beneficent effect of which was to cause to return to the Republic a number of its citizens who had been residing abroad, and enabling them to live peaceably and honorably within the confines of their native land.

The Government has given particular attention to the subject of public instruction. The question of sanitation has also received the careful attention of the administration, and the sanitary regulations now in force have been studied in detail and with great care, and special efforts have been made to make their operations as effective and practicable as possible, and the results obtained therefrom have been most beneficial and satisfactory.

The Republic is at peace with all foreign nations, and maintains with them amicable relations, cemented by the strongest bonds of cordiality and harmony. In order that the foreign relations of the country may be productive of the greatest good, the President recommends the extensive use of the consular service in disseminating useful information concerning the commercial, industrial, and natural resources of the country.

Referring to the finances of the nation, the President states that in 1908 the revenues of the Republic amounted to $4,019,172.69, of which sum $3,232,889.93 represent the amount of receipts from customs. The exports in 1908 were $9,595,320.96, and the imports $4,905,171.67, making the total value of the foreign commerce of that year $14,500,492.63. On January 1, 1909, the Republic had a balance on deposit in its favor in New York of $6,616,850 in bonds and $947,973 in cash.

Notable public works have been undertaken, among which may be mentioned the Monte Cristi irrigation project, the railroad from Santiago to Moca, the port works of the capital, and the public highway to San Cristobal.

The live-stock and agricultural industries will be for many years to come the principal fountain of wealth of the Republic, due not only to the richness of the soil, the natural advantages of the country, and the salubrity of the climate, but to the fact that stock raising and agriculture will have to be first developed and extended before the country can become a great manufacturing nation. The administration is doing all in its power to develop these important industries by encouraging the importation of stock for breeding purposes and the introduction of seeds and machinery. The President recommends the establishment in the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of a Bureau of Cultivation (*Dirección de Cultivos*), under the guidance of a competent personnel, to act in cooperation with the agricultural schools and experiment stations of the Republic for the purpose of increasing the quality and quantity of the agricultural productions of the country.

The Executive strongly favors and emphasizes the need of attracting a desirable class of immigrants to the Republic, and advocates placing the nation on such a basis and retaining the country in such a condition that immigrants who go there to seek their fortune will make such favorable reports as to their treatment and prospects as will induce other immigrants to follow and assist in the development of the natural resources of the country.

On the whole, the message is an able document, portraying the condition of the Dominican Republic at the present time and showing the great progress and advancement that may be hoped for in the future under the guiding hand of a liberal and progressive government.

ECUADOR

THE CACAO CROP IN 1908.

"*El Boletín Comercial*," of St. Louis, Missóuri, gives the cacao crop of Ecuador in 1908 as 63,195,700 pounds, or 9,607,500 pounds in excess of the very productive crop of 1904. The exports of cacao from Guayaquil in 1908 were, approximately, 64,000,000 pounds, valued at $6,400,000. The quantity of cacao on hand in the warehouses of Ecuador on January 1, 1909, is estimated at 1,000,000 pounds.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS AT GUAYAQUIL.

The Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil, HERMAN R. DIETRICH, reports that the municipality of Guayaquil has in project the erection of a new market building of steel and cement at a cost of $150,000; also a municipal building whose cost will be about the same, to replace the one destroyed by fire a short time ago.

Plans and specifications for the market building may be obtained at the legation of Ecuador or the International Bureau of the American Republics at Washington, D. C.

GUATEMALA

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ESTRADA CABRERA.

The message addressed by President ESTRADA CABRERA to the National Legislative Assembly of Guatemala on March 1, 1909, reports at length concerning the numerous public works undertaken in the country during 1908.

Public revenues for the year reached the sum of 37,335,957.70 pesos ($18,600,000), a surplus of 9,835,957.70 pesos ($4,900,000) over the budget estimate.

Among the measures for the promotion of economic prosperity carried into effect through the initiative of the Government may be mentioned: The establishment of experimental gardens and stations for the cultivation and distribution of native and foreign plants for private enterprises; the opening of agricultural exhibitions, where the various animal and vegetable products of the country might be shown; protection accorded to coffee growers; the drafting of a law for the regulation of labor; exemption from military service, granted to certain towns; the promulgation of a new mining code; the organization in Guatemala City of a mineralogical museum for the display of samples of the mineral wealth of the Republic; and the publication of books and pamphlets adequately setting forth the possibilities of Guatemala as a field for agricultural, commercial, mineral, and industrial exploitation.

Sanitary conditions were ameliorated through the enactment of the compulsory vaccination law and by the application of advanced methods to the protection of the nation's health, while the establishment of numerous hospitals and asylums in the capital benefited the condition of the lower classes.

Apart from the completion of the Northern Railway between Puerto Barrios and San Jose, which signalized the opening month of the year, communication facilities showed noteworthy progress, roads and bridges for the accommodation of the traveling public were constructed, and extensive surveys made for new routes, notably between Zacapa and the Salvador frontier and from Quezaltenango to San Felipe.

Steamer service on the coasts was carried on with regularity and effectiveness, and passenger and freight connection with Colon and New Orleans were increased as a result of the commercial growth due to the operations of the United Fruit Company. Steamers of 5,000 tons have been put on the line, equipped with modern appliances and wireless telegraphic apparatus. For the present year it is designed to still further improve the service with connection as far as New York.

Mails from Europe and the United States arrive over the New Orleans route in four or five days instead of ten or twelve as formerly. consequently the postal service shows a great advance, 87,002.12 pesos ($43,000) representing the increased revenue derived from this source during 1908 as compared with the year preceding, while for parcels-post deliveries a gain of 54,769.84 pesos ($27,300) is recorded.

The docks at San Jose, Champerico, and Ocos have been improved and navigation further aided by the installation of new light-houses at important points.

Among the various municipal improvements undertaken during the course of the year were the erection of markets, educational buildings of various kinds, notably the Temples of Minerva, in several sections; a handsome new post-office building at the capital, the National Vaccination Institute, in addition to which public gardens and parks have been opened, improvements made to existing edifices, and monuments of artistic worth placed in position.

The meeting of the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress in Guatemala City during August was made the occasion of many elaborate functions of a social nature aside from the scientific purposes served, and the inauguration of the International Central American Bureau in September was an event of significance in the historic life of the Republic.

HAITI

EXPORTS IN 1906–7.

According to statistics recently published by the Chamber of Commerce of Port au Prince, Haiti, on the commerce of the Republic, the total amount of coffee exported during the year 1906–7, the latest for which statistics are available, amounted to 59,824,869 pounds, showing an increase of 2,155,832 pounds over the year 1905–6; the exports of cacao amounted to 4,829,737 pounds, an increase of 665,558; those of cotton reached 4,501,578 pounds, an increase of 1,233,533 over the preceding year, and those of cotton seed, a product in great demand, amounted to 7,909,960 pounds. In the exports of wood, logwood figures for 114,458,880 pounds, an increase of 28,420,374 pounds. The exports of logwood roots decreased 4,702,956 pounds, the total exports for 1906–7 amounting to 44,076,320 pounds, while exports of gaiac and yellow wood amounted to 9,393,369 and 44,000 feet, respectively, and the exports of mahogany to 30,195 feet.

The exports of ox and cow hides amounted to 283,328 and of goatskins to 289,370. Wax and honey figure in the exports for 182,998 pounds and 451,428 gallons, respectively, and gaiac gum and orange peel for 11,193 pounds and 408,802 pounds, respectively.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

There is every reason to believe that agriculture in Haiti will receive a new impetus under the administration of the recently appointed Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. N. Boisrond Canal, who is thoroughly alive to the necessity of encouraging and developing the agricultural resources of the country and the benefits to be derived therefrom. Soon after assuming his new duties, the Secretary issued a circular letter addressed to the heads of the different counties and districts, taking them to task for forwarding reports to the department to the effect that the crops were flourishing and the roads in good condition, when, as a matter of fact, the numerous complaints in regard to the failure of the crops and the lack of means of communication proved quite the contrary. The county officers are instructed by the Secretary to personally investigate the existing conditions and, as in great measure he attributes the backwardness of agriculture in the country to the little attention the farmers pay to the primary instruction of their children, they are requested to make a report on the schools and on their personal efforts to keep up the standard of the same.

HONDURAS

STATISTICS, 1906–7 AND 1907–8.

The "*Boletín Legislativo*," of Honduras, publishes an interesting report made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the National Congress in January, 1909. This report shows that the net revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1906–7 were $1,060,645. The total disbursements for public service during the period mentioned were $1,744,781. In addition to the ordinary disbursements there were payments on special accounts during the fiscal year 1906–7 of $1,945,429.

The revenues of the Government of Honduras from all sources during the fiscal year 1907–8 amounted to $3,442,476, and the disbursements $3,391,965.

On July 31, 1906, the public debt of Honduras amounted to $1,172,247, and on July 31, 1907, to $1,362,757.

MEXICO

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The semiannual message delivered to the Mexican Congress by the Executive was read on April 1, 1909, by President Diaz on the occasion of the opening of the second period of the sessions of the twenty-fourth congress, and forms a resumé of conditions in the Republic during the preceding six months.

Cordial relations with foreign powers continued to mark the diplomatic life of the nation and the adjustment of certain questions with France and Holland pertaining to citizenship and extradition, respectively, was effected by the ratification of treaties. The principles of maritime law as embodied in the Declaration of Paris of April 16, 1856, received the formal adherence of the Mexican Government in December, 1908, and modifications of the postal convention with England were approved in the same month, the ratifications of which were exchanged on March 13, 1909.

Internal affairs were administered with due respect to public order. Immigration was encouraged and new administrative measures enacted for the regulation thereof, the revised law going into effect on March 1, 1909. From July to December, 1908, arrivals in the

country numbered 24,500, the number of Americans being given as slightly in excess of 11,000.

Sanitary precautions and legislation received the attention of the Government with beneficial results and municipal improvements, especially in the capital city, were pushed toward completion.

The volume of transactions entered at the public registry of property in the City of Mexico during the last six months of 1908 reached a total value of 277,313,979 pesos, an increase of over 71,000,000 pesos as compared with the corresponding period of 1907.

During the half year the Department of Fomento issued 2,020 title deeds, covering an area of 331,958 hectares, for which the federal exchequer received 331,645 pesos. Various government surveys were continued and irrigation methods improved and extended. Title deeds to mines, to the number of 2,150, covering 39,987 hectares, were issued, a diminution as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year of 28 per cent being indicated. The application of fuel oil in mining operations having proven profitable to the company originally granted the right of free importation for crude petroleum, this privilege was subsequently accorded to other companies with the purpose of offsetting adverse market conditions by cheapening the handling of lower-grade ores. The oil-bearing regions of the Republic were adequately surveyed and reported on, and 142 applications for the application of water courses to industrial purposes considered.

Patents of invention to the number of 549 were issued in the six months in reference and 522 trade-marks registered. Education received government aid, many new school buildings being erected and experimental agricultural farms and schools conducted prosperously.

The Government participated in the International Agronomical Institute's inauguration at Rome and in the Washington Conference for the conservation of the natural resources of North America.

Mexico was also fittingly represented at the International Congress meeting in Paris in October, 1908, to consider the question of popular education; at the first International Congress on Moral and Social Education held in London in September; at the International Tuberculosis Congress of Washington in the same month, and at the first Pan-American Scientific Congress of Santiago, Chile, in December.

Invitations to send delegates to the Musical History Congress to meet in Vienna in May, 1909; to the Medical Congress of Budapest, in August; to the Second International Leprosy Congress of Norway, in August, and to the Latin-American Medical Congress of Rio de Janeiro, also in August, have been received and favorable response made, the delegates in most cases being already selected.

In the Department of Communications work progressed on the jetties at Coatzacoalcos and on the dry dock at Salina Cruz, while at Manzanillo the facing of the breakwater has been completed and sewerage and sanitation work effected in Tampico and Mazatlan.

The first two sections of the work for protecting the banks of the Bravo River above Ciudad Juarez and the strengthening of the embankment of the river have been completed and the Tampico canal extended to 3 kilometers from the town of Tamiahua.

Federal railway construction totaled 263 kilometers during the half year, making the total for government lines 19,072 kilometers (11,850 miles) which, added to the 4,850 kilometers under the jurisdiction of States, makes a total extent for the Republic of 23,912 kilometers (14,857 miles).

Additions to federal telegraph lines aggregated 2,617 kilometers, new offices being opened in accordance with the necessities of the service.

General receipts of the postal service amounted during the six months to 2,125,000 pesos, correspondence of all kinds handled aggregating 89,000,000 pieces. The number of post-offices in the country is 2,946. Interior postal money orders were issued to the value of 24,900,000 pesos, an increase of 1½ per cent, and foreign money orders were handled valued at 2,281,000 pesos, while to publishers of newspapers and periodicals drafts to the value of 233,000 pesos were paid.

In the month of November, 1908, the Mexican Congress passed a law establishing a system of receipts for postal money orders both at home and abroad, the former being inaugurated on February 1, 1909, and the latter, embracing Canada, Germany, France, Great Britain, and Salvador, on March 1, 1909. Through the German service a system of postal money orders was also established between Mexico and Turkey and parcels posts rates with Germany were modified.

Wireless telegraph stations established in November placed the southern district of Lower California in communication with the rest of the Republic.

The country shows every indication of recovering from the effects of the financial depression in the world's markets during 1908, and the trade decrease noted for the period under consideration may be considered but as a natural consequence of restricted buying of Mexican products and a corresponding economy on the part of Mexican purchasers.

New tariff legislation became effective on February 1, 1909, while it was also found necessary to continue the reduced duty on wheat imports as decreed in November, 1908, by reason of the almost entire failure of the wheat crop.

In regard to the railway merger, President Diaz stated that its operation had become an established fact, and that the indications

of the first year's workings point to an income sufficient to pay all fixed charges and to distribute a dividend on the preferred stock.

Measures have been taken for the adequate equipment of the military establishments of the Republic; smokeless powder and cartridge factories having been started under proper supervision, while work is proceeding at the National Arsenal on such artillery as is necessary. The contractors are busily engaged in the manufacture of two pieces of coast artillery for the port of Salina Cruz and the supplementary armaments. Five officers who had been in attendance on military academies in the United States returned to the Republic in November, one remaining longer at the special invitation of the American Government.

Municpial improvements in the City of Mexico for the half year embrace sanitation and paving works, the opening of public gardens, the establishment of a crematory, and the erection of new market buildings.

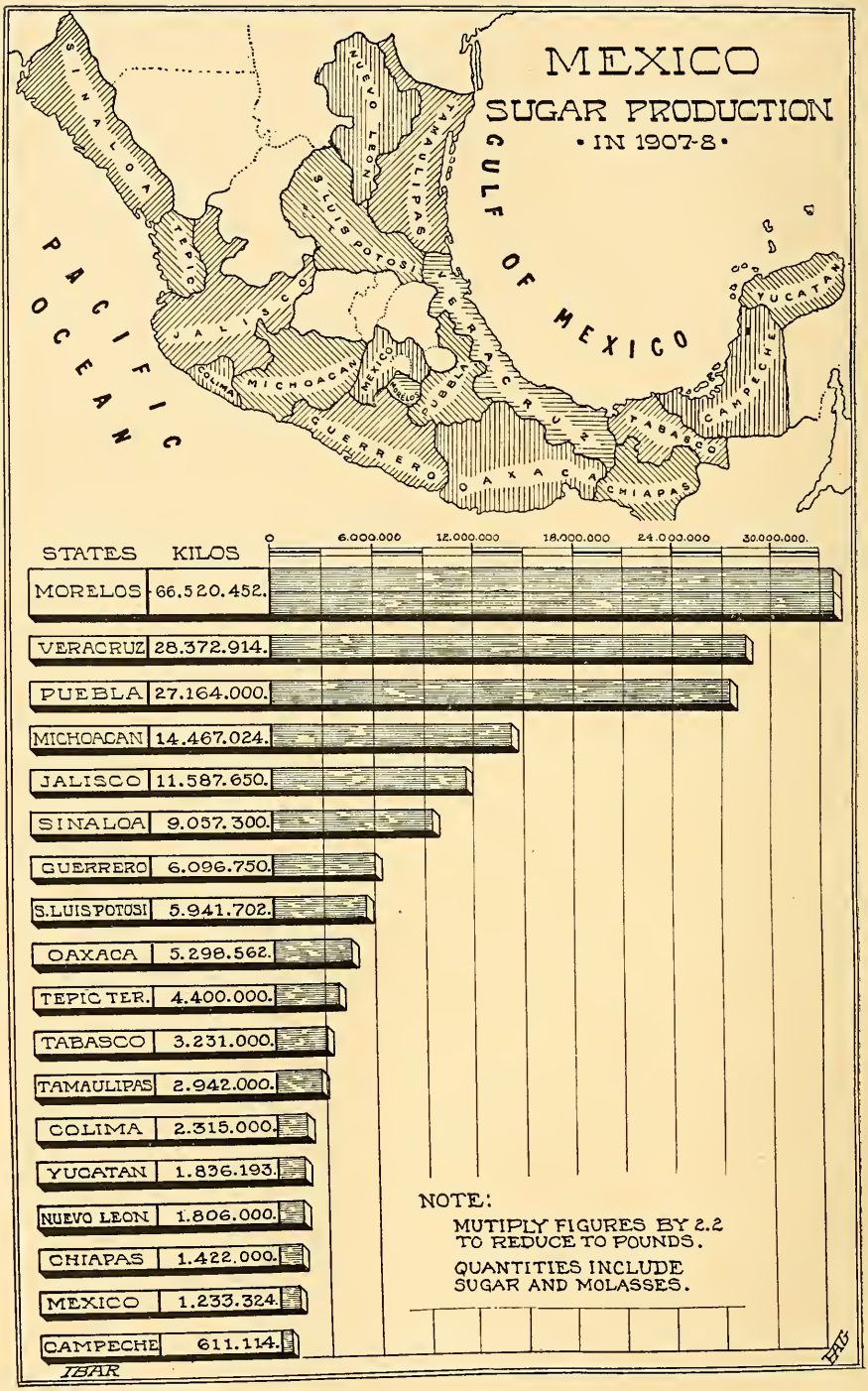
The National School of Arts and Crafts for Women has beeen installed in new quarters, the home of the Conservatory of Music has been changed and improvements effected in the National Library, while the expansion of the Department of Archæology into the National Museum has necessitated the acquisition of larger accommodations.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN 1907–8.

The annual report issued by "*El Hacendado Mexicano*" covering the sugar industry for 1907–8 fixes the total output of Mexican sugar at 123,285,312 kilograms and molasses production at 70,947,573 kilograms, while the estimated amount of panela made was 50,000,000 kilograms.

The various producing States are credited with the following amounts:

	Molasses.	Sugar.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*
Campeche	293,336	317,778
Chiapas	655,700	766,300
Colima	770,000	1,545,000
Guerrero	3,331,000	2,765,750
Jalisco	5,985,650	5,602,000
Mexico	1,022,839	210,485
Michoacan	5,985,464	8,481,560
Morelos	18,300,619	48,219,733
Nuevo Leon	600,000	1,206,000
Oaxaca	3,620,973	1,697,589
Puebla	8,907,000	18,157,000
San Luis Potosi	3,906,350	2,035,352
Sinaloa	2,710,000	6,347,300
Tabasco	1,186,000	2,045,000
Tamaulipas	1,530,000	1,412,000
Tepic (Territory)	1,100,000	3,300,000
Veracruz	10,130,179	18,242,735
Yucatan	.912,463	923,730


MEXICO
SUGAR PRODUCTION
• IN 1907-8 •
GULF OF MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
SINALOA
TEPIC
JALISCO
COLIMA
MICHOACAN
MEXICO
MORELOS
PUEBLA
GUERRERO
OAXACA
CHIAPAS
TABASCO
CAMPECHE
YUCATAN
VERACRUZ
TAMAULIPAS
NUEVO LEON
S. LUIS POTOSI
0
6.000.000
12.000.000
18.000.000
24.000.000
30.000.000.
STATES
KILOS
MORELOS 66.520.452.
VERACRUZ 28.372.914.
PUEBLA 27.164.000.
MICHOACAN 14.467.024.
JALISCO 11.587.650.
SINALOA 9.057.300.
GUERRERO 6.096.750.
S.LUIS POTOSI 5.941.702.
OAXACA 5.298.562.
TEPIC TER. 4.400.000.
TABASCO 3.231.000.
TAMAULIPAS 2.942.000.
COLIMA 2.315.000.
YUCATAN 1.836.193.
NUEVO LEON 1.806.000.
CHIAPAS 1.422.000.
MEXICO 1.233.324.
CAMPECHE 611.114.
NOTE:
MUTIPLY FIGURES BY 2.2
TO REDUCE TO POUNDS.
QUANTITIES INCLUDE
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
IBAR
HG

The sugar industry is protected by a law effective from midnight of February 15, 1908, whereby raw sugar, sugar candy, and refined sugar of all classes were made subject to an import duty of 5 centavos for each kilogram gross weight.

The 123,000 tons given as the year's sugar output shows a gain of 4,000 tons as compared with the preceding year, while for 1908–9 a production of 125,000 tons is predicted, owing to the installation of new sugar houses and the remodeling of old plants.

The shipment of raw sugars to England is being profitably carried on, and the acreage under cane is advancing each year.

CONTINUATION OF REDUCED DUTY ON WHEAT IMPORTS.

An executive decree of March 27, 1909, continues until June 15 of the same year the duty imposed on wheat imported into Mexico by the decree of November 15, 1908. The rate is fixed at 1 peso per 100 kilograms, or about 14 cents a bushel.

NICARAGUA

TARIFF REDUCTION ON MERCHANDISE IMPORTED THROUGH ATLANTIC COAST PORTS.

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua, in order to counteract the disastrous effects caused to certain sections of the country from inundations on the Atlantic coast in 1908 and for the purpose of stimulating and developing the commerce of that portion of the Republic, decreed, under date of March 6, 1909, that the following articles shall be imported, through the Atlantic ports of Nicaragua, at a reduction of 30 per cent from the tariff rates: Flour, lard, smoked, salt, and pickled meats, kerosene or petroleum, common washing soap, ordinary garments for workmen, coarse shoes for workmen, emulsion of cod liver oil, tincture of arnica, laudanum, medicinal balsams, cod liver oil, sulphate of quinine, etc. The same decree provides that beans and rice imported through the aforesaid ports shall pay a duty of 50 per cent less than that specified in the existing customs tariff.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES AT CAPE GRACIAS Á DIOS.

From Cape Gracias a Dios, United States Consul Edwin W. Trimmer reports that the adjacent district offers many mining and agricultural opportunities which are as yet unexploited. The Wanks River drains thousands of acres of fertile lands and but few of the

rich mineral veins have been opened, while large tracts of virgin timber await the enterprise of efficient lumbermen.

During 1908 exports to the value of $311,010.47 were shipped from the port, gold figuring for $292,421.54; hides for $3,036.32, and rubber for $15,552.47. Imports for the same period were valued at $100,304.75, the bulk of which were of United States origin, most of the exports also finding a market in that country.

The growing of bananas is regarded by the consul as a promising industry, by reason of the available land areas and the harbor conditions offered.

PANAMA

BUDGET FOR 1909-10.

The budget for the Republic of Panama covering the period from January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1910, estimates the total revenues at $4,492,000, and the total expenditures at $6,877,469.65. The revenues are made up of the following items: Import and export duties, taxes on liquors, tobacco, matches, coffee, opium, salt, steamship companies, and money changers, $2,714,000; consular fees, manufacture and sale of liquors by retail, slaughterhouses, mines, patents, sealed paper and stamps, registration, real estate, lotteries, pearl fisheries, sale of federal property including lots, and light-houses, $988,000; posts and telegraphs, parcels-post, public market of Panama, public lands, and various other sources, $207,000, and interest on $7,700,000, $583,000. The disbursements consist of the following items: Account of the Department of Interior and Justice, $2,632.004; Foreign Relations, $499,220; Treasury, $720,882.50; Fomento (Public Works), $1,902,430.35, and Public Instruction, $1,122,932.80.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

According to information furnished by the consul-general of the United States at Panama, a special feature of the present administration of national affairs is the determination to improve the harbors and highways of the Republic and to operate street car lines for city traffic.

The appointment has been made of a chief engineer from the United States who is to report concerning that section of the Republic lying between the Canal Zone and the Costa Rican boundary, and between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. Already a com-

plete system of waterworks and sewerage has been installed in Panama and Colon, paving done and roads constructed. Schoolhouses and public buildings have been erected or are in process of construction in the principal towns, and the Government is cooperating with the residents in improving special localities.

The steamship company operating between David and Panama has five steamers on the line, which is proving a paying investment. Gold mining in the vicinity of the Panama consulate has given good results and the Santiago district has proven of value.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BREWERY AND OF A SUGAR FACTORY.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*," of Panama, in its issue No. 766, contains the full text of the contract made by the Government of Panama with the Panama Brewing Company, under the terms of which the latter agrees to establish a large and modernly equipped brewery in the city of Panama. The same publication, in its issue of February 22, 1909, publishes the contract made by the Government of Panama with John F. Wiechers, an American citizen, for the establishment of a sugar plantation on the public lands of the nation, and the installation of a sugar refinery thereon.

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY FROM TAXATION.

According to a law promulgated by the President of Panama on February 7, 1909, and published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of March 3 of the same year, coffee, cacao, cocoanut, rubber, vanilla, and sugar cane plantations are exempt from taxation. Federal and municipal property, houses used for religious worship, rural or agricultural communal lands that do not exceed 2 hectares (4.942 acres), hogs, goats, sheep, fowls, and commonable beasts are likewise exempt from taxation.

REFUND OF IMPORT DUTIES ON REEXPORTED MERCHANDISE.

Article 21 of the law of February 16 of the Republic of Panama provides that 90 per cent of the duties on imported merchandise reexported within a period of six months from the date of their importation will be refunded. No duties will be refunded on imported goods reexported from Panama after remaining in the country more than six months from the date of their importation.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH ITALY.

On January 30, 1909, the Republic of Panama made a postal convention with Italy. This convention provides for the exchange of postal parcels not weighing in excess of 5 kilos (11 pounds) nor of

dimensions greater than 60 centimeters (24 inches) in length by 40 centimeters (16 inches) in width and thickness combined, as well as for the exchange of postal money orders.

PARAGUAY

REVENUES OF ASUNCION, 1908.

The revenues of Asuncion for the last half of 1908 amounted, in round numbers, to 600,000 pesos, or 300,000 pesos less than the amount estimated in the budget. It is feared that this deficit may temporarily delay certain municipal improvements that have been planned by the city government.

PERU

FERTILIZERS IN PERU.

The Consul-General of Chile in Peru, in answer to a circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the former country, states that 90 per cent of the fertilizers employed in Peru are extracted from the guano brought from the neighboring islands, and the balance from nitrates and other manures.

Recently the San Nicolas sugar factory imported a ton of artificial nitrate with which to make experiments and comparisons. The artificial nitrate costs £13 a ton, as compared with $3, the price of the Chilean nitrate.

The Peruvian Corporation has extracted within the last eighteen years a third of the three millions of tons allowed under its contract. The number of tons of guano used in Peru for agricultural purposes in 1902 was 8,900, as compared with 26,000 tons in 1907, while Peru's exports of guano during the latter year were about 80,000 tons.

Peru is beginning to import sulphuric acid from Chile in preference to buying the European product, the price of the Chilean acid being considerably lower than that of the European. During the last three years 60,000 kilograms (135,000 pounds) were imported from Coquimbo, Chile.

It is said that on the south coast of Peru and in the neighboring islands there are immense deposits of virgin nitrates capable of producing millions of quintals of nitrate annually.

In order to encourage the consumption of guano in the agricultural industry of Peru, and to facilitate the delivery of this valuable fertilizer to the consumers direct and without the intervention of middlemen, the Government has authorized a company with a capital of £30,000 to operate in the Republic, and to establish deposits for the sale of guano in the principal agricultural centers of the country. Peruvian guano will be furnished agriculturists for their consumption just as it is taken from the deposits.

During the year 1909 the Peruvian Corporation will only extract guano from the islands north of Callao, the deposits to the south being reserved for the uses of national agriculture.

SALVADOR

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On February 20, 1909, General Fernando Figueroa, President of the Republic of Salvador, delivered an interesting message to the Salvadoran Congress, in which he referred to the political evolution through which the Republic is at present passing, and stated that the Government had done everything possible to enable the country to enlarge its agricultural industry, increase the volume of its commerce, develop the arts and sciences, improve the customs and culture of its people, strengthen the good name of the nation abroad, and insure international and domestic justice in the affairs of the Republic. With these high aims in view the results have been most flattering. A reorganization has been effected in the high, graded, and primary schools of the country, and the most modern methods and systems of instruction have been introduced. The Government has been active in making internal improvements of various kinds; new wagon roads have been opened to traffic, and the old ones have been repaired with a view to increasing the means and facilities of communication to the ports and commercial centers of the Republic; new bridges have been constructed, and the old ones have been put in good condition; public buildings for the use of the Government have been erected; and a supply of potable water has been introduced into a number of the important towns of the Republic that had hitherto been inadequately supplied.

The Government has assisted the courts to the extent of its powers in meting out justice to the inhabitants of the Republic, and has lent its aid in checking the ravages of contagious diseases, as in the case of smallpox, which broke out in some parts of the country, and whose spread was prevented by the employment of all the means known to science.

The financial condition of the country is very satisfactory, and the credit of the nation at home and abroad has been strengthened by the wise disbursement of the funds of the Republic.

STAMP REVENUES IN 1908.

The receipts derived by the Republic of Salvador from the sale of sealed paper and document stamps in 1908 were 269,828.78 pesos ($107,931), as compared with 228,941.75 ($91,576) in 1907.

URUGUAY

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT WILLIMAN.

The annual message presented by President WILLIMAN to the Congress of Uruguay on February 15, 1909, comments at length on the events taking place in the Republic during the preceding year. Relations with other countries continued on a friendly and cordial basis, as evidenced by the visits of foreign fleets on missions of friendship and by beneficial arrangements of outstanding questions with adjoining republics. The Brazilian Government conceded privileges for the navigation of the River Yaguaron and Lake Merim, and the solution of certain vexed questions between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic was effected.

With the United States a criminal extradition treaty was concluded, and a naturalization treaty with the same country was arranged subject to legislative approval.

With the opening of 1908 the public debt amounted to $128,138,917, which had increased by December 31, of the same year, to $130,157,089. The service of the debt was discharged punctually and new bonds issued. The 45 per cent of the customs revenue assigned to the service of the consolidated debt and railway guaranties yielded $5,850,922, to which is added $19,693 for return of guaranties and $9,733 for profits on exchange, making a total of $5,880,349. The service in reference amounted to $4,606,581, leaving a surplus of $1,273,768, which accrues to the general revenue. Indemnity claims

CALLE ZABALA, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

THE GOVERNMENT PALACE, ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY.

arising out of the civil war of 1904 have been settled in the amount of $5,374,021, leaving $263,844 still to be arranged, and on December 31 there remained to be issued $4,077,679 in bonds of the conversion loan.

The steadiness of revenue receipts and the maintenance of progress in all branches of national activity is indicated by a probable treasury surplus for the financial year 1908–9 of $1,500,000.

From July to December, 1908, customs receipts showed an advance of $272,783 over those of the corresponding period of the preceding year, and a revision of the tariff, now under consideration by the Ministry of Finance, is expected to further augment receipts from this source.

The foreign commerce of the year was represented by $71,899,324, as compared with $69,576,000 in 1907, for which, until the delivery of the message, only a general estimate had been obtainable. Imports are cited as worth $34,618,804 and exports as $37,280,523, as compared with $34,425,000 and $35,151,000 in the preceding year.

The live-stock industry, which is of paramount importance in the economic life of the Republic, shows a total of about 30,000,000 head of cattle, and during the year there were imported through Montevideo for breeding purposes 1,510 head from the following countries: England, France, Switzerland, United States, Germany, New Zealand, Spain, and the Argentine Republic, while through other ports a total of 16,123 was reported. From Montevideo 33,960 head were exported and through other ports 219,891. The cattle remained free from epizootic and effective application was made of Pasteurian vaccination for certain other specified diseases. An appropriation was made during the year of $40,000 for the support of live-stock exhibits, of which $25,000 was applied, it being designed to frame general regulations for this class of exhibitions with the object of aiding the industry in every possible manner.

The Division of Agriculture, organized in July, did effective work on its experimental farm at Toledo, and important studies were made of the forage plants and maritime resources of the country.

During 1908 the gold-mining works of Cuñapiru crushed 20,515 tons of ore, yielding 102,395 kilograms of gold, valued at $45,056, on which mining duties were $225.

Colonization projects occupied the attention of the Government, but by reason of the lack of fiscal lands and the high price of real estate the necessary measures for attracting immigrants have been beset with difficulties. The employment bureau did valuable work, and in addition to collecting important data relative to labor questions and providing work for 2,628 persons, undertook the preliminary study of a pension bill and a child and female labor law.

Education received a marked impulse, the total number of public schools in operation at the close of 1908 being 1,781, an increase of 110 over the previous year, while an increased attendance of 7,000 scholars is reported. Private schools in the capital numbered 180, attended by 7,578 boys and 6,073 girls, with a staff of instructors numbering 692. Evening schools for adults were opened and industrial courses included in the curriculum of certain institutions, while the application of adequate hygienic measures was made a matter of special care.

Railroad lines in operation during the year aggregated 1,447 miles, of which 780 miles had state guaranties. This includes the first two sections of the prolongation of the Central Uruguay-Eastern extension from Nico Perez to Cerro Cuato and to Tupambae, opened in May and November, respectively. The section to Melo is scheduled for opening in May, 1909, and work was begun on the Midland Railway branch from Algorta to Fray Bentos, as well as on the extension of the Eastern Railway to La Sierra and Maldonado. The line to Treinta y Tres is another project of the near future.

The rolling stock in use during 1907–8 comprised 146 locomotives, 136 passenger coaches, 81 luggage vans, 2,580 cargo and cattle trucks. The cargo carried netted 1,211,861 tons, and 1,157,875 passengers were transported. Gross revenues are given as $4,362,666 and operating expenses as $2,559,608, thus indicating net profits of $1,783,057.

Owing to the prolonged strike at the beginning of the year, heavy expenditure for new material and the rise in the price of coal a general increase of 7.29 per cent is noted in the operating expenses of the lines. Comparing the year 1907–8 with the preceding twelve months, the net profits of the Central Railway, guaranteed sections, showed an increase of 4.23 per cent; those of unguaranteed sections a decrease of 5.54 per cent, creating a decrease for the entire system of 2.37 per cent. Of the other lines, the Eastern showed an increase of 12.34, the Northwestern a decrease of 22.81, the Midland a decrease of 49.40, and the Northern a decrease of 49.63 per cent.

The total amount of railway capital now guaranteed is $28,195,399.

Important progress is reported on the various engineering operations undertaken by the Government. Out of 35 bridges planned, 12 were completed, 7 commenced, and 10 more are in course of construction.

The Montevideo port works made normal progress. The final 240 meters of the eastern breakwater were completed and the western breakwater in its total length of 1,000 meters was finished, these completing the shelter for the anteport. The dredging of the channel to a depth of 7.50 meters was completed, the same depth being reached for the anteport. Considerable progress was made in the construction of the moles, and the sanitary works are to be completed during

1909. The additional duties assigned for these works had produced up to December 31 a total of $9,582,247, to which must be added $5,035,411 of issued bonds of the conversion loan. The certified value of the port works completed to that date was $11,550,000 and of the sanitary works $750,000.

The general scheme for the necessary installations of the new port have been approved and $500,000 voted for the work by the Chambers. The Government is also engaged in preparing for the erection within the port zone of an adequate produce market.

Post and telegraph offices at the close of 1908 numbered 1,025, of which 13 new branches, 53 agencies, and 3 telegraphic offices had been established during the year. The staff was increased and steps taken to improve the service.

The movement of correspondence was 108,113,772 pieces, an increase over the preceding year of 11,667,055 pieces. Telegrams were transmitted to the number of 283,528, showing an increase of 35,375.

Postal revenues amounted to $595,391, an increase for the year of $17,298, being $40,000 greater than the budget estimate.

Wireless telegraphic stations are to be established and the Government has granted facilities for the installation of a powerful station at Punta del Este with the purpose of effecting wireless connections with Europe.

Government sanction has been obtained for establishing a national telephone service in the capital, and sums have been appropriated from the national treasury for sanitary works in the interior and for municipal improvements in the capital.

The work of the various municipal boards shows a financial surplus in most instances. During the year public health was in the main satisfactory, and the reorganization of local sanitary boards was undertaken.

The vegetative increase in the population of the Republic during eleven months of the year was 19,358, the birth rate being calculated at 34 per 1,000 and the death rate at 40 per 1,000.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY IN 1908.

The report of the Midland Railway of Uruguay for the year ending June 30, 1908, shows gross receipts amounting to $360,500, a decrease as compared with the preceding twelve months of $18,000. Deducting operating expenses for the year leaves a net profit of $25,000 against $75,000 in 1907.

Traffic receipts during the first half of the financial year were satisfactory, but owing to the strike in January conditions were not so favorable during the closing months of the year.

The extention of the line from Algorta has been begun and should be finished in three years, thus opening up a new through route from

southern Brazil over the connecting lines of the Northern and Northwestern of Uruguay Railways to Fray Bentos, a deep-water port on the Uruguay River. It is purposed to build, at this point, a pier capable of accommodating ocean steamers and thus attracting considerable traffic over the present main line.

THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC IN 1908.

The balance sheet of the Bank of the Republic of Uruguay on December 31, 1908, showed a profit of $1,020,212 for the year's transactions, which represents approximately 16 per cent on the paid-up capital of $6,500,000.

Of the reported profits $102,021, or 10 per cent, was added to the reserve fund and a similar amount applied to payment of the bonus shares, the remainder, or $816,159, accruing to the Government as sole shareholder by way of dividend.

Out of the latter amount $470,000 is deducted for the service of the loan of 1896, and $50,000 for the fund for the Legislative Palace, the remainder being assigned as paid-up capital to the bank.

MONTEVIDEO TRAMWAYS IN 1908.

Tramway returns for the city of Montevideo during 1908 show that electric lines carried 40,087,590 passengers, against 22,044,702 in the preceding year, while horse cars transported but 7,355,922 persons, as compared with 13,276,253 in the previous twelve months.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1908.

The foreign commerce of Venezuela for the first half of 1908 consisted of exports aggregating 78,997,880 kilos, valued at 43,076,768 bolivars ($8,613,000). The imports during the same period weighed 33,091,046 kilos, valued at 24,922,499 bolivars ($4,984,000).

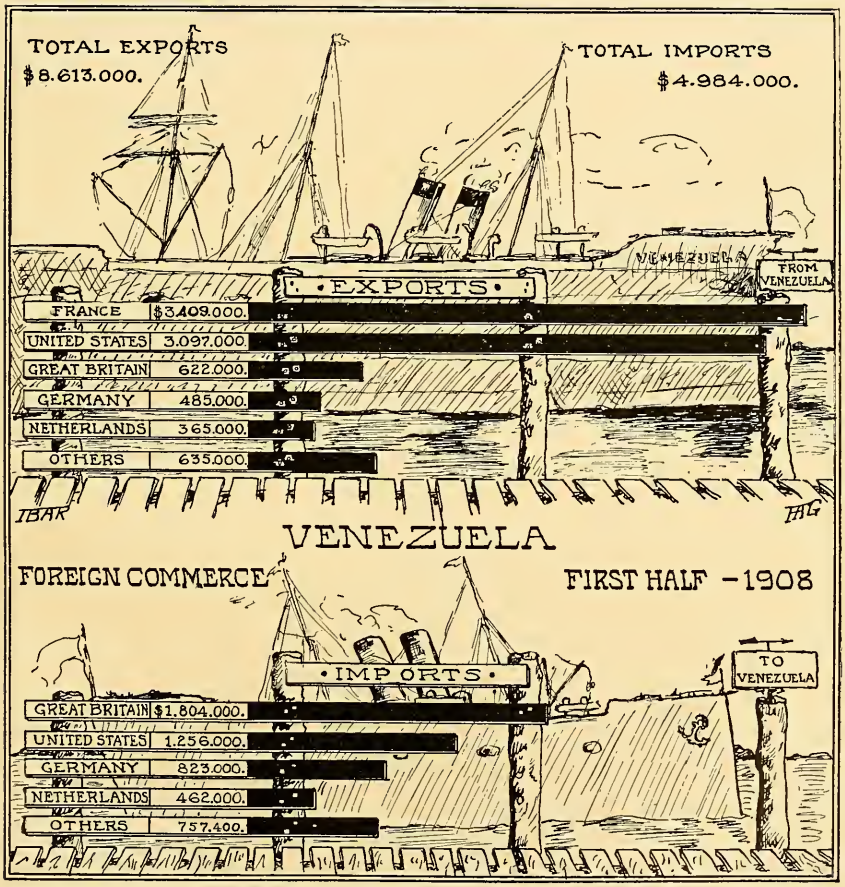
The following are the principal countries from which the imports were made: Great Britain, 9,022,000 bolivars ($1,804,000); United States, 6,281,000 bolivars ($1,256,200); Germany, 4,119,000 bolivars ($823,800); and the Netherlands, 2,312,000 bolivars ($462,400).

The countries mentioned below are those to which the exports were made: France, 17,048,000 bolivars ($3,409,000); United States, 15,486,000 bolivars ($3,097,000); Great Britain, 3,113,000 bolivars

($622,000); Germany, 2,424,000 bolivars ($485,000); Netherlands, 1,827,000 bolivars ($365,000); and Spain, 1,627,000 bolivars ($325,000).

During the first half of 1908 the principal exports of the country were as follows:

Articles.	Weight in kilos.	Articles.	Weight in kilos.
Cotton	128,652	Oxhides	785,475
Asphalt	2,849,600	Dividivi	3,969,025
Crude rubber (Balata)	395,269	Horned cattle	3,950,139
Cacao	10,271,828	Fine pearls	23
Coffee	26,586,000	Heron plumes	519
Goatskins	342,388	Cotton seed	241,801



GENERAL STATISTICS.

On June 30, 1908, there were 1,150 schools in the Republic of Venezuela, having a total enrollment of 35,777 pupils, of which

19,633 were males and 16,144 females. On the same date the hospitals of the Republic numbered 51, and the inmates of the same 3,338.

On March 1, 1908, there were 45,925 business establishments in the Republic, which produced during the first quarter of the same year license revenues to the amount of 1,215,764 bolivars ($243,000).

During the first half of 1908 the number of postal packages handled was 9,714. The revenues on these packages from duties and fines amounted to 169,000 bolivars ($34,000).

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

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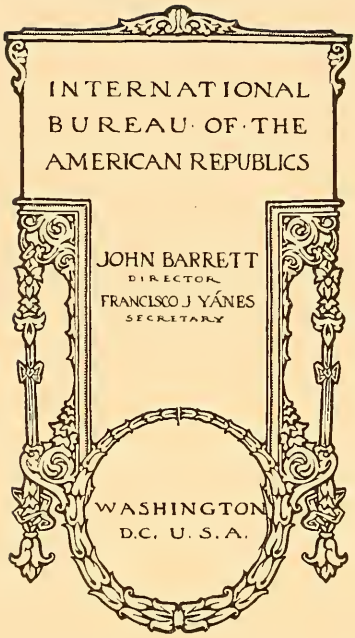

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page.

Editorial section 961

Death of the President of Brazil—Latin Americans on International tribunals—Upbuilding the merchant marine of the United States—School lectures on Latin America—New steamships for South American travel—Preparations for the Fourth Pan-American Conference—United States tariff and trade with Latin America—Special Envoy from Nicaragua—Dinner given by the Brazilian Ambassador—A new winter excursion to South America—The International Club of San Antonio—Chilean Consul-General in New York—Increase of books on Latin America—The coming annual review—Progress in the movement for banks—Brazilian preferential rates for United States products—Bolivian trade in 1908—Discontinuance of the Chilean Nitrate Association—Colombia's emerald mines—Economic conditions in Costa Rica—Industrial development in Haiti—Agricultural development in Honduras—Mexican railways—The new United States Consul-General in Panama—Preliminary plans for a World's Fair at Panama—Steamship and railway enterprises in Peru—Advancing commerce in Salvador—Consular reports on Uruguay—Patriotic society in Venezuela—Sanitary Convention of the American Republics.

Book notes 974

The Panama Canal and its makers—An expedition across Venezuela and Colombia—Monetary report made by the subcommittee of the First Central American Conference.

Magazine Articles 976

An answer to Panama Canal critics—Pan-American matters discussed in the April "Independent"—Appreciation of two famous Spanish artists—A South American number of the Bulletin of the Philadelphia Geographical Society—In the Venezuelan wilderness—Latin American affairs treated in the American Journal of International Law—The new Brazil—Report of the Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission—The Pan-American Scientific Congress of Chile—The Mexican peon—Harbor works at Salina Cruz—Spanish edition of the United States Pharmacopœia—Regional population groups of Atacama—The lock system of the Panama Canal—Iron deposits of Chile—Education in Honduras—Vanadium deposits of Peru—Cable routes between London and South America—Civil and mercantile societies of Venezuela.

Latin American notes 984

The Month of June in Pan-American History 987

Maize or Indian corn the great native food supply of America. 989

Municipal Organization in Latin American Capitals, Montevideo 1003

New Steamer Service for South American Service 1015

Alejandro Alvarez and International Law 1019

Reception of New Minister from Venezuela in the United States 1024

Page.

Reception of Special Envoy from Nicaragua to the United States 1025
The Emerald Mines of Colombia. 1027
Brazil the Host of Pan-America. 1040
Whaling in Brazil 1048
A Botanical Garden in Buenos Aires 1055
Dry Farming in Brazil 1064
Indorsement of the Work of the Bureau 1068
Subject-Matter of Consular Reports 1069
Cacao Trade and Consumption .. 1071
Trans-Isthmian Traffic in 1908. 1074
American Wheat Production in 1908 1075
Shipping Facilities Between Europe and South America 1077
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC 1080
Report on the boundary with Paraguay—Meat and cattle trade with Great Britain—Centennial celebration in 1910.
BOLIVIA 1084
Foreign commerce in 1908—Foreign commerce, first half of 1908—The gold standard—Tin mining in the Republic—Automobile service in the Republic—Export duty on copper and bismuth—University and newspaper congresses — Status of taxes on coca.
BRAZIL 1088
Operation of tariff concessions to United States products—Output of Para rubber in 1908—The dock system of Rio de Janeiro—Floating dock at Rio de Janeiro—New bankruptcy law—Status of the flour market—Results of perini fiber cultivation—Report of the Bank of Brazil for 1908—Participation in Health Congress—The manufacture of textiles—Exports of nuts—Lease of the Madeira-Mamoré Railway—Miscellaneous notes.
CHILE 1095
Status of the nitrate industry—Fast steamship line between Valparaiso and Panama—Commercial Institute of Valparaiso—Abrogation of Valparaiso harbor contract—New industrial companies.
COLOMBIA 1097
Financial administration—New navigation service on the Magdalena River—Revenues for second half of 1908—Municipal improvements at Bogota.
COSTA RICA 1100
Modification of customs tariff—Explosives for industrial purposes—Free importation of corn and beans.
CUBA 1102
Message of the President—Communication facilities in the Republic—Proposed improvements at Havana—Foreign capital in the Republic.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 1104
Report of the Secretary of Foreign Relations.
ECUADOR 1105
Schedule of telegraph charges—Railway from Huigra to Cuenca.
GUATEMALA 1105
Ratification of conventions of the Third Pan-American Conference.
HAITI 1106
Railway and industrial concessions.
HONDURAS 1108
Concession for railroad from Trujillo Bay to Juticalpa—Cabinet and dye woods on government lands—Encouragement of agriculture—Public instruction—Modifications in the customs tariff—Water and electric light and power contract—Treaty of commerce and amity with Mexico.
MEXICO 1112
Rates for coal transport—Discovery of high-grade oil—New railway prospectus—The Northwestern Railway Company of Mexico—Railway and steamship connections—Proposed

Page.

new census—New steamship line between Progreso and New Orleans—Irrigation in the Chapala district.

NICARAGUA 1115
Banana exploitation on the west coast—Improvement contract with the Cukra River Planting Company—New railway contract.

PANAMA 1117
School physicians in Panama—Chinese business employees in Panama—Tax on petroleum lands and mines—Mining opportunities.

PARAGUAY 1119
New municipal law—Status of public and private instruction.

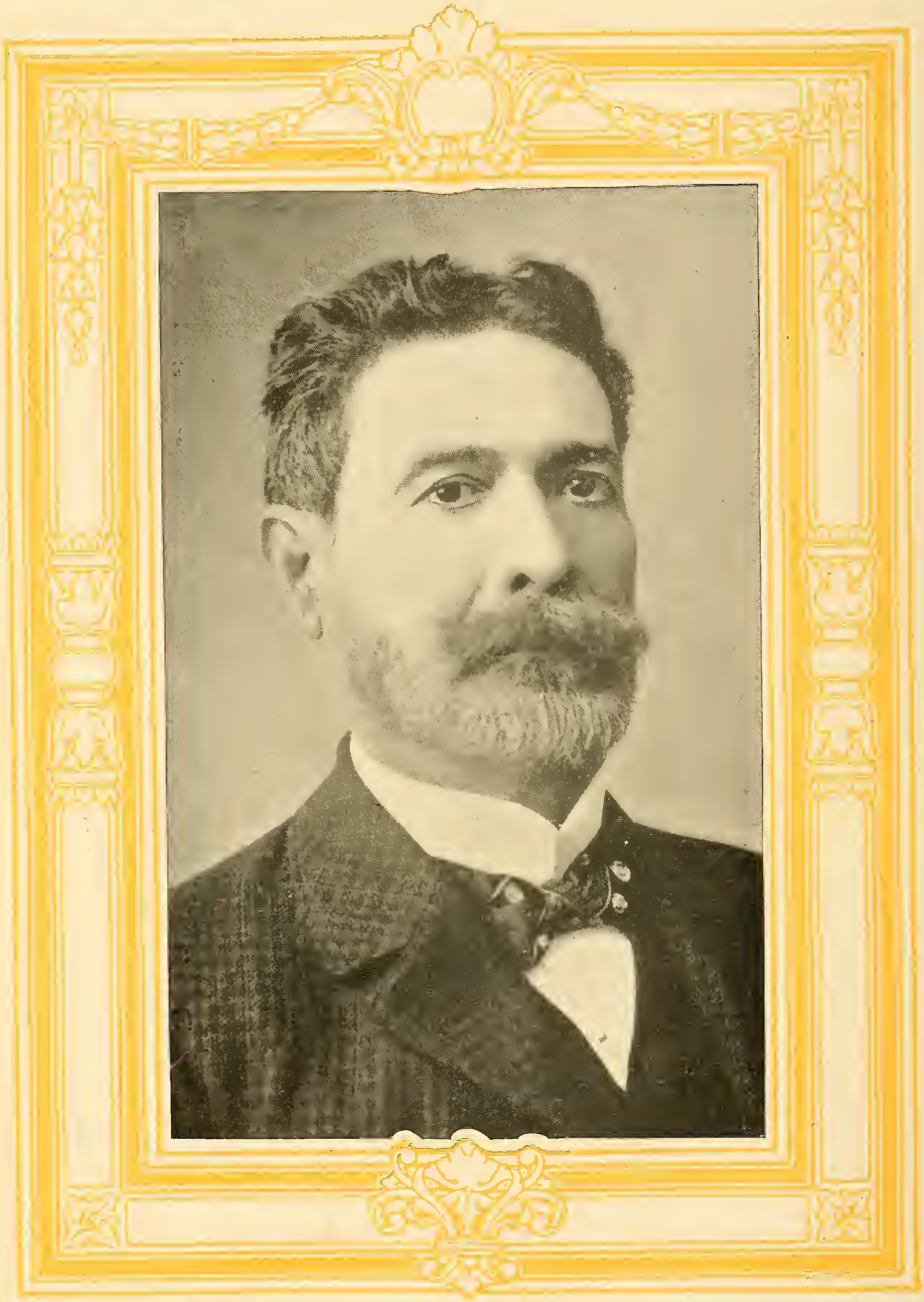
PERU 1120
Dry dock at Callao—Internal revenue, 1908—Imports of wheat and rice, first half of 1908—Subsidy for steamship line—Bank of Peru and London—Primary instruction in national colleges.

SALVADOR 1121
Foreign commerce in 1908—Financial condition in 1908—Duties on wines and canned goods.

UNITED STATES 1123
Foreign commerce, nine months of 1908–9.

URUGUAY 1123
Economic conditions in 1908—Railways and shipping—Export items in 1908—Mining and minerals in the Republic—Characteristics of trade and industry.

VENEZUELA 1128
Commission of public hygiene—Importation of merchandise by parcels post—Establishment of factories for meat extracts—Population, January 1, 1909—Closing of Tucacas customhouse.



GENERAL FERNANDO FIGUEROA,

PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR.

BULLETIN
OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

VOL. XXVIII. JUNE, 1909. No. 6

DR. AFFONSO AUGUSTO MOREIRA PENNA, President of the United States of Brazil, died suddenly on June 14, 1909. It is with a deep feeling of grief that the International Bureau of the American Republics has learned of his demise. He was one of Latin America's greatest public men. Under his able administration the Brazilian Republic has prospered to a degree in keeping with the wealth of its material resources and with its moral and political dignity.

Doctor PENNA was elected to the Presidency in 1906, taking the oath of office on November 15 of that year, for the regular term of four years ending in 1910. Previous to Doctor PENNA's entry into public life he had devoted himself to journalism with much success. During his subsequent career in the service of his country he held various important positions in the Government, and was finally elected to the Presidency of the Republic. Immediately upon receipt of the news conveying the sad intelligence of President PENNA's death, the Director of the International Bureau, in behalf of this institution, cabled Baron DO RIO BRANCO, the Minister of Foreign Relations at Rio de Janeiro, an expression of heartfelt sympathy for the Brazilian Government and people in their great loss. A similar expression of condolence was sent to Mr. NABUCO, the Brazilian Ambassador, at his summer residence. As a tribute of respect to the late President and of the participation of the Bureau in the mourning of Brazil, the flag of the Bureau was displayed at half-mast until after the funeral.

LATIN AMERICANS ON INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS.

The high rank held by public men of Latin America in diplomacy and the position attained by the republics of the Western Hemisphere in world affairs have recently been emphasized in the appointment of two distinguished Latin Americans upon international tribunals of arbitration. The application of the principle of arbitration is one of the highest developments of civilization, and its accepted exponents are always chosen from among the foremost nations of the globe. The selection,

therefore, of a South American to serve on the arbitral tribunal instituted to adjudicate the old and much-discussed question between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain concerning the fisheries on the North Atlantic coast is an epoch-marking event. This honor, which is shared by all of Latin America, has been bestowed upon Dr. LUIS MARIA DRAGO, the renowned Argentine statesman and author of the doctrine which bears his name. The Drago Doctrine, although the subject of much critical discussion when first introduced at the Third Hague Conference, was ultimately received by the majority of the nations participating in the conference as a principle of international law. The other noteworthy instance of recent occurrence of the same character is the acceptance, on the part of the United States, of the services of Señor Don AUGUSTO B. LEGUIA, President of Peru, as arbiter in questions which may arise between the Governments of Panama and the United States subsequent to the treaty signed by the two nations. President LEGUIA'S name was suggested by Panama and the proposition was received with enthusiasm by the United States. Among South Americans previously serving on international tribunals may be mentioned the late Viscount D'ITAJUBA, who was a member of the court that met at Geneva to decide the "Alabama" question between the United States and Great Britain, and the late Viscount DE ARINOS, who presided over the international court that sat in Washington to decide concerning Franco-American claims arising out of the civil war in the United States and the Franco-German war.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR UPBUILDING THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The Merchant Marine League of the United States is planning a most elaborate campaign for the education of the people at large to an appreciation of the importance of building up American shipping. At a meeting of the executive committee of the league, held recently in Cleveland, Ohio, there was a large attendance and a general discussion, in which it was decided to carry forward the work of the organization on lines more expansive and broader than ever before attempted. This will include lectures before Chatauquas all over the United States, the publication of pamphlets and reports, and the distribution of a regular monthly publication wherever it will do the most good. The campaign will be waged with special strength in the districts of Congressmen who opposed the shipping bill as it was voted upon at the last session of Congress. The presidents of universities and colleges will also be asked to cooperate, so that the young men who are going out from their doors into public life may be interested in the subject. In the prospectus describing the monthly publication it is stated that:

> It was the opinion that to accomplish the most good from these bulletins they should be mailed regularly to all Senators, Congressmen, and gentlemen prominent in public life in this country who it is expected might be interested in this

AFFONSO AUGUSTO MOREIRA PENNA,
Late President of Brazil, who died June 14, 1909.

subject; to the editors of the leading daily and agricultural papers and magazines; prominent men in a number of the chief labor organizations of America; United States Consuls scattered all over the world; secretaries of the various national, State, and local business men's associations; presidents of the leading colleges and universities, and all the members of the league, or those who are in any way connected with its workings, in any part of America.

LECTURES ON LATIN AMERICA BEFORE SCHOOLS.

It is reported that the officials having in charge the courses of lectures which are delivered before the school children of New York City are planning next year to have a series delivered on Latin America. The Bureau has frequently urged that this step be taken, not only in New York but in other cities where lectures are part of the school work. There is no better way of awakening interest in a new field than getting the attention of the growing children. In their minds are planted ideas which grow with their advancing years, and if they are taught when very young to recognize the importance of Latin America, its vast area, its mighty resources, its splendid potentialities, and its direct relationship to the United States, they will grow up with a true appreciation, which otherwise would be lacking, of that part of the world. Already many of the teachers in New York City are giving their children special instruction on Latin America, as is shown by the requests that are received here for data bearing on Central and South America.

A NEW STEAMSHIP FOR SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVEL.

The Lamport & Holt Line is to be congratulated for placing upon the New York-Rio de Janeiro-Montevideo-Buenos Aires route the magnificent new steamer *Vasari*, which arrived in New York May 8 to make her maiden trip to South America. She is a ship of over 12,000 tons, with passenger accommodations that will satisfy the most exacting travelers. It is fortunate that this line is improving its service, because there is a decided increase in the number of travelers now who wish to visit South America. As soon as it becomes generally known that there are boats of this character, the number of people taking advantage of the opportunity to go comfortably to South America directly from New York will be notably augmented. On Tuesday, May 11, Messrs. Busk & Daniels, the agents of the Lamport & Holt Line, gave a beautiful luncheon on board the *Vasari*, which was attended by men prominent in business, shipping, and newspaper life of New York City, and by a few representative men from other places, like Washington. The Director was honored with an invitation, and had much pleasure in attending and making some remarks appreciative of the efforts of the Lamport & Holt Line to improve travel conditions between North and South America. In another part of the BULLETIN photographs of the *Vasari* and its interior are reproduced, together with a more detailed description of her appointments.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

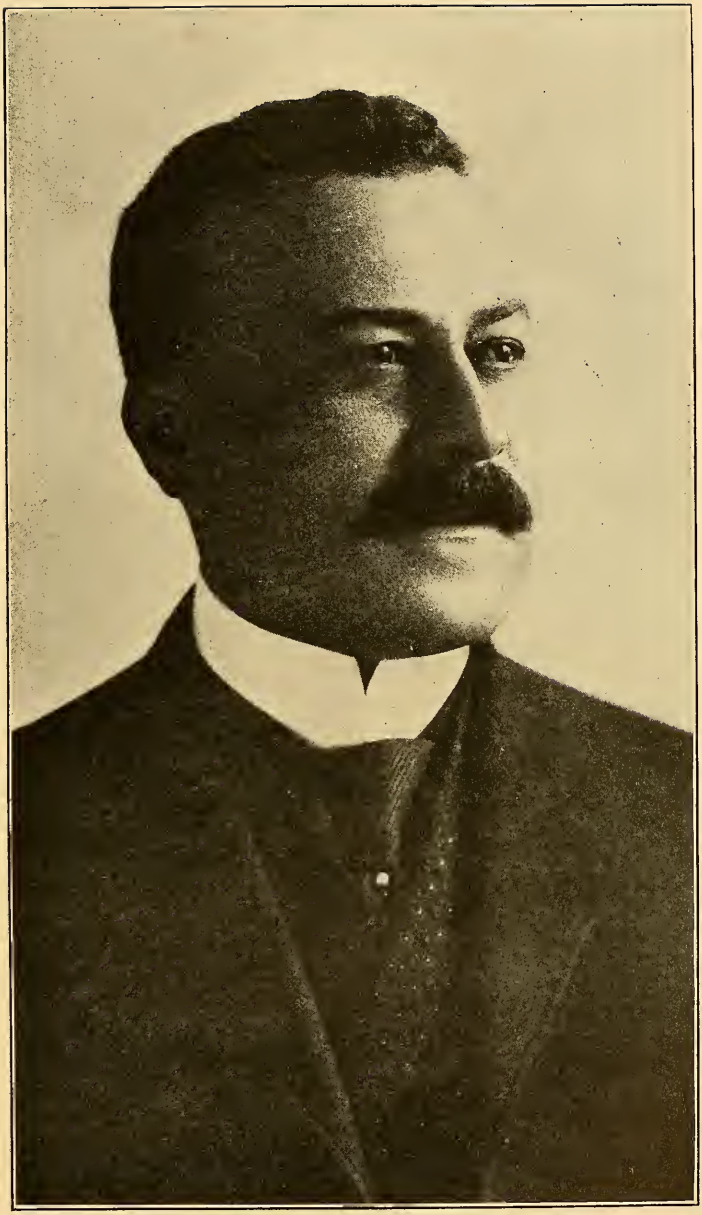
Preparation for the Fourth Pan-American Conference to be held at Buenos Aires next year will now go on more rapidly than ever before. The Argentine Government has just requested, through its Minister in Washington, that each member of the governing board communicate with his government and learn its attitude toward the questions which have been proposed for discussion at that conference. This situation was brought to the attention of the Governing Board at its last meeting on May 5, by the Argentine Minister, and it is hoped that reports may be received before the majority of the board leave for the summer, in order that the programme, at least in general terms, may be determined upon at an early date.

THE TARIFF AND TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

Attention has been frequently called to the growth of the commerce of the Argentine Republic and to the share which the different principal nations have in this trade. Those who are working for free hides have logically pointed out that the inclusion of such a provision in the tariff bill at present under discussion by the United States Government would add materially to the opportunities for the development of the export and import business of the United States with Argentina. In fact, the chief export of Argentina to the United States is hides, but the complaint is made in that country that it is purchasing far more from the United States than the United States is buying from it, but that if the duty on hides is removed there will be a great increase in the export trade of Argentina with the United States with a corresponding increase in the purchase of manufactured products of the United States. Last year Argentina bought products to the extent of $93,000,000 from Great Britain, and sold to her $78,000,000; from Germany $38,000,000, and sold to her $35,000,000; from the United States $35,000,000, and sold to her only $13,000,000.

SPECIAL ENVOY FROM NICARAGUA.

On May 17, 1909, Dr. PEDRO GONZALEZ, credited as Special Envoy from the Government of Nicaragua to the United States, presented his credentials to President TAFT. Doctor GONZALEZ has held many high posts in the service of his country and is a jurist of renown, not only in Nicaragua, but throughout Central America, being a recognized authority on economic questions. The Pan-American Bureau offers its most cordial salutations to this distinguished representative of Nicaragua.



SEÑOR DON EMILIO C. JOUBERT.

Señor Joubert for the past four years has represented the Dominican Government as its Minister in the United States, serving ex officio as a member of the Governing Board of the Bureau of the American Republics. He recently returned to his own country, where he has been tendered the important cabinet position of Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

DINNER GIVEN BY THE BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR.

The Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, is to be congratulated for the success and brilliancy of the dinner which he gave at Rauscher's in Washington, D. C., Thursday, May 6, in honor of Dr. JOSÉ CARLOS RODRIGUES and the famous Gridiron Club, which is made up of the leading newspaper men in the capital of the United States. Nearly a hundred guests sat down at small round tables handsomely decorated. The general arrangement was that of a garden with a high hedge around the sides, and a large palm in the center. Able and interesting speeches were delivered by Ambassador NABUCO, Senator ELIHU ROOT, Mr. SCOTT BONE, Acting President of the Gridiron Club, and Doctor RODRIGUES. Selections from these are published elsewhere in the BULLETIN.

A NEW WINTER EXCURSION TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The announcement of the Hamburg-American Line that it will send one of its large boats, the *Blucher*, to carry an excursion to South America, leaving New York in January and going as far south as the Straits of Magellan, is welcome news to the Bureau, which has constantly urged the steamship lines that have summer excursions to the Caribbean and to the Mediterranean to make the same experiment with reference to South America. Although it might seem at first more desirable for this trip to be made sometime between June and September, which are the winter months south of the equator, yet it is true that people in the United States are much more ready to go away on journeys of this kind in the winter than they are in the summer. The itinerary of the *Blucher* will include stops along the seacoast of South America from the mouth of the Amazon to Punta Arenas, with extra time at such places as Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. If this experiment is a success there is little question that the company will put other steamers on the same excursion route.

THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO.

The Director has recently received a very interesting communication from Mr. WINCHESTER KELSO, President of the International Club of San Antonio, Texas, the object of which is to improve the social and business relations between Mexico and the United States. It has a membership of over 500 and includes in its honorary list of names those of Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ and ex-President THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The former presented the club with an oil portrait of himself, almost life size, and the Mexican Government has provided it with an exhibit of the mineral and vegetable products of that country, which is to be seen in the club rooms. If more organizations of this kind were started

SENHOR JOSÉ JOAQUIM GOMES DOS SANTOS,
Consul-General of Brazil at New York.

SEÑOR DON RICARDO SANCHEZ CRUZ,
Consul-General of Chile at New York.

in the States having close association with the different Latin-American Republics, another step forward would be taken toward greater Pan-American accord.

CHILEAN CONSUL-GENERAL IN NEW YORK.

Ricardo Sanchez Cruz was born in Valparaiso, Chile, September 27, 1869. He received his education at the College of the French Fathers and the Seminario Conciliar de Valparaiso, where he obtained the prize "Optime Meruit," given to the student winning all of the first prizes in his course, taking his degree as doctor in laws and political sciences at the age of 19 years. He commenced his diplomatic career as Second Secretary of the Chilean Legation in Peru, serving in that capacity until 1902, when he was sent to Paris as secretary of the first class and treasurer, remaining there until 1904, when he was promoted to the post of secretary of the Chilean legations in Germany and Austria-Hungary. About the middle of the year 1905, due to the death of the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile in Berlin, he assumed the duties of Chargé de Affaires to the courts of Berlin and Vienna. During his eight months' service in this capacity he sent to his Government information of importance with reference to South American politics. Early in 1908 he was promoted to the post which he now holds of Consul-General of Chile in the United States.

INCREASE OF BOOKS ON LATIN AMERICA.

The increased demand on the International Bureau for recommendations covering the best current books on Latin America which can be read by those seeking information quickly and easily shows that more and more attention is being given by the public at large to that part of the world. Where one inquiry of this kind was received two years ago, at the inauguration of the new administration of the Bureau, a score now comes in. The number of libraries asking for a list of books on Latin America is gratifyingly large, and if the work goes on it ought not to be long before the people of the United States become far better informed in regard to the Latin American Republics than they now are. The number of books, moreover, which are being written or planned about Latin America is to be noted as showing a growth of interest. It is not infrequent for a scholar or traveler to communicate with the Bureau stating that he is preparing manuscript on some phase of Latin American history, geography, commerce, scientific progress, or governmental evolution. The Columbus Memorial Library, which the governing board of the International Bureau intends shall be throughly comprehensive on all Latin-American subjects, is receiving most of the books published on that part of the world, but it is not yet sufficiently well known so that all authors place copies in it, as they do in the Congressional Library.

It is hoped that as the Library becomes better known it may contain every volume that has to deal in any shape or form with Latin America.

THE COMING ANNUAL REVIEW.

The July issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN will contain the annual review of Latin American trade. This should prove of practical value to all persons who are interested in the progress of commercial conditions in the various American Republics. There was a great demand for the annual review of 1908, and it is intended to make that of 1909 even more comprehensive and specific. The greater part of the July issue will be occupied with this review to the exclusion of many special articles of interest, but its importance warrants that amount of space and attention being given to it.

PROGRESS IN THE MOVEMENT FOR BANKS.

Indications now point to real progress being made in the matter of the establishment of a large United States-Latin American banking institution, which will have headquarters in New York City and branches in the principal capitals and commercial centers of the American Republics. The movement may not be consummated this year, but conditions are developing which must lead surely to its ultimate success. The great financial houses of New York City are taking an interest never before manifested in the bond issues and in the great material undertakings of the Latin-American countries, and they are appreciating that one of the strongest influences for the development of trade would be a chain of banks in the places where the largest operations are conducted. The Director has been continually in conference with bankers considering the feasibility of the project, and it is hoped that actual results may presently be recorded.

BRAZILIAN PREFERENTIAL RATES TO UNITED STATES PRODUCTS.

The message of the President of Brazil, delivered in May, 1909, furnishes a valuable résumé of conditions in the Republic during the preceding year. The results during 1908 of the special preferential rates accorded by Brazil to certain specified imports from the United States form, according to Consul-General ANDERSON at Rio de Janeiro, the one encouraging feature of the year's commerce between the two countries. In spite of the fact that the total imports of Brazil for 1908 were about 12 per cent less than those of 1907, and in spite of the fact that the imports of Brazil from the United States show a loss of $4,081,785, or about 16.5 per cent, as compared with 1907, the imports of goods subject to preferential treatment in 1908 amounted to $2,387,593, as compared with

$2,351,326 in the preceding year, thus showing an actual gain of $36,267, or 1.5 per cent. This gain is made in face of the fact that the imports of similar goods from all countries showed a decrease of about 5 per cent in 1908. The past two years are the only successive years in which the preferential rates have been accorded throughout the entire twelve months.

BOLIVIAN TRADE IN 1908.

By the publication of monthly reports of Bolivian trade through the department of finance and industry of the Government as initiated in January, 1909, it is possible to procure current information as to the economic status of the Republic. It is shown that although the commercial movement of Bolivia was not so great during 1908 as in the preceding year, the entire trade declining by nearly $1,500,000, yet the trade balance remained in favor of the Republic, exports for the year exceeding imports by over $1,000,000. The total trade volume is valued at $33,837,000. That the country, in spite of a lowering in the price of native commodities abroad with the consequent decline in export values was able to increase its purchasing power by over $1,000,000 is abundant evidence of the economic development now in progress. President-elect VILLAZON, who will enter into the discharge of his duties in August as the successor of President MONTES, has a high conception of the character of his office, coupled with a firm conviction as to the ultimate greatness of his country.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE CHILEAN NITRATE ASSOCIATION.

The company which has for many years controlled the output and export of Chilean nitrate decided to discontinue its operations from April 1, 1909. The year's production was slightly in excess of the 2,000,000 tons fixed as the exploitable quota, being 42,847,267 quintals of 101 pounds, while exports also exceeded the estimate, figuring for 2,250,000 tons. The Government has appointed a commission for the collection and distribution of information bearing upon this important branch of national life and will carry on an active propaganda in its behalf at home and abroad.

COLOMBIA'S EMERALD MINES.

The measures being taken by the Colombian Government for the adequate exploitation of one of its greatest sources of revenue in the leasing of the emerald mines of Muzo for a period of twenty years to an English syndicate demonstrate the application of business methods to governmental administration which is characteristic of the present régime.

Heretofore the short leases to which the mines were subjected hindered the installation of appropriate machinery and the thorough working of the deposits. When it is realized that Colombia is practically the only source of supply for these valuable gems and that the Colombian product ranks absolutely first in the emerald market the importance of the subject is evident.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN COSTA RICA.

Through the courtesy of the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Costa Rica, the Bureau has received the last message addressed by the President of the Republic, Señor Don CLETO GONZALEZ VIQUEZ to the constitutional congress on May 1, 1909. Physical conditions are reported to have adversely affected the agricultural production of the country throughout the preceding year with a sympathetic decrease in commercial values. Total trade declined by about $3,500,000, the loss in imports figuring for something over $2,000,000 and exports showing a decrease of more than $1,000,000. The United States takes first rank both as a market for Costa Rican products and as a supplier of merchandise.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HAITI.

The numerous governmental concessions granted in Haiti for the exploitation of railways and industries indicate the efforts being made to bring the Republic in line with American progress. Many of the concessions are held by United States companies, and much of the equipment and machinery has been furnished by American concerns.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN HONDURAS.

The bureau of agriculture established by the Government of Honduras in 1908 gives a good report of its first year's operations in the recently issued statement of the secretary. While the actual culture work is not considerable, careful study has been made of the possibilities of the soil of the Republic and valuable suggestions are made as to the work of the future. The reservation to the Government of lands on which are grown cabinet and dye woods, other than as covered by previous concessions, will open up the commercial exploitation of certain regions hitherto unexplored and add greatly to the resources of the country.

MEXICAN RAILWAYS.

The immense impetus given to transit throughout the Republic of Mexico by the construction of the Tehuantepec line is being supplemented by the opening of additional rail connections. In many respects

HONORABLE ALBAN G. SNYDER,
United States Consul-General at Panama.

the greatest event in the history of Mazatlan and the State of Sinaloa was the completion of the Southern Pacific Railway to that point on April 18, 1909. It was made the occasion of popular festivities in which government officials and citizens participated. The company incorporated as the Mexico Northwestern Railway Company is to acquire and exploit immense tracts of timber and agricultural land in addition to its railway enterprises, while the betterment of steamer connections with other lands has stimulated to a remarkable degree the shipment of what are practically new export products. The shipping of refrigerated meat to Great Britain has been successfully inaugurated, and it is intended to still further develop this branch of trade.

THE NEW UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL IN PANAMA.

Mr. ALBAN GOSHORN SNYDER, who was appointed January 11, 1909, United States Consul-General to Panama, to succeed Mr. ARNOLD SHANKLIN, was born in Charleston, West Virginia, November 5, 1877. He received the degree of B. A. from Washington and Lee University in 1898 and studied law at the University of West Virginia in 1902. He was appointed American Vice-Consul at Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, in 1899; was Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota, Colombia, from February 12, 1903, to December 6, 1905, and was appointed Consul-General at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, on June 22, 1906.

PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR A WORLD'S FAIR AT PANAMA.

Mr. ARNOLD SHANKLIN sends the information that much interest is being taken in the Republic of Panama in the proposed world's fair to be held at the city of Panama in 1915, concerning which he says:

> The present active officers of the proposed fair are Mr. A. BIENKOWSKI, president, and Mr. E. C. MCFARLAND, secretary, who report that a number of prominent men have permitted their names to be used on the printed matter as honorary presidents and vice-presidents. Several meetings have been held, and one of the wealthy landowners of the Republic has given a beautiful site of 300 acres in the Sabanas.

STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY ENTERPRISES IN PERU.

The arrival and installation in the harbor of Callao of the dry dock constructed for Peru in Europe marks a feature in the development of Peruvian transit enterprises. This is supplemented by the granting of a subsidy for fast steamer service between that port and Panama, recently granted by the Peruvian Congress, and it is further reported that a contract has been entered into between the Government and a citizen of Berlin for the survey of an all-rail route from Paita to a point on the Maranon River. It is hoped to commence construction work some time in 1910.

ADVANCING COMMERCE OF SALVADOR.

In the published returns of the trade of Salvador for 1908 it is gratifying to record that an increase in total valuations amounting to $500,000 is noted, as compared with the preceding year, and that the balance in favor of the Republic is over $1,000,000. With the improvement of communication facilities with the United States, it is anticipated that the proportion of commercial interchange between the two countries will be increased.

CONSULAR REPORTS ON URUGUAY.

Among recent informatory data concerning the Republic of Uruguay, it is important to acknowledge the annual report furnished from Montevideo by United States Consul FREDERIC W. GODING, in which it is stated that the year 1908 was a memorable one for the Republic, every branch of commerce and industry showing unequaled prosperity. Other reports forwarded indicate the specific progress made in different branches of economic life, covering agricultural, pastoral, manufacturing, financial, and mining enterprises.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETY IN VENEZUELA.

For the suitable celebration of the centenary of the independence of Venezuela, President GOMEZ has decreed that an advisory board composed of the prominent officials and citizens of the Republic shall be organized. This centennial celebration is to be held on July 5, 1911, and is supported by the representative elements of national life. In Caracas a central board was established in December, 1908, for the organization of a patriotic society which should have its ramifications in all sections of the country and whose efforts should be directed toward the upbuilding of a widespread feeling of unity and cooperation in connection with the centenary and all other developments of intellectual and moral worth.

SANITARY CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The call for the Fourth International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics has been issued by Surgeon-General WALTER WYMAN, Chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau. The convention which is to be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, from December 25, 1909, to January 2, 1910, meets in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Second International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics whereby biennial conventions were authorized. The programme provisionally establishing the topics to be discussed is extended in its range and comprehends all matters having bearing upon hygiene in the various republics interested.

BOOK NOTES

It is very pleasant to read an appreciative study of any work, and still more gratifying when it comes from an outsider who approached the subject with an unbiased mind. It is therefore well worth while to take note in the BULLETIN of a recent book in the Columbus Memorial Library, "The Panama Canal and its Makers," by Vaughan Cornish. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1909. Doctor CORNISH is an Englishman and gives an English point of view of the canal and the work accomplished and yet to be accomplished there, and he brings a trained scientific judgment, a keen observation, and a comprehensive grasp of detail to bear upon his task. The book is thoroughly English, but for that reason is of added value, because it gives not only the information supplied by the Canal Commission in the United States and the opinions current here about this vast undertaking, but also the European idea of the canal as an influence upon international commerce, as well as the competitive factors by which this commerce will be modified.

There are 10 chapters dealing with the historical questions, the future of the canal, the present conditions on the Isthmus, the men at work, the health of the employees, the cost of the canal, and the problems of distances and comparative values to transportation routes to or from all continental ports of traffic. The description of the construction by which the high-level canal will be accomplished is the clearest that has been written, because, although taken, of course, from official statements, its language is concise and direct and quite free from technical verbiage which is so confusing to the uninstructed reader. Due credit is given to the scientific skill and thoroughness of the French engineers, and the sea-level plan is acknowledged to be so exceedingly difficult of execution that the present lock type of canal is finally approved. All praise is given to the sanitary results obtained on the Isthmus; in fact, Doctor CORNISH speaks of the healthy condition there as a triumph of science and despotic government combined, but he intensifies the statement by showing how this object lesson of hygiene and government has forever abolished the tradition that the tropics are death traps for the Anglo-Saxon.

In this regard the author has some very human criticisms on the appearance of the employees, who, he asserts, are the healthiest lot of white men he has ever seen in the tropics; the hand laborers are capable of doing more work than ever before in the same circumstances, owing to the nutritious diet provided for them, and the women and children appear to him to be really in better physical condition than would be deemed possible in India or other portions

of the East. The ladies, however, looked rather bored, probably because they have so little to do and because the Government does so much for them.

Americans or Frenchmen might resent his ascribing all the credit of the discovery of the cause of the malaria to the Britisher, Doctor Ross; no one would for an instant detract from his due merit, but as the malarial parasite is named after LAVARAN, whose studies were carried on independently and with great courage, pathologists like to have his name mentioned in any discussion of the disease.

As a contribution to the literature of the canal and a study of one of the great world problems, the effect of which is less understood in the United States than in Europe, this book of Doctor CORNISH is very valuable. It should be read and digested by those who wish to learn the true status on the Isthmus and the far-reaching consequences of this new international waterway.

Dr. HIRAM BINGHAM, lecturer on Latin-American history at Yale, has brought out through the Yale Publishing Association "The Journal of an Expedition Across Venezuela and Colombia, 1906–7." In it he describes his exploration of the route of BOLIVAR'S march of 1819, and the battlefields of Boyaca and Carabobo. Doctor BINGHAM remarks in his preface that Spanish-American historians have considered this march of BOLIVAR'S as wonderful as the more famous marches of HANNIBAL and NAPOLEON, but that it has been almost impossible to estimate the actual obstacles overcome, as the region is not easily visited and the published descriptions of it are meager. The author spent four months in going over the ground, a paper prepared by him covering some of the details of his trip being subsequently published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of the Bureau.

The February, 1909, issue of the "*Revista de la Universidad*," of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, publishes an interesting report made to the Federal Government by the subcommittee of the First Central American Conference (*Comisión Auxiliar de la Primera Conferencia Centroamericana*), which met in Tegucigalpa on January 1, 1909, in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on Future Central American Conferences celebrated in Washington on December 20, 1907. The present monetary system of Honduras was established in 1879. The report gives in detail the history of the monetary system of the Republic before and after said date, and incidentally treats of the monetary systems of the other Central American countries. The custom-house system, and the system of weights and measures in use in Honduras, is also considered, and the recommendation is made that the decimal system be adopted in all of the Republics of Central America.

WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

"An answer to the Panama Canal critics," by WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, prepared prior to his inauguration as President of the United States and published in "McClure's Magazine" for May, would seem to furnish the last word on this much discussed subject. A personal examination of the work under way; the illuminative explanations, furnished by expert engineers on the spot; the demonstrated progress toward completion, and the unassailable character of the man making the report, should render further controversy as to the merits of the lock or sea-level type superfluous. Opening with the statement that "the Panama Canal continues to furnish copy for the newspapers and the magazines of the country," President TAFT adds:

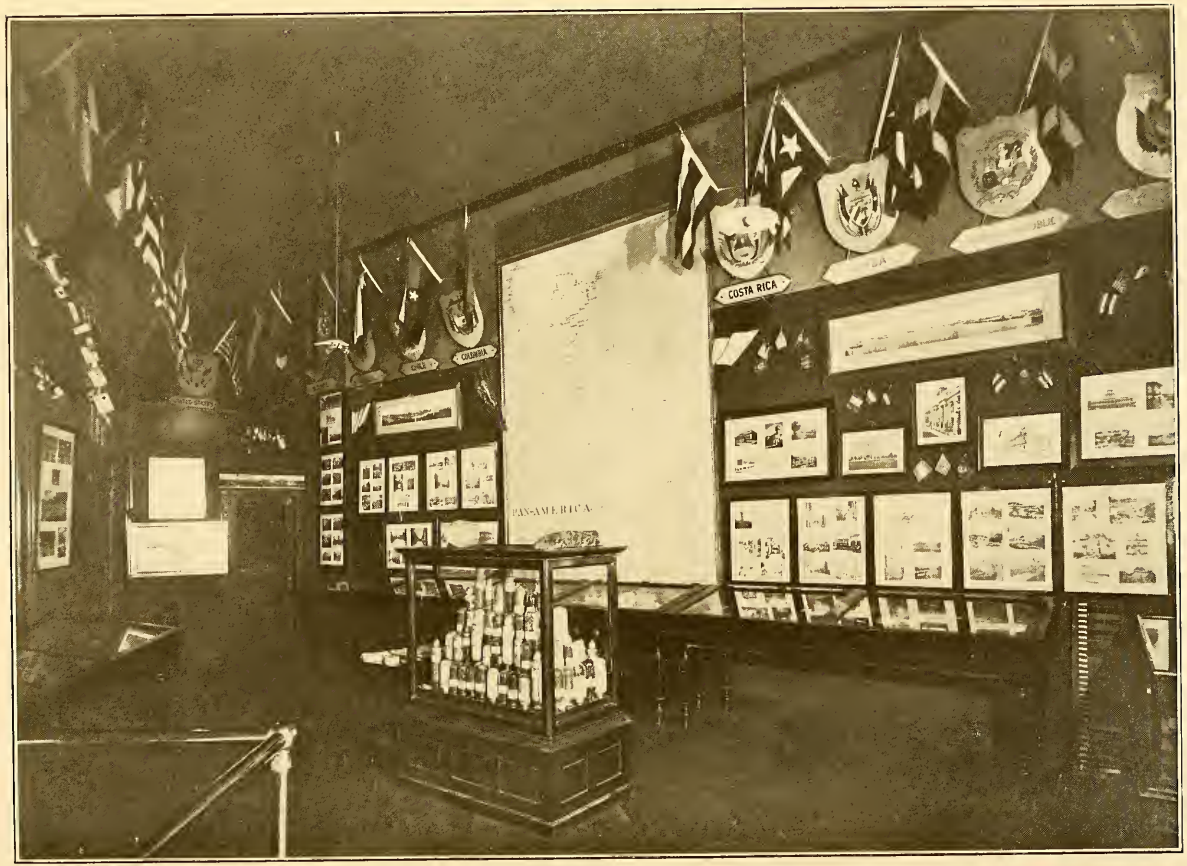
> It is being constructed by the United States for the benefit of world commerce, and every citizen of the United States, and indeed every citizen of the world, properly feels himself authorized to criticise the work as it is being done and to express his opinion as to the type of canal that is selected.

Having thus granted to everyone absolute freedom of opinion, the writer proceeds to review the various steps by which the decision as to a lock system was reached, concluding with gentle irony:

> For these reasons the administration is proceeding to construct the canal on the type authorized and directed by Congress, and the criticisms of gentlemen who predicate all their arguments on theory and not upon practical tests, who institute comparisons between the present type of canal and the sea-level type of 300 to 600 feet in width that never has been or will be on sea or land, can not disturb the even tenor of those charged with the responsibility of constructing the canal, and will only continue to afford to persons who do not understand the situation and are not familiar with the history of the canal and of the various plans proposed for the canal an unfounded sensation of regret and alarm that the Government is pursuing a foolish and senseless course. Meantime the canal will be built and completed on or before the 1st of January, 1915, and those who are now its severest critics will be glad to have their authorship of recent articles forgotten.

The April numbers of "The Independent" contain the usual generous allotment of space devoted to a consideration of Pan-American affairs. Of notable importance is the fourth paper in the series furnished by the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics. This deals with the Northern Republics of South America—Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela—and is a forcible exposition of the opportunities offered in these countries for the man of

BUILDING OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AT THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.
The space within the circle indicates the entrance to the exhibit of the International Bureau of the American Republics



PARTIAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBIT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

enterprise backed with adequate capital, opportunities which will be immensely enhanced by the opening of the Panama Canal. In the "Panama Canal number," for April 22, and the succeeding issues, publication is made of the results of the investigations made by the personal representatives of the magazine in the Canal Zone and the adjacent territory. Contrasts between conditions in 1909 and in 1906 are strikingly drawn, it being stated that "the advance made in three years is astounding." The following pen picture of the canal in operation is effectively drawn:

> It is not difficult for a person with an active imagination to picture a huge ship in future years approaching the low-lying Atlantic coast of Panama, which gradually resolves itself into a beach of coral and hills of palm trees beyond. The ship enters a protected bay and at the head proceeds into a narrow canal, the trees so close on either hand that the ship seems to be in the heart of a tropical forest. After continuing for a few miles the boat reaches a gigantic staircase of three locks which lift it 85 feet upward out of the forest, until the Atlantic Ocean is seen far below. The locks are opened and the ship enters a large lake dotted with islands. After crossing the lake the ship passes through the narrow cañon at Culebra, the sides rising several hundred feet above the deck on either side, then out again into a smaller lake, down two sets of locks and into a 4-mile sea-level canal. The locks and lakes, so apparently simple, seem to the passenger to have been the subject of much unnecessary discussion and controversy, as the ship drops the thin black coast line below the horizon and sails out upon the broad Pacific.

The widespread interest and æsthetic delight taken by the American public in the pictures of the two famous Spanish artists, Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida and Ignacio Zuloaga, as exhibited in New York and elsewhere under the auspices of the Hispanic Society of America, is evidenced by the extended *critiques* given them in many of the monthly magazines of standard character. The works of these painters are well known and appreciated throughout South America, and reproductions of their most famous canvases are frequent in the pictorial sheets of many of the countries. Their fame is, however, but now finding its proper place in the knowledge and appreciation of the general public of North America, and a tremendous impulse to this is given through the acclaims of the press. The "Century" for May prints a number of full-page illustrations of the distinctive paintings of the two artists, accompanied by comment by Christian Brinton, the same writer also contributing a paper to "The Craftsman" for the same month, entitled "Zuloaga and the National Note in Spanish Art." In defining the characteristic art of the two painters, Brinton says:

> Broadly speaking, it is to nature and natural phenomena, in all their instantaneous charm of force, color, and movement, which Sorolla has dedicated his incomparably prompt observation and fluent technique. On the other hand,

it is upon humanity alone which the younger artist (ZULOAGA, the bullfighter who became a painter) concentrates his not less remarkable powers of effective composition and deliberate characterization.

In "The Story of Señor Sorolla" the American success of a great Spanish painter is effectively narrated by THOMAS R. YBARRA for "The World's Work."

The April number of the "Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia" is accorded the subtitle of "A South American Number," the bulk of its subject-matter being devoted to papers on the subject. Hon. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, contributes the initial article on "South America: Its general geographical features and opportunities," in which the following summing up is made of the salient points discussed:

Twenty republics, varying in size from the area of Brazil, which is larger than that of the United States proper, to Salvador, the smallest, which would take in Rhode Island six times over, having a combined population of over 70,000,000 and a foreign commerce valued at more than $2,000,000,000 per annum, are going ahead so rapidly that no man can safely prophesy the limit of what they will accomplish during the next ten years. Gifted with a variety of climate and resources; blessed with a marvelous intermingling of cool plateaus and tropical lowlands; provided with vast navigable river systems and a long extent of accessible coast line; supplying numerous important products which the rest of the world must purchase; and possessing a people of deep sympathies and high intellectuality based on an old and worthy civilization—they all challenge our best study and keenest appreciation.

A paper of more than ordinary interest is contributed by Prof. R. DEC. WARD, of Harvard University, being "An Outline of the Economic Climatology of Brazil," in which the wide range of products susceptible of profitable culture in the Republic is demonstrated. Dr. ALBERT HALE considers the general features of "The River Plate Region and its Possibilities," and Prof. ISAIAH BOWMAN, of Yale University, shows the "Distribution of Population in Bolivia," as influenced and determined by regional peculiarities.

In "Harper's Magazine" for May, C. WILLIAM and MARY BLAIR BEEBE continue their account of experiences in tropical lands. As indicated by the title of the article in reference, "In the Venezuelan Wilderness," the wonderful animal and plant life of the region is the main object of investigation, but the aspect of the great asphalt deposit is graphically described in the following terms:

Our trips to the pitch lake on the early-morning engine will never be forgotten. A warning toot from the diminutive whistle hurries us through our breakfast, and we hasten to the track and see our cameras and guns loaded on

one of the little square wooden "empties." We mount the wood-filled tender of the engine, and with many complaining creaks and jolts get underway, backing slowly around the curve which hides the last sign of civilization and buries us in the jungle.

For nearly twenty years these little toy engines have bustled and elbowed their way over the snaky rails, until the jungle and its people have come to look upon this narrow winding steel path as part of the general order of things. The underbrush creeps close, and only the constant whipping of the engines and cars beats down the growth between the rails.

We reach the lake long before the dew is dried and before the freshness of the dawn is dissipated. It is surrounded by dense forests, the front ranks of which are made up of the marvelously tall and graceful moriche palms. There is one oasis in this pitchy expanse—Parrot Island it may be called. To this shelter, guarded on all sides by soft, quaking pitch, parrots come at dusk by hundreds, roosting there until the next morning.

Near the northern edge is the "mother of the lake," just above the deep-hidden source of supply, where the pitch is always soft and where no vegetation grows. It is a veritable pool of death, and nothing can enter it and live. The lizards and heavy-bodied insects which scamper over the rim are often clogged and drawn down to death. A jaguar, leaping after a jacana, slipped in shortly before we came and made a terrible fight for life. Half blinded, its struggles carried it only farther outward, and the end came mercifully soon.

All the rest of the lake is a varied expanse of black pitch bubbles, short grass, clumps of fern and sedge, with occasional isolated palms. Flowers of many kinds and colors spring from the heart of the raw pitch itself. Jacanas rise before us with loud cries and flashing wings of gold. One may walk over the lake at will, morning and evening, but in the heat of midday in many places one's shoes sink quickly unless one keeps constantly on the move.

"The American Journal of International Law," for April, 1909, issued by the American Society of International Law, in addition to the scholarly paper on Latin America and international law by the eminent Chilean, Señor Don Alejandro Alvarez, of which note is made elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin, devotes much attention to a consideration of topics of interest to Pan-America. The results of a thorough study of the questions involved in the neutralization of the Panama Canal by Gen. Peter C. Hains are given extended space, while in the editorial comment notes on allied topics cover the services of Hon. Elihu Root to the cause of Pan-Americanism; international law at the First Pan-American Scientific Congress; the restoration of Cuban self-government; the first decision of the Central American court of justice; and the Venezuelan situation. In the book reviews note is made of the pamphlet by Dr. Fernando Sanchez de Fuentes concerning the Second International Peace Conference, to which the writer was delegate from Cuba. In the supplement of the "Journal," devoted to the publication of official documents, treaties between Brazil and Colombia and between Chile and the Argentine Republic are reproduced; also documents in reference to the construction and neutralization of the Panama Canal.

The first paper in the "New South America" series, published by the "World To-day," appears in the May issue of the magazine under the title "The New Brazil," written by Prof. PAUL REINSCH. It is the personal record of observations in this the "most important tropical country in the world." It is, however, in the very exuberance of the tropical vegetation that characterizes the soil that the writer sees the reason for the present one-sidedness of the country's development. Where agricultural growths are almost spontaneously of commercial value, where the checking rather than the stimulating of production is a necessity for best results, it is natural that industries requiring mechanical skill and implements should be partly overlooked. This condition is, however, passing, and not only will the new Brazil be the center of production for natural products found nowhere else in similar abundance, but it will also take its place among the manufacturing nations. Indications of this new order of things are already evidenced in the establishment of manufacturing plants, the development of railroad communications, and improvements along lines which call for vast sums of money, freely supplied by the central and state governments.

The canal literature of the day is enriched by the report prepared by Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. GOETHALS, U. S. Army, chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission. This report was submitted to President TAFT in March, 1909, and is available for the public through the "National Geographic Magazine" for April, 1909. After a preliminary sketch of the history of the enterprise, Colonel GOETHALS covers in detail the present working plan and its results, leading to the emphatically expressed opinion that—

> every criticism against the stability of our locks and dams can be attributed either to an argument in favor of one's own plans or to absolute ignorance of the exhaustive data concerning their safety now in existence. The several other plans of lock-type canal have nothing in their favor that the plan now adopted does not possess to a greater degree.

January 1, 1915, is the date assigned for the practical exhibition of the effectiveness of the accepted system, the demonstration to consist of the passage of ships through the completed canal.

Dr. L. S. ROWE, the chairman of the United States delegation to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, held in Chile in December, 1908, regards that gathering as one of the most remarkable of modern times. In his paper on the subject, published in the "Review of Reviews" for May, he characterizes the congress as a great "experi-

ence meeting," at whose sessions the keynote was the emphasis laid on distinctively American problems. The spirit of international cooperation was particularly marked in the discussion of sanitary, social, and legal problems, and probably the most vivid impression carried away by the delegates from the United States was the fact that in every Latin-American country there is a group of serious students willing and even anxious to be fellow-workers with their colleagues of the United States in the investigation of problems affecting mutual welfare.

Dillon Wallace continues in the "Outing Magazine" for May his narration of experiences beyond the Mexican Sierras, the peon and the land being considered in a friendly and appreciative aspect. The soil of the country is rich and arable, much of it being on the line of the extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad recently completed to Mazatlan. Numerous streams provide water sufficient for agricultural purposes, and the natives are reported as willing to assist in all well-directed efforts to improve their state. Descriptions of typical scenes and habitations, while indicating the picturesqueness of their surroundings, also demonstrate that much remains to be done for the uplift of the inhabitants of a beautiful region.

Among other items of interest covered in "Mexico To-day" for April, 1909, is a notable account of the great harbor of Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec Railway. This harbor, equipped with breakwaters inclosing an area of 130 acres, of which 96 acres have a depth of 33 feet, with a dry dock capable of accommodating the largest ship afloat on the Pacific Ocean, with quays, electric derricks, and every facility for handling the enormously increased traffic of the Tehuantepec line, represents the expenditure of many millions of dollars, and it is estimated that $6,000,000 more will be required to complete the work in prospect.

A noteworthy feature of the April meeting of the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was the presentation of the first copy of the United States Pharmacopœia printed in Spanish. In commenting on the incident, the "American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record" states that the preparation of the work was undoubtedly influenced by the steady growth in importance in the commercial relations between the pharmacists of Spanish America and the manufacturers of the United States.

The conclusion of Prof. ISAIAH BOWMAN's paper on "Regional Population Groups of Atacama," is published in the April number of the "Bulletin of the American Geographical Society," the same issue printing interesting comment concerning the coffee situation in Brazil. Other subjects relating to Latin America given consideration embrace the frontier between Bolivia and Brazil; exports of Ecuador; Brazilian live stock; mineral wealth of Colombia; the River Parana, and whaling in the South Atlantic.

As a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission of 1904, Mr. C. E. GRUNSKY, whose views on the type of the Panama Canal are set forth in the "Popular Science Monthly" for May, is an authority of recognized importance. The writer does not confine himself, however, to an exposition of his own views solely, but quotes those of other experts, giving also the bases on which they rest their arguments in support of the lock system for the Isthmian waterway.

In the March number of the "*Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril*," the Chilean organ of manufacturing industries in the Republic, extended treatment is given of the iron deposits of the country by CH. VATTIER. An outline is also published of the present connections over the Pan-American Railroad, the importance of which route can not, in the writer's opinion, be overestimated.

The University of Tegucigalpa, which since September, 1847, has been the official institute of Honduras, has furnished the files of the Columbus Memorial Library with the first number of its "*Revista de la Universidad*," published in accordance with the program adopted in April, 1908. Opening with a sketch of the university and its aims, valuable information is given as to the progress of education in the country and the measures taken to forward so important a branch of development.

"The Mining and Scientific Press," of San Francisco, for May, 1909, publishes a valuable paper by D. FOSTER HEWETT on vanadium deposits of Peru, the discovery of which was announced in 1904. From June, 1906, to January, 1909, there were produced and shipped to the United States 1,800 tons of oxidized ores, containing 20 per cent vanadic oxide, and the product from roasting 400 tons of the sulphide ore known as "patronite."

The "South American Journal" for April 10, 1909, reproduces important information from the "Times," of London, giving the cable routes to South America. It is shown that there are three good cable routes between London and Rio de Janeiro—the first via eastern Madeira, the second via Brest-Dakar-Pernambuco-Western, and the third via Galveston-Montevideo-Western.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received the "*Anales de la Universidad Central de Venezuela*" for the half-year ending with December, 1908. In its political science section is published an exhaustive account of the organization and operation of civil and mercantile societies, supplemented by a description of the many Venezuelan companies that may be classified under these heads.

LATIN-AMERICAN NOTES

Chile produced 52,800,000 gallons of wine in 1908.

The sugar crop of the Pernambuco district of Brazil is estimated at 396,000,000 pounds.

The French cable service with Venezuela was reopened on May 13, 1909, the rate being $1 per word.

The Chilean Government will shortly place contracts for 3,000 tons of steel rails for use on the Arica to La Paz Railway.

A wireless telegraph station to cost $7,000 is to be erected at Porto Bello, Panama, for use in connection with the station at Colon.

At a meeting of the nitrate producers held at Iquique, Chile, 41 votes were recorded in favor of the quota prescribed by the trust and 46 against it.

The Dominican Republic plans a permanent exposition at Santo Domingo City for the exploitation of its agricultural, mineral, and manufactured products.

The Dominican Government is obtaining through its consuls in the principal European cities reports on the tobacco trade with a view to securing a better market for this article.

A report from Panama states that the Department of Public Works has undertaken the establishment of a brewery in Panama City. The erection of the plant has already been commenced.

The Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Finance of Brazil have approved a plan for an exhibition of French products in the Commercial Museum of Rio de Janeiro to be held in the near future.

President Taft has ordered that the Pacific terminal of the Panama Canal hitherto known as La Boca shall be called Balboa, after the discoverer of the Pacific, the first white man who ever crossed the Isthmus.

The Brazilian Dredging Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital stock of $100,000, has been authorized by the Brazilian Government to engage in mining operations in the Republic.

The Mexican Light and Power Company plans to increase the capacity of its Necaxa plant from 50,000 to 124,000 horsepower. The company is now operating with 79,073 horsepower and expects soon to have 90,000 available.

The Chamber of Commerce at Port au Prince offers to place at the disposal of chambers of commerce, producers, and manufacturers of the United States and its colonies a space in its rooms for the exhibition of their products.

The national railway lines of Mexico offer a special excursion rate of $130 to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, at Seattle. The itinerary includes stops at San Francisco and other coastal points and allows ten days at Seattle.

It is reported that Panama is to have an international exposition in 1915. Although the project is still in private hands, it has the support of the Government, with the prospect of substantial encouragement at the proper time.

A representative of Cook's Touring Agency, of London, is now in South America engaged in a study of transportation facilities, points of interest, and hotel accommodations, with a view to organizing tours through the Latin-American Republics.

A general reduction in telegraph rates in the Dominican Republic is announced by the French Cable and Telegraph Company. The old rate of 20 cents per word from Puerto Plata to the capital has been reduced to 5 cents and between other points in proportion.

It is reported that the Minister of the Treasury of Paraguay is negotiating with bankers in Buenos Aires and Paris for a loan of £2,000,000 to be used in retiring the paper money in circulation, increasing the capital stock of the Banco Agricola and the construction of important public works.

The Fourth Latin-American Medical Congress will take place from August 1 to September 30, 1909, at Rio de Janeiro, in connection with which there will be an exposition of hygiene. The United States delegate has been appointed, in the person of Dr. W. J. S. Stewart, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

The Executive Committee of the International Exhibition of Railways and Land Transportation of Buenos Aires has informed the Bureau that in order to facilitate the entry of foreigners desiring to participate in the exposition, the date until which applications should be sent has been extended from June 30, 1909, to September 10.

During 1907 one local and ten European fire insurance companies insured property in Guayaquil, Ecuador, amounting to $3,279,750, receiving in premiums $181,360. One American life insurance company in the same year collected in premiums $12,991, while another paid death claims and dividends on paid-up policies amounting to $201,100.

When the Fourth Pan-American Conference meets in Buenos Aires, the International American Congress of Medicine and Hygiene will also be held, in commemoration of the first centenary of Argentine's revolution for independence, in May, 1810. In connection with the Exposition a "General Exhibition of Hygiene," universal in character, is projected.

The total importation of mahogany into the United States within the past two years reached nearly 42,000,000 board feet, of which Europe furnished 18 per cent, the principal countries of America showing the following proportions: Mexico, 46.2 per cent; Nicaragua, 19.2 per cent; British Honduras, 15.5 per cent; Cuba, 8 per cent; and Honduras 4.7 per cent.

The International Congress of Americanistas will hold its XVII meeting—for 1910—in the city of Buenos Aires. This gives its members opportunity to visit Latin-America, and it also provides for taking part in the centenary of the Argentine Republic during the celebration on the International Exhibition of Railway and Land Transport to be held in Buenos Aires in 1910.

Mr. W. S. Barclay, whose remarkable article on the Falls of Iguazu and the basin of the Upper Paraná River was reproduced in the Bulletin for February, 1909, is planning an expedition of investigation and practical study from the water parting between the Alto Paraná and the Paraguay rivers toward Cuyabá, in Brazil, thence northwestward to the falls of the Madeira River, not far from the Brazil-Bolivian frontier, and finally cross country to Iquitos, on the Peruvian Amazon. Mr. Barclay's experience throughout South America is very extensive, and he is a firm believer in the probabilities of colonizing this middle region of the continent. He asserts that it is easy of access, commercially, along the great waterways, and that the cattle areas of the interior of South America are much larger than people realize. The execution of his project will be of decided value to all those who have a sincere interest in Latin-America.

The Hamburg-American Line has just announced its first grand cruise to South America. It has arranged to send the S. S. *Bluecher*, a modern twin-screw steamer of 12,500 tons, especially constructed for voyages in the tropics, down the east coast of South America as far as Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan. The start will be made from New York on January 22, 1910, and the itinerary is arranged to include the island of St. Thomas; Pará, Bahia, Santos, in Brazil, southbound; Montevideo, in Uruguay; and Punta Arenas, in Chile. Northbound the cities of Buenos Aires, in Argentina; Montevideo again; Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco, in Brazil; the islands of Trinidad and Jamaica, in the West Indies, are visited, and the trip ends at New York on April 13, 1910. Opportunity will be given the passengers, during the stay in Buenos Aires, to cross the Andes to Chile; in Punta Arenas to visit the beautiful fjords of the western coast; in Santos to ascend to the plateau to the city of São Paulo and the famous coffee district, and in the other ports to enjoy the attractions which are offered the traveler. Full particulars may be obtained by writing to the main office, Hamburg-American Building, 45 Broadway, New York.

THIS MONTH IN PAN-AMERICAN HISTORY

JUNE.

June 1, 1660.—The silver mines at La Paz, Bolivia, are discovered by the Spaniards.

2, 1841.—Elias Howe, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America, invents the first practical sewing machine.

3, 1898.—Lieutenant Hobson sinks the *Merrimac* in Santiago Harbor, thus blockading the Spanish fleet (Spanish-American war).

3, 1770.—The Argentine patriot, Don Manuel Belgrano, born at Buenos Aires.

4, 1846.—James Smithson founds the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., United States of America.

5, 1474.—Bartholomew de las Casas, the noted historian and defender of the Indians, born at Seville, Spain.

6, 1763.—The island of Cuba is evacuated by the British troops, who had previously captured Havana, and restored to the Spanish authorities.

7, 1863.—The French troops enter the City of Mexico (war of Mexico with France).

8, 1752.—Benjamin Franklin demonstrates the identity of the electric spark and lightning, drawing electricity from a cloud by means of a kite.

9, 1614.—Adrian Block, a Dutch navigator and explorer, discovers Long Island Sound, United States of America.

11, 1580.—The city of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, is founded by Juan de Garay, the Spanish governor of the Plata Provinces.

12, 1864.—Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, arrives in Mexico City, where he is subsequently crowned as Emperor.

13, 1645.—Peter Stuyvesant, having been appointed governor of the Dutch possessions in America, arrives at New Amsterdam (now the city of New York).

15, 1813.—Gen. Simon Bolivar issues his famous declaration at Trujillo, proclaiming war against Spain.

16, 1793.—The Chilean statesman and patriot, Don Diego José Victor Portales, born at Santiago de Chile.

17, 1775.—Battle of Bunker Hill, one of the decisive engagements between the United States and British troops is fought.

18, 1613.—The University of Cordoba, Argentine Republic, is founded by Bishop Fernando Trejo de Sanabria.

19, 1867.—Maximilian I, Emperor of Mexico, is executed at Queretaro, Mexico.

20, 1896.—The Dominican Republic promulgates its constitution.

20, 1898.—The United States of America take possession of the Ladrones, or Marianne Islands (Spanish-American war).

22, 1826.—A Pan-American Congress, called by SIMON BOLIVAR, meets at Panama City.

23, 1814.—The city of Montevideo, the last stronghold of the Spanish forces, is taken by the Argentine General, ALVEAR.

24, 1497.—JOHN CABOT discovers the North American continent, landing on the coast of Labrador.

24, 1821.—The royalist forces are defeated at the battle of Carabobo by the patriots under Generals BOLIVAR and PAEZ.

25, 1908.—Opening of the Guayaquil-Quito Railway, Ecuador.

26, 1541.—FRANCISCO PIZARRO, the conqueror of Peru, is assassinated at Lima.

26, 1821.—The Argentine soldier, statesman, poet, and journalist, BARTOLOMÉ MITRE, born at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

27, 1860.—Arrival of the *Great Eastern*, one of the largest vessels ever constructed, at New York, United States of America.

28, 1815.—Commodore DECATUR obtains an indemnity from the Dey of Algiers for the capture of American ships, and the release of the American prisoners (war of the United States of America with Tripoli).

29, 1610.—Lord DELAWARE arrives in Virginia, bringing relief to the colonists and refounding the colony which they had abandoned.

30, 1520.—MONTEZUMA II, Emperor of the Aztecs, of Mexico, dies in captivity, having been wounded by his own people, whom he tried to persuade to surrender to the Spaniards.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN THE GREAT NATIVE FOOD SUPPLY OF AMERICA

WITHOUT Indian corn the native peoples of America probably could not have developed beyond the stage of savagery, and without Indian corn the explorers from Europe would certainly have been unable, in the conditions under which they were forced to land upon the western shores, to effect a permanent settlement on the American Continent.

Rows of Indian corn—maize—as they may be seen stretching over the American continents from the State of Maine or the shores of the Great Lakes to the southern farm and forest lands of Chile. The aborigines understood its cultivation, and scientific agriculture has effected but slight changes in the first principles beyond increasing the yield and the size of the stalk by proper seed selection.

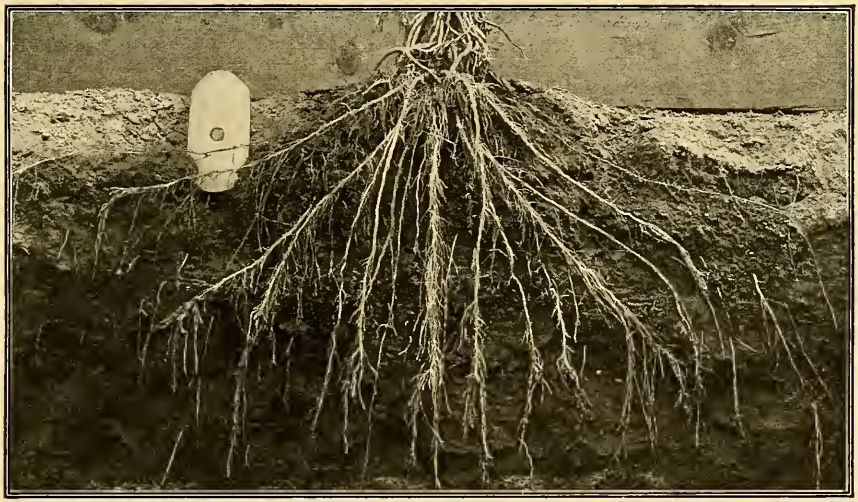
Maize was the only health-sustaining food which the Indians could supply to those who attempted to make a home in New England; it sustained the adventurers who traversed the valleys of the James, of

A GIANT CORNSTALK STANDING 15 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND.

A field of similar stalks is almost a forest. The tassel at the summit contains the male flowers, the female flowers being located below, at the side. An ordinary plant has from 12 to 15 leaves.

the St. Johns, and of the Mississippi; it provided the Spaniards in Mexico with nourishment during the reckless march from Vera Cruz to the plateau of Mexico, and this same maize was found by PIZARRO's small army of conquerors when they subjugated the innumerable hosts of the Incas of Peru.

Yet up to the time of the landing of COLUMBUS in America maize was absolutely unknown to the inhabitants of the old world. The few kernels of the new food brought to Queen ISABELLA by COLUMBUS were classed generally as grains or cereals. The Norsemen, who landed near Cape Cod in 1002 A. D., found a grain previously unknown to them, and this they called "corn," attempting to identify it with wheat and other grains to which they were already accus-



Careful attention must be given in the selection of soil for corn cultivation that the roots have room to penetrate deeply into the ground. Shallow soil means a barren and feeble stalk, with little strength to withstand the wind. The firm support given by the main roots is increased by the aerial roots above the ground.

tomed. The English Puritans also were astonished on landing to find a new corn; but as they had at home grouped all grains under that name they therefore applied to it the same term, definitely distinguishing it from the others by the specific phrase of Indian corn.

Indian corn is really maize; in English-speaking countries outside of the United States it is called maize, and in all Spanish countries *maïs* is the word employed; in Portuguese *milho*, and in French again *maïs* indicate its origin. Maize is altogether an American word, coming directly from the primitive Arawak, the most widely disseminated Indian stock in South America. It originated in the south with the Guanas, on the headwaters of the river Paraguay, and embraced tribes on the highlands of Bolivia, extending finally to the Goajiros Peninsula, the most northern land of the continent.

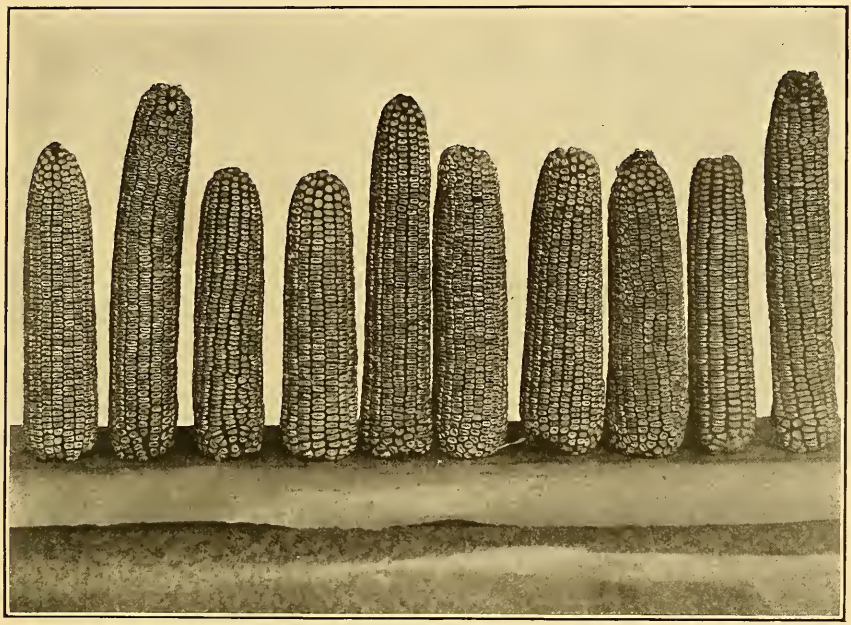
They were the first, therefore, to welcome COLUMBUS to the Bahamas, Cuba, and Haiti. Though the Arawaks were practically in a state of savagery, they cultivated maize. The Arawak word for maize is *marisi*, and this they had handed over to the Caribs who inhabited many of the West Indian Islands. It was one of the first words COLUMBUS heard, and through him it became general in Europe. In Guiana and further south on the Atlantic coast of South America *manioc* took the place of maize as food.

North American Indians had other expressions for their grain. The grain itself had come to them partly through the Caribs, but

Twin ears of corn are unusual, but the phenomenon occasionally appears. When they are found in this mutation they are apt to show a wide range of variability in manner of growth, and may then afford an exceptional opportunity for the production of new types.

chiefly through the tribes of northern Mexico, which shows that there were two channels of communication, even in pre-Columbian times, to the land on the north Atlantic. These North American Indians seem not to have used the word maize; it had been lost in crossing the Gulf of Mexico, and whatever term was employed by them is now only a philologic curiosity. Neither does the ancient word of the Aztecs, of the Mayas, the Chibchas, or the Incas correspond to maize, so that it seems certain that maize was confined to that extensive race inhabiting regions far to the east and south of the original home of Indian corn.

The spot from which this purely American grain spread, even before its discovery by Europeans, to the extreme confines of the Western Hemisphere, has been accurately located. History, philology, ethnology as well as tradition have all been factors in this result. Indefinite claims have been advanced by Asia that maize was indigenous in the Far East, and the vague term Turkish corn—used in Germany and elsewhere—has been alleged as proof, but these claims have no substantial warrant. General scientific agreement, therefore, places the first home of Indian corn in the southern section of central Mexico. Here lived the Mayas, the foremost agriculturists of America, who long preceded the Peruvians in this art and whose material

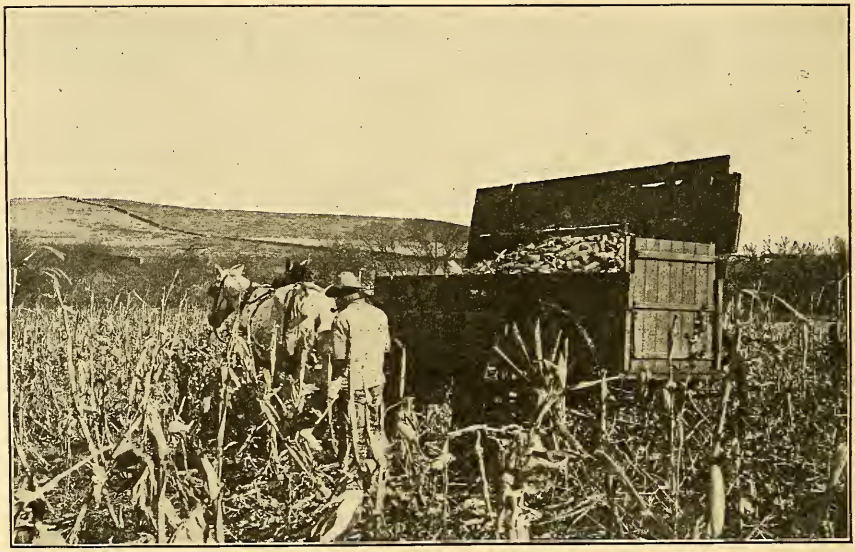


Ten ears of white corn from the same field, showing great variability of type. When seed selection is made according to the best rules of agricultural science, it is possible to produce ears of remarkable uniformity throughout the same field.

impress on their country is ineradicable. All the plants closely related to maize are Mexican, and the discovery of a very primitive form of the plant in this part of Mexico aids in reaching this conclusion. Somewhat north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, therefore, the wild maize grew, from which section it was carried by Indians to be the principal food of all America.

The Mayas did not emerge from savagery until after the beginning of the Christian era, so the cultivation and use of Indian corn can not antedate two thousand years. From the Mayas the grain was spread over all America—north to the Nahuas and Aztecs, then to the Pueblo Indians on the Rio Grande, and from them eastward to

the Mississippi. Carried northward by the Iroquois and Algonquins, it was stopped only by climatic severity at the latitude of the Great Lakes and the lower area of the State of Maine. Its culture extended south through Guatemala and other portions of Central America and even across the Isthmus of Panama; thence it was carried into the Andean regions and extended finally as far south in Chile as the climate permitted or as the Indian population desired. East of the Andes the spread of maize by nature was restricted by the dense forests of the Amazon slope and by the lower altitude of that great drainage basin, because Indian corn requires for its growth definite climatic conditions which this portion of South America does not offer. There is no exact evidence that the region of the River



When the corn crop is grown for the grain, the mature ears are harvested after the plant is dried. This is sometimes best accomplished by driving a wagon through the fields to collect only the ears, the stalks being left on the ground until they can be utilized for other purposes. To-day great ingenuity is shown in saving what remains after the ears are gathered, even paper being made from this hitherto neglected waste.

Plate, now so wonderfully productive of maize, was utilized by the native Indian tribes resident there prior to the coming of the Spaniards.

From America maize was first introduced into Spain. Thence it spread throughout Europe and into Asia and Africa. In eastern Europe it unfortunately received the name of Turkish wheat because of the erroneous notion prevailing that the (present) West Indies being India everything introduced from there must necessarily come through Turkey. Other confusing names imply some indefinite origin of this kind, but the geographic prefix refers simply to the commercial, not to the agricultural source of the grain. The Portu-

guese carried maize into Africa in the sixteenth century, and by them it gradually spread over much of the continent. In this connection it is interesting to note that the staple foods of the wild inhabitants of the Dark Continent—maize, manioc or cassava, and pineapple—have all been introduced through some such routes of trade and commerce.

Maize early reached India and Burmah. It grows there now everywhere among the hills, and is the favorite crop of the people. In the valleys rice takes its place, but even then there is usually a little plot of maize about the native's home. The Portuguese reached Java in 1496 and China in 1516, bringing maize with them, and as no

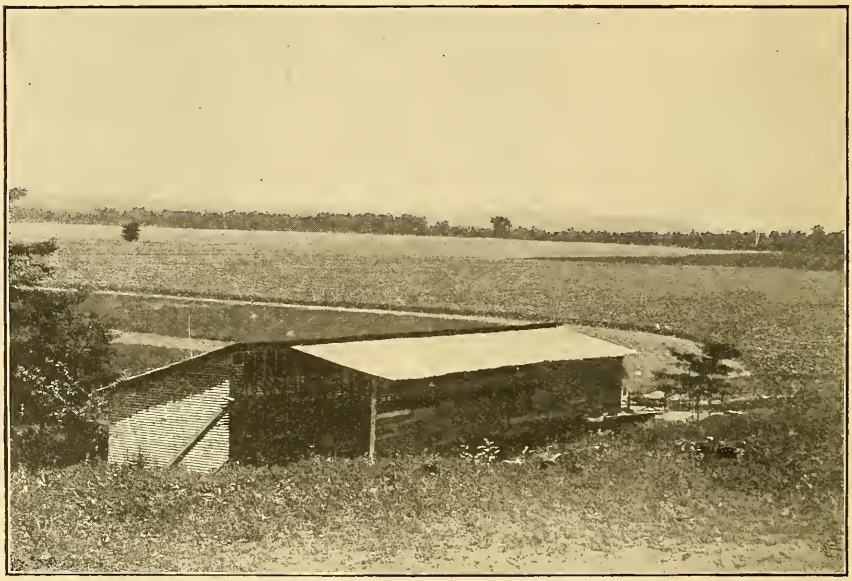
When the stalks of Indian corn are cut in the field, they are then then gathered into large bundles at regular intervals and stacked in the open before being carried to the barns. These bundles are called "shocks," and they present one of the prettiest sights of harvest time.

trustworthy evidence has ever been brought forward to the effect that this grain was known in the Far East prior to these dates, it is safe to say that its march from America along this path is well established.

Its geographical distribution therefore is to-day world-wide. In America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australasia, maize is a common and highly prized crop. A hardy plant, easily cultivated and rich in nutritious elements, it can never be displaced as one of the leading food products for mankind.

Maize will not grow in all climates, however. It requires long summers with plenty of sunlight, hot days and nights, with sufficient

but not too much rain. The range best suited for the crop is from 45° F. to 65° F., of mean annual temperature, but it will produce most abundantly with a maximum temperature of about 80° F. and a rainfall of from 30 to 50 inches. Frost kills the plant in all its stages, and it can not flourish where the nights are cold, no matter how favorable the other conditions. In the United States an elevation of over 2,000 feet seems too high for the commercial growth of Indian corn, but of course the farther south it is traced the higher is the elevation noted at which luxuriant crops are the rule. In Mexico vast maize fields are found at a height of over 8,500 feet, and in Peru it grows at an altitude of 12,000 feet.



On a modern farm great benefits result from providing a suitable storage place for the ears of corn. They must be well protected from bad weather, while they have the freest ventilation to prevent the injurious effects of moisture. The picture illustrates a practical shed devised for this particular purpose. The wagon, as it comes from the field by the upper road, can be unloaded into the bin by gravity, and when it is to be loaded for transport to market the same force loads the wagon ready in the lower road.

Indian corn was found over most of the United States east of the Mississippi by the earliest explorers and settlers. It was the crop to which the Indians gave most attention, and the great staple that turned them from the nomadic life of the chase into the home-building people such as agriculturists must be. The primitive method of preparing the ground was by tilling with hoes made of clam shells, but the English taught more improved methods, although the latter learned the advantage of fertilizing with herrings, which the Indians applied abundantly to the surrounding soil. Their hills were 5 feet apart—a practical distance that can be decreased only when the soil is rich and the climate very favorable. As the explorers traveled southward, they found different varieties and different

methods of preparing it for food. It was made into meal; it was boiled or parched or roasted. Often it was prepared into a flour and served as provision for a journey. The many forms into which maize is eaten to-day in America are all inherited directly from the aboriginal planters and housewives from Cape Cod to Chile.

The corn of the present commercial market, however, is a more highly developed grain than that which the Europeans found when they first landed. Science has improved the species in this as in other products of the fields. The appropriate conditions of soil and climate have been studied, with resulting increased knowledge on the subject. Corn demands rich land. Clay must be avoided; swampy,

Scientific agriculture has given much attention to the care of corn even after the seasons of planting, cultivation, and harvest have been successfully passed. The storage in suitable bins, such as are shown in the illustration, so that each ear may ripen and dry under the most favorable circumstances, increases noticeably the net value of the crop.

undrained areas are unsuitable, while too much shade, as is often caused by close proximity to timber, is sure to be harmful. Land can be drained, however, timber can be cut, or the shady places can be utilized for other purposes. Soil can be improved by fertilizers, or in many cases fertilization may be accomplished, while at the same time secondary crops may be raised by wide planting of corn and interplanting between the rows. Thus cotton can be grown along with corn when the climate is favorable, and good results are often attained by growing peanuts as an associated crop. All government agricultural departments and experiment stations are con-

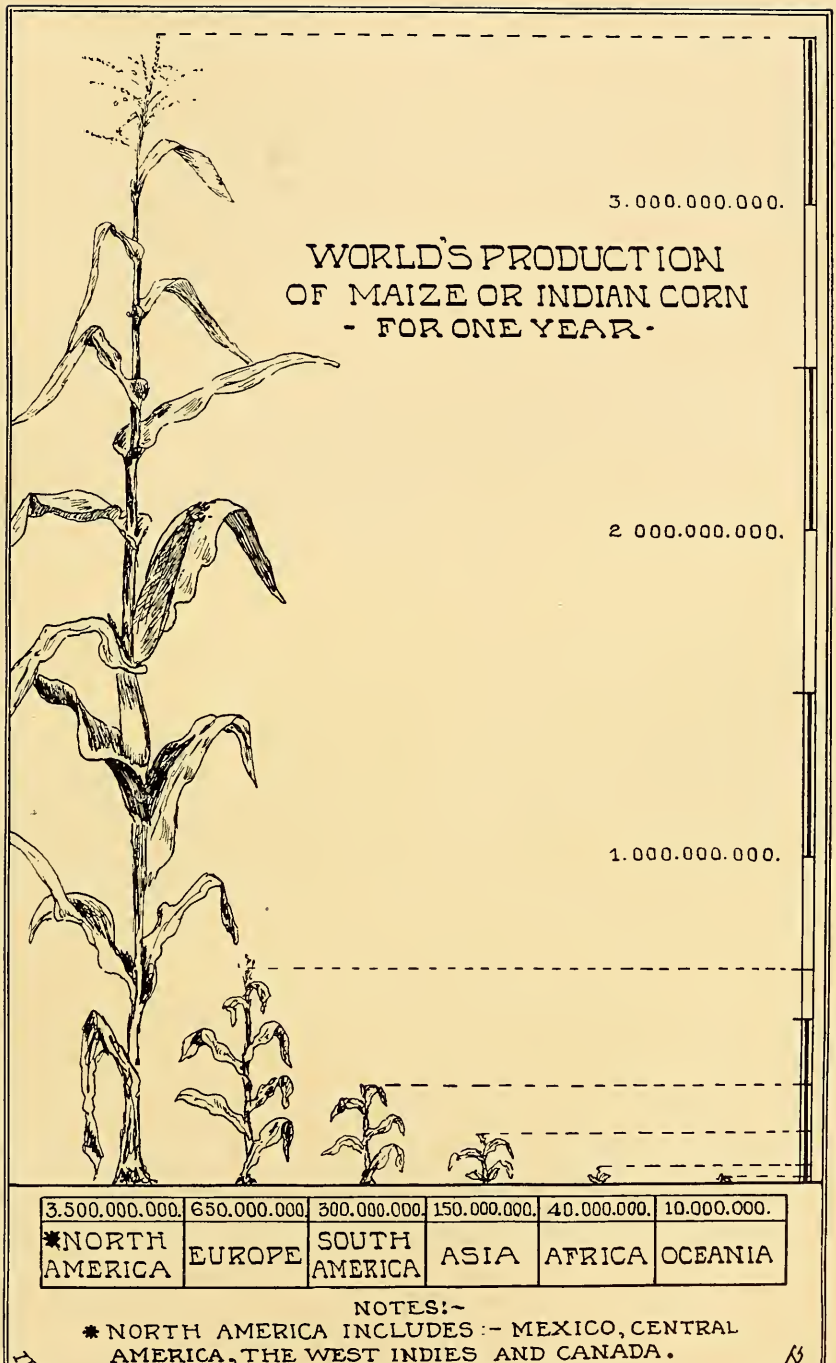
stantly at work studying the problems of improvement by methods of cultivation, and by seed selection. Few grains are susceptible of greater modification than maize, and the cultivation of a higher type generally adds to the commercial and food value of the crop, giving also a larger yield to the acre.

To the eye a field of Indian corn is a very beautiful sight. Its clean-limbed individual stalks have something martial about them, and the American, when he sees them in continuous array from the Great Lakes, across the Rio Grande, through Mexico, on the plateaus of the Andes, and covering hundreds of square miles of the valleys of Chile and Argentina, has the feeling that there is preserved for him some trace of home, wherever he may be on either continent. The ears of corn also are beautiful, and the tassels have been the theme of poetry in all languages. The stalk grows to a height of 2 to 15 feet, depending upon the variety of the grain planted and the nourishment it receives. Corn is an annual, reaching its full maturity within a single season, sometimes within sixty days of planting, and must, therefore, be sown from the seed for each recurring crop year. As a botanical species it does not of itself travel far, and is propagated rather feebly by natural means. Consequently the widespread knowledge of corn shows to what extent it must have been cherished by the Indians and how it must have been handed on from one tribe and country to another.

There are six well-known kinds of Indian corn, with innumerable varieties, including pop corn, flint corn, dent corn, soft or Cuzco corn (the name indicating some traditional origin from Peru), and the delicious sweet corn. The pop corn is supposed to be the direct descendant of the primitive Mexican ancestor.

As a food product maize has few equals among the cereals. The Indians thrived on it, and so long as they continue its use they show much of their pristine sturdiness, but when by climatic or other reasons it is denied them they suffer in physique and morale. In Asia and Africa maize is likewise a food for man, but in north Europe it has not attained the popularity it merits, although its nutritive value far surpasses, at the same cost, many of the food products the peasant consumes. Strong effort has been made by the United States Government to introduce corn into Europe in all its different culinary forms, but the conservatism of the Old World is not easily overcome in favor of food products from the new.

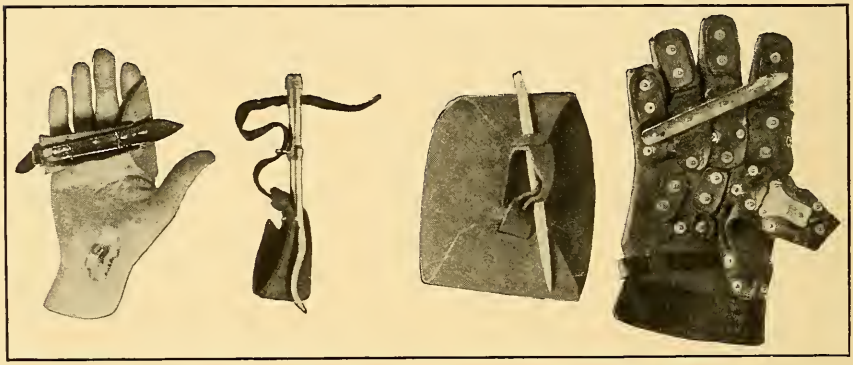
In Europe, Indian corn is used chiefly for animal food or in the industries. In 1891, however, the United States Department of Agriculture sent a special commissioner to Europe for the purpose of giving practical demonstrations of the various ways in which maize could be used, as substantial, nourishing, and pleasant food for all classes of human beings. This propaganda had two objects—a philanthropic one, by which the cost of living might be reduced if the



The annual yield of Indian corn may be taken to have reached the above amount since the days of Columbus. This is given somewhat higher than the customary crop reports, because it takes into consideration the harvests of parts of Mexico, Central America, large areas of South America, and of India, where maize is grown to-day, but consumed by the native inhabitants in domestic use, so that it does not enter into commercial calculations. Decided variations, however, occur from year to year.

consumption of Indian corn could be popularized, and a commercial one, by which a great agricultural product of America would receive a permanent stimulus. The result is encouraging, and the food value of maize is becoming better recognized.

The part played by maize, or Indian corn, in the social life of America is a very interesting phase of history. As far back as the aborigines can be traced, it seems to have been venerated by them as a most important element in their general nature worship. When the corn in the ear was green the Indians of North America practiced certain rites with dancing and conviviality, and the time of harvest was also a season of festival and rejoicing, during which they ate and drank the various productions of their native kitchens. The Aztecs consecrated a goddess to maize, and the Mayas, the Peruvians, together with other nations of these highly developed races, observed the period of the ripening of corn with both solemnity and gladness.



Great ingenuity has been displayed ever since corn became an important article of commerce in the production of implements with which to expedite corn "husking." In America, where it is so general a food, the ears are removed from the cob by various devices, such as are illustrated here. They save laceration of the hands and enable the operator to accomplish his task in shorter time. Many races are run and prizes given in a neighborly "husking bee."

Even in burial rites corn was not omitted. In many instances it was interred with the body to serve as food on the journey into the unknown world, and the tombs of all countries, from Ohio, in North America, to Peru, in South America, contain evidences of the custom of putting maize in the burial places with the body.

In the United States the celebrations held upon the ripening of Indian corn have been more in the nature of congratulation on material success in harvesting the crop than the expression of superstition, yet since the first Thanksgiving Day of the Puritans devout thanks have mingled with the social joys of the people at harvest time. Harvesting has been as much studied scientifically as planting; technical machines have been devised for every step of the process, but along with this work has always gone a wholesome element of play, sometimes taking the form of competitive contests in shocking and husking, at others giving opportunity for the lighter

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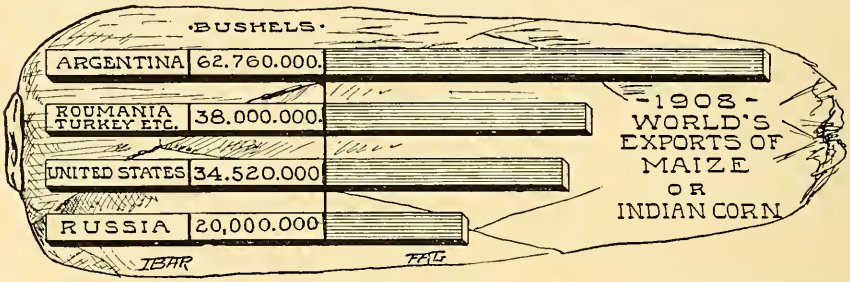
CORN PALACE, MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA.

In the autumn of 1908 a Corn Palace was built in Mitchell, South Dakota, to celebrate the splendid crop in that neighborhood. All the decorations were made from some part of the corn plant, and for refreshments corn was served in all conceivable varieties and dishes. Other cities in the United States have held similar festivals within the last few years. Thus emphasis is given to the popular American expression that "Corn is King."

amusements, as dancing and general social entertainment. In many so-called corn States a general holiday has been declared at the end of the harvest. Special trains have been arranged for, in which lectures were given by experts from agricultural schools to all those directly interested in planting and harvesting corn. Thereafter picnics would be held, in which corn was preeminently glorified among the products of the farm. In one State an exposition devoted to illustrating the multiform uses of corn is held, and in other exhibitions of a general character the importance of corn to America is given prominence.

This is only just to the one truly American grain. It has become, to the American people, the gauge of prosperity. Corn represents in the United States a crop whose value is far in excess of $1,000,000,000, fully twice as large as any other crop. It is valuable also not only on this account, but because of its very general usefulness. More than 150 products come from its stalk, pod, and ear. No part of it is wasted. Among them are flour and meal, starch, sugar,



This estimate of the world's export of corn for 1908 is from British sources and differs slightly from other reports. It illustrates the enormous consuming power of the people of the United States and the unequal proportion of production in various countries. While the United States, with 80,000,000 population, exports only a fraction above 10 per cent of its corn crop, Argentina, having only 6,500,000 population, can export over 50 per cent of the crop grown there.

alcohol, whisky, and oil, rubber substitutes, hominy, cellulose, beer, pipes, and paper. How closely it is a part of American life may be judged from the fact, applicable at least to the United States, that of the nearly 3,000,000,000 bushels produced in the last recorded year, 75 per cent had been consumed on the farm, 15 per cent had been used for manufacturing, and less than 10 per cent had been exported.

A similar rule concerning consumption and export can be applied to other maize-producing countries. For example, India, which yields millions of bushels a year, consumes it all at home and makes slight showing therefore among the producing nations of the world. Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile raise fine crops of corn, but they scarcely appear in the lists of producers, although the last two are beginning to export. America, nevertheless, produces three-fourths of the world's supply, and Latin America furnishes almost one-half of the world's export.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CAPITALS OF LATIN AMERICA

MONTEVIDEO.

THE Spanish Marshal Bruno Mauriceo de Zabala in 1724 began the construction of Fort San José at the site of what is now the city of Montevideo, and this date may be considered as the year of the founding of the city, although January 20, 1726, when the plan of the city was marked out by Captain Cardoso is the date usually celebrated. The fort was built by 1,000 Tupis Indians collected and brought for this purpose from

MONTEVIDEO. LIBERTY SQUARE IN 1909.

the Spanish missions. The purpose of Zabala was, from the first, the founding of a Spanish city to the east of the Uruguay River; and in pursuance of his recommendations the Spanish court gave orders that families of settlers from the Canaries and from Galicia

should be sent as colonists to the new settlement. Similar orders were given by the royal authorities in Chile, in Tucuman, and in Paraguay. None of these orders, however, at once produced results in colonists, and so Marshal ZABALA sent JOSÉ GOMEZ DE MELO to Buenos Aires. MELO had better luck and was able to bring back with him on his return in 1726 seven families who formed the nucleus of the city's future population. Meanwhile ZABALA, by virtue of a royal decree, offered to every colonist the title of *hidalgo*, in addition to an allotment of lands, cattle, and sheep. Soon after the return of MELO and the laying out of the city by CARDOSO came other families from Santa Fe, Chile, Paraguay, and Buenos Aires, and in 1728 FRANCISCO ALZAIBAR brought twenty families from the Canary Islands.

The occasion of the feverish haste displayed by the Spanish Government in creating the settlement at Montevideo was to forestall a Portuguese occupation of the *Banda Oriental*, the country to the east of the Uruguay River.

In 1730, four years after the arrival of the first civilians under MELO from Buenos Aires, civil government was first established through the installation of the first *Cabildo* or town corporation, with Don JOSÉ DE VERA Y PERDOMO as the first *alcalde* or mayor. At the same time was begun the first church, to the building of which each colonist contributed 10 *pesos*, but this not being sufficient for the purpose, the Marshal met the deficit.

Montevideo was declared a military stronghold in 1751 and a military governor with civil powers was appointed. This first governor was Colonel JOAQUIM DE VIANA. In 1778 the city had 4,000 inhabitants, and in this year was founded the Charity Hospital. In 1800 the population was over 15,000 and the port commerce for the year was 626,000 *pesos* imports and 1,300,000 *pesos* exports. In 1835 the population was 23,000; in 1843, 31,189; in 1852, 33,994; in 1860, 57,913; in 1864, 164,028; and in 1889, 215,061. The National Bureau of Statistics in 1894 estimated the city's population at 255,225, and in June, 1904, at 276,034. In 1907 it is given at 308,057, and on June 30, 1908, at 312,946. According to the census of 1889 the native born numbered 114,322 and the foreign born 100,739. The population was entirely white with the exception of 2,620 negroes, mulattoes, and half-breed Indians. 33,886 were engaged in work on their own account, and 61,408 were wage-earners.

According to a Jesuit missionary, who visited Montevideo in 1727, there were 42 dwelling houses in the young town; 40 of these were skin huts and 2 of more substantial material. In 1757 the skin huts had disappeared and there were 170 buildings. In 1800 there were 300 roofed buildings, of which 60 were more than one story, and in 1842 there were 771.

THE MONTEVIDEO ALMSHOUSE, A MODERN INSTITUTION FOR THE CARE OF THE CITY'S POOR.

During the years 1867 and 1868 alone over 1,000 buildings were erected, and from 1872 to 1889 there was an increase in the material city of over 250 per cent of structures. In 1901 the city contained 17,106 buildings, of which 83 per cent had more than one story.

A recent modification in the form of municipal administration has been made in the creation of the office of Intendente as chief executive of Montevideo. Señor Daniel Muñoz, a distinguished Uruguayan diplomat, having been chosen for the position, was, on April 1, 1909, duly installed as the first Intendente of the city.

Montevideo was built upon a tongue of land putting out between the ocean on the one side and the Plate River—here over 60 miles wide—on the other. The peninsula, in outline somewhat like Man-

THE CATHEDRAL, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

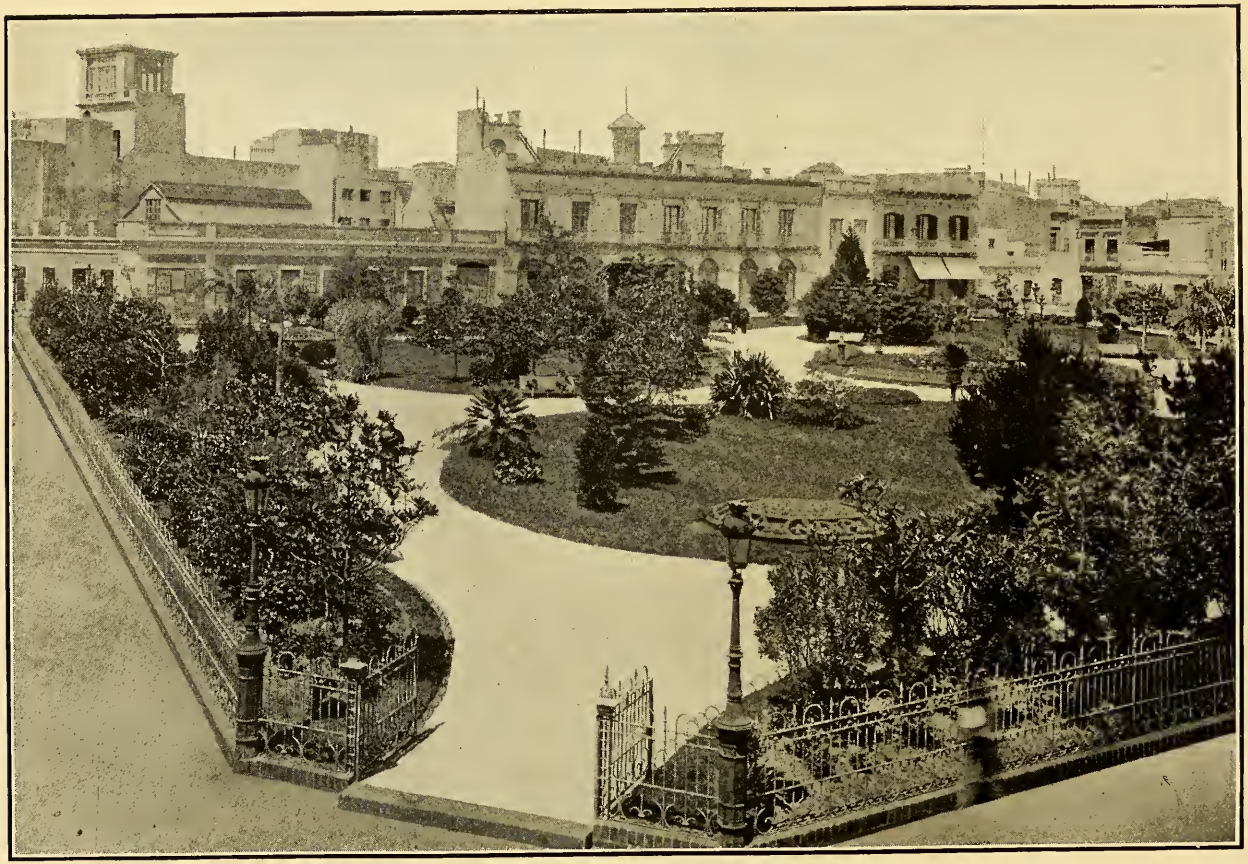
An imposing structure, with towers rising 133 feet above level of pavement and overlooking the beautiful and historic square "Plaza de la Constitución." It was dedicated in 1806.

hattan Island, upon which New York is built, is formed like a whale's back, rising in the center about 40 feet above sea level. The Cerro, formerly called Mount St. Philip, gave the name to the city.

The whole peninsular is a solid bank of gneiss overlaid with a thin soil. It is in consequence of this that the city has the best natural drainage of any city in the world.

The streets running north and south along the axis of the whaleback are elevated slightly, one above the other, so that to one coming in from the sea the whole city is in view, and appears even larger than it is.

The harbor is magnificent, but near the city shallow so that all landing heretofore has been by lighters and small boats. When the



ZABALA SQUARE, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

The metropolis of the Republic of Uruguay contains six public squares, which are in reality well-kept and artistieally laid-out gardens, adorned with beautiful trees, shrubs, and flowers. Zabala Square is one of the most notable in the city.

pampero blew—a strong wind from off shore—the water was driven back and out to sea and the shallows for some distance became dry land. It was then that vessels were unloaded first with the lighters, and from these the goods were brought ashore in specially constructed carts, with wheels ten feet in diameter, and drawn by mules, driven into the water until only their heads appeared. The passengers were often brought ashore on men's backs.

Montevideo, lying in the Temperate Zone, has a notably fine climate. The mean temperature is, winter 52° F., spring 64° F., summer 71° F., and autumn 61° F. The maximum temperature in mid-summer, January, will be from 97° to 99°, and the minimum in

CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

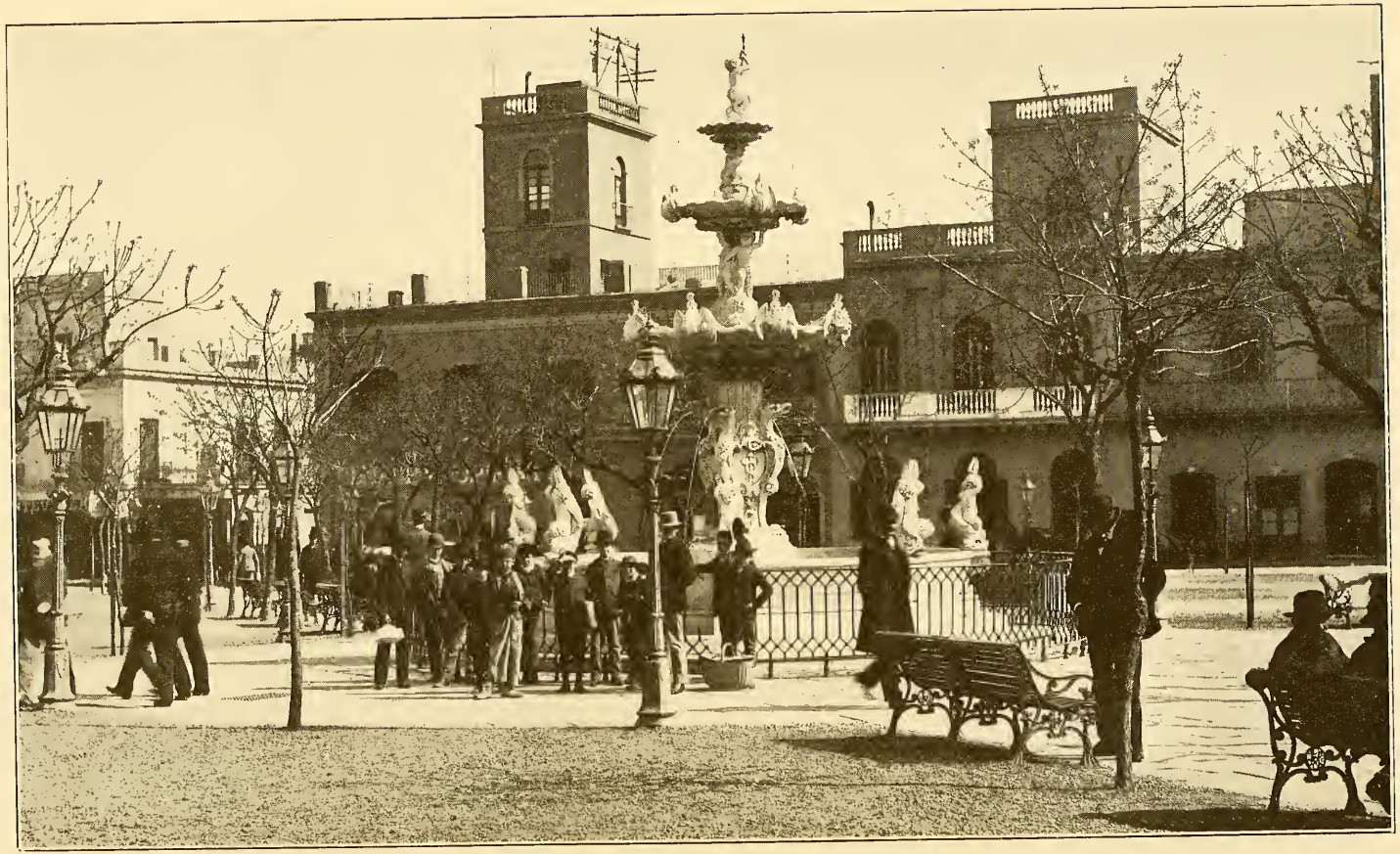
The railway systems of Uruguay have a length of about 1,500 miles and represent, including the lines under construction, a capital of $98,000,000. Of this sum $28,000,000 carries a Government guarantee of 3½ per cent interest. Uruguayan railroads are exempt from trade and land taxes, as well as from import duties on construction material.

mid-winter, July, will fall to within 4° or 5° of freezing. The longest days of the year are in December—from the 19th to 25th of that month the days are fifteen hours long from sunrise to sunset. In June come the short days, when in the last half of the month a minimum of nine hours forty minutes is reached. Meteorological observations show an average of 224 days fair, 85 cloudy, and 36 with rain to the year.

Montevideo is one of the most charming American cities, but like Buenos Aires it is a new city. The visitor who finds so much in Mexico or Lima of interest in the contrast between the old and curi-

THE ATHENEUM, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

This institution represents a distinct element in the social life of Latin America, being devoted to literary and scientific research and the fostering of the fine arts among its members. This handsome and commodious building, the home of the society in Uruguay's capital city, is a substantial indication of the place which this movement occupies in the social life of the Republic.



FOUNTAIN, PLAZA DE LA CONSTITUCIÓN, MONTEVIDEO.
This plaza is one of the many which beautify the capital of the Republic.

ous and the new and cosmopolitan will miss half his interest in Montevideo. Here there is very little old or curious, all is modern, but modern of the best type. The buildings are fine, often magnificent. One wonders where all the money comes to build such, until he remembers that Uruguay is a rich country, not only in natural resources but in accumulated capital. It is claimed that the per capita wealth of Uruguay is greater than that of any other country in the world.

Lined with trees the streets and avenues are broad and straight. Most of the trees are of a variety of the plane and in summer give to the whole city a parklike appearance. All the streets are well paved. Of public breathing spaces there are besides the splendid Paseo del Prado, six public plazas, a number of little parks called gardens, and the newly constructed city park, *Parque Urbano*, on the Ramirez beach. The city park is laid out on quite a magnificent plan, with grottoes, artificial lakes, flower plats, tree groups, and broad avenues. It is something more than an ordinary park in that it is also a bathing resort frequented not only by the Montevideans but also by people from the interior of the Republic and from Buenos Aires.

There are a number of bathing resorts in the vicinity of Montevideo. Among the most fashionable are the beaches at Pocitos, Capurro, and the magnificent Hotel Balneario, a large and modern building of iron and glass. Smaller but yet very showy hotels are at other points. At these and on the surrounding terraces in the afternoons and evenings there is dancing and musical programmes rendered by orchestras and bands and here congregate the wealth and fashion of Montevideo.

Fronting the bay the shore front is most attractive. Montevideo has outgrown its original site on the peninsula and has extended itself to the west and around the bay. The curving line is built up with the suburban residences of the well to do, constructed in the old Italian style with much modern elegance and even extravagance. The architecture is picturesque, but what appeals even more to the visitor, particularly if he be from a less-favored climate, than the buildings, ornate and showing as they do a lavish expenditure of money in construction, are the unrivaled gardens surrounding these suburban residences. Flowers everywhere bloom in perpetual spring; not with the garish display of tropic plants, for Uruguay is in the Temperate Zone, and these are the flowers of Europe and of the United States; but they bloom perpetually the year around, for, as said by an American traveler, "when it is not June in Uruguay it is October." Rose gardens, the like of which one must go to southern France to see, and then only for a few weeks, one finds in Montevideo in absolute perfection of flower from January to December.

But Montevideo is not all a playground; the dominant note is money making. Uruguay, the smallest of South American countries, is for its area the richest of all. It is said there is not a foot of untillable soil in the whole Republic, which, although small as com-

THE CITY HALL, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

This building is of particular interest, considered in connection with the new municipal law of Montevideo. The first intendente under this law, Mr. Daniel Muñoz, was formerly Minister of Uruguay to England.

pared with its neighbors, Argentina and Brazil, is after all 72,172 square miles in extent. This is larger than England, or Scotland and Ireland together, and larger than the combined areas of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Jersey.

The industries of the country are agricultural, wheat, cattle, and sheep. It is said that it costs less than $10 to raise and place on board a European cattle steamer a 4-year-old steer, and that sheep can be raised at a less cost in Uruguay than chickens in Iowa. The per capita wealth of the country is about $1,500.

Among the principal buildings of the city are the Government Palace, the Department of Fomento, the Municipality, the Post-office, the School of Arts, the University, the Charity and the Military Hospitals, the Orphan Asylums, and the Penitentiary.

There are a number of fine parks and public squares.

The most interesting public work in Montevideo and the one destined on completion to place it in the front rank of world cities is

PICTURESQUE BRIDGE IN THE PASEO DEL PRADO, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

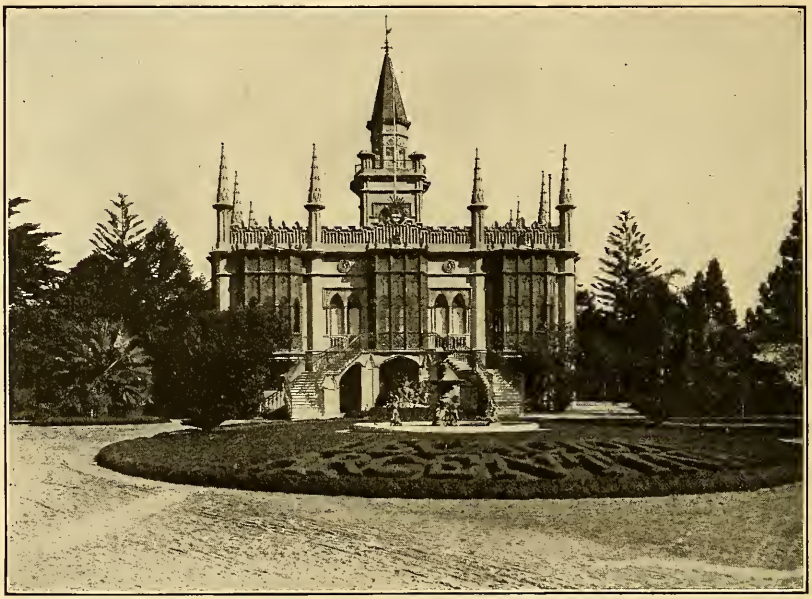
The Paseo del Prado is the largest and most beautiful of the six principal public parks of the capital of Uruguay. Its drives, lakes, grottoes, wide avenues, and luxuriant trees make it a favorite resort of the inhabitants of the metropolis. The city of Montevideo stands upon a granite bed 33 feet above sea level, facing a magnificent bay, and in a topographical position that lends itself to the natural development of one of the finest systems of parking in the Western Hemisphere.

the port works—the building of a great modern port. This has been more or less the dream of Uruguayans for over half a century, but it is only within the last dozen years that the project has taken on definite shape and is now nearing completion.

Looking at the map, it can be seen at a glance how admirably Montevideo is situated from a commercial standpoint. It is at the mouth of the great La Plata, second of American rivers, with an annual discharge two and a half times greater than the Mississippi and draining a rich territory half the size of Europe. Then, again, there is the Uruguay, itself a great river, and an immense back-lying country to the east of the Uruguay interlaced by a perfect network of navigable streams, so that in Uruguay almost every plantation has

water carriage to Montevideo, the metropolis. The conformation of the city and of the adjacent waters is almost ideal. The broad bay, 2 miles across, partly inclosed between the older city and the "Mount," is a perfect harbor were it not that both the bay and the approaches thereto are shallow.

The enormous amount of silt brought down by the Plata has made the river shallow and broad, with a great bank extending far out into the ocean. The problem at both Montevideo and at Buenos Aires is a double one, first to excavate the harbor and approaches and afterwards to keep the silt from filling in the excavations made. At Montevideo the first is the more difficult problem, in that much of the

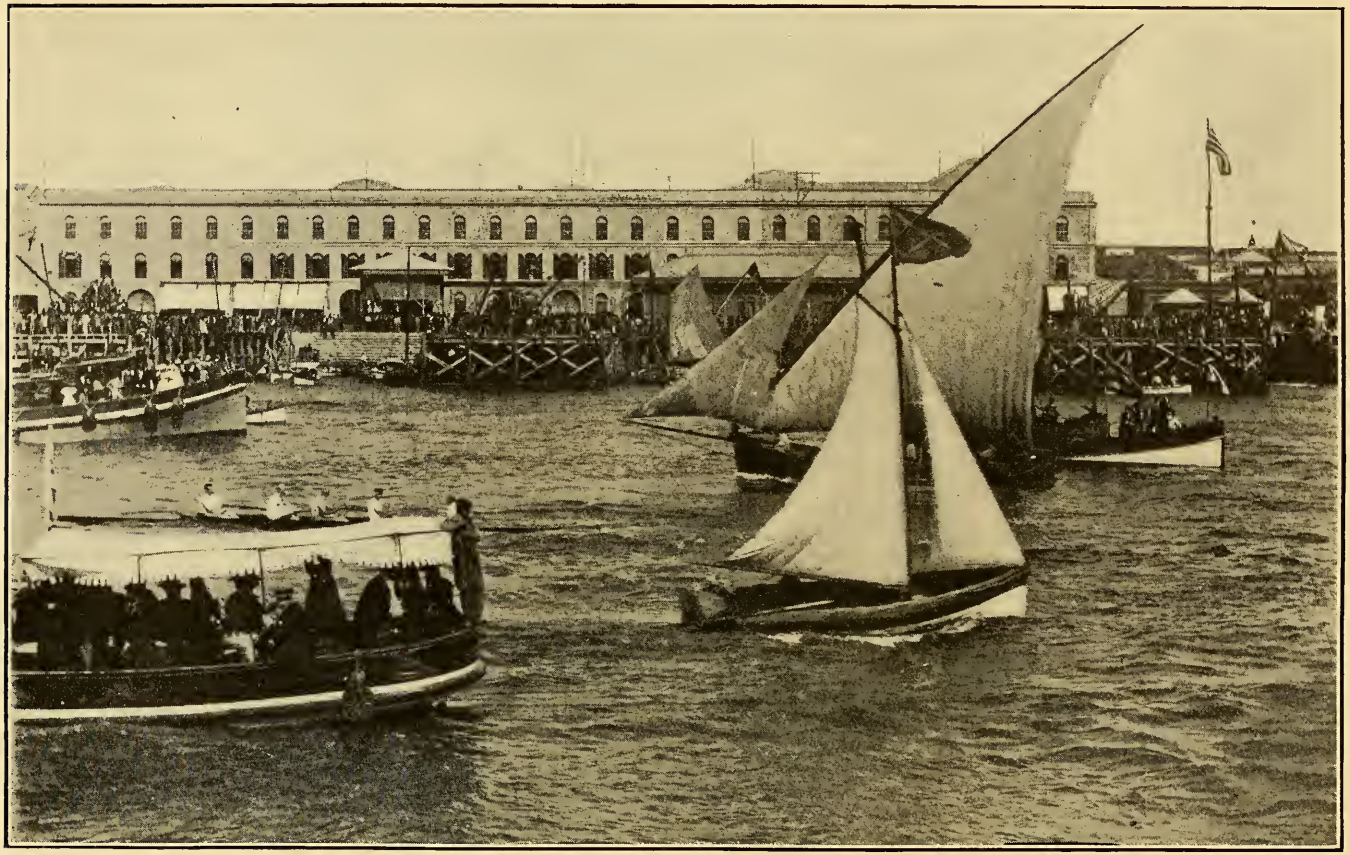


ARGENTINE LEGATION, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

This structure is commodious and artistic, and the grounds well kept and attractive. During the flowering season the large bed in the foreground displays in varied colored flowers the name of the legation.

work is in hard ground, making the excavation much more costly than at Buenos Aires; at the same time the maintenance of the work, once completed, will be much less difficult at Montevideo.

A number of plans for the port work were entered in competition. From these the commission having the matter in charge selected those drawn by Messrs. Guerand and Rümmer, the one a French and the other a German engineer. On November 7, 1899, President Cuestas approved an act of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies authorizing the execution of the work as planned by these engineers and providing a fund for the payment of costs of the work. It must be remembered that this great harbor improvement is being constructed



THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

The foreign commerce of the Republic in 1907 exceeded $69,000,000, the larger portion of which passed through this custom-house. The semicircular bay of Montevideo is 6 miles in circumference and large enough to accommodate a great number of ocean steamers at one time. Since 1901 it has been dredged, breakwaters have been built, quays constructed, and other vast port improvements have been made. The work is still incomplete, but is so far advanced as to permit the use of the harbor by the largest vessels, an advantage which is bringing a constantly increasing tonnage to Montevideo.

without the aid of foreign capital and with money derived from current resources. The act of 1899 provides for additional export and import duties, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the work. These duties are known as "extra duties" for the construction of the port of Montevideo. From the date of the passage of this act to November, 1902, these duties had produced $2,795,942, which amount has been turned over to the commission intrusted with the work. In the first five years the amount expended had increased to over $4,000,000 and about the same rate has been since maintained.

The work was inaugurated July 18, 1901. The main features are two long breakwaters protecting the port west and south, a channel of approach dredged to a depth of 24½ feet for a distance of about 2 miles, and a great basin and docks in front of the city. The work is being done by contract, although the machinery is the property of the Government.

The work is now nearing completion. When it is finished Montevideo will be a great port and may confidently expect a million population within a comparatively few years.

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NEW STEAMER FOR SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE

THE steamer *Vasari*, of the Lamport & Holt Line, specially designed for mail and passenger service between New York and the ports of Brazil, Urugnay, and the Argentine Republic, is scheduled to make her first regular trip on May 20, 1909.

The vessel has been built to the highest class of the British corporation in the yard of Sir RAYLTON DIXON & Co. (Limited), the famous firm of Liverpool shipbuilders. The *Vasari* accommodations exceed those of the *Verdi*—placed on the line in 1908—by nearly 50 per cent. The vessel is 502 feet in length by 59 feet 4 inches in breadth, with a displacement of 13,870 tons. Cabin accommodations cover 170 for the first class, 60 for the second, and 200 for the third. Finishings and furnishings are of the most exquisite and complete nature, and in every particular it is purposed to meet the requirements of the increasing tide of traffic and travel setting toward South America.

For the suitable inauguration of the enlarged service, the agents of the Lamport & Holt Line in New York were hosts for a large and representative gathering of shipping, business, and newspaper men on May 11, when an elaborate luncheon was served and felicitous speeches exchanged, indicating not only the necessity for increased service between North and South America, but also the effective measures being taken to meet conditions.

Mr. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, made a congratulatory address. He said in view of the new steamers that the Lamport & Holt Line had placed in the American service there was no longer any basis for the claim that passengers were compelled to first go to Europe to get adequate accommodation for South America. As Mr. BARRETT had in the past been associated very closely with the claim that such a condition did exist, his disavowal of further contention on the question occasioned much applause. His only regret, he said, was that the steamer did not carry the Stars and Stripes. Mr. BARRETT predicted spectacular development in South America, declaring the position there the same as existed in the United States seventy years ago.

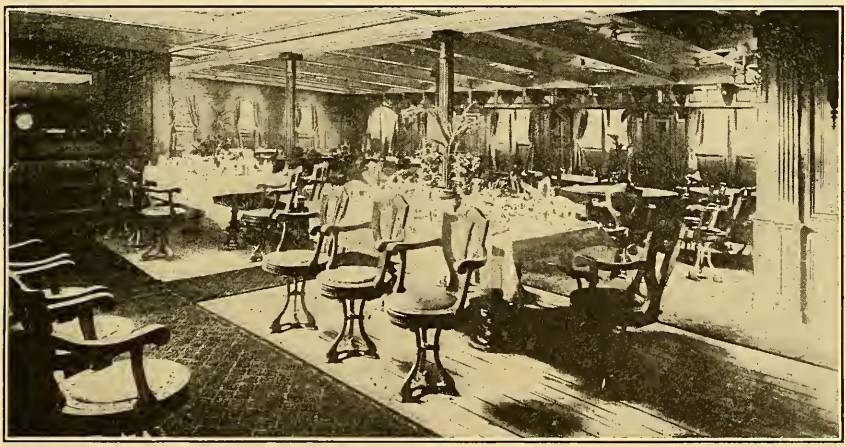
In outlining the purposes of the shipping world to meet all demands made upon it, Mr. DANIELS, of the Lamport & Holt Line,

CAPTAIN, OFFICERS, AND GUESTS ON BOARD S. S. "VASARI," OF THE LAMPORT & HOLT LINE, AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN IN NEW YORK, MAY 11, 1909.

1, Mr. Richardson; 2, Mr. Kellogg; 3, Mr. Wildeman; 4, Mr. Cooke; 5, Mr. Cook; 6, Mr. Gein; 7, Mr. Randolph; 8, Mr. Sousa; 9, Mr. Rennie (Purser); 10, Mr. Geddes; 11, Mr. Rohl; 12, Mr. Williams (First Officer); 13, Captain Ferguson (S. S. *Thespis*); 14, Mr. Bullen (Second Officer); 15, Mr. Stirl; 16, Mr. Grahame; 17, Mr. Smith; 18, Mr. Jennings; 21, Mr. Green; 22, Mr. Barrett; 23, Captain Cadogan (S. S. *Vasari*); 24, Mr. Daniels.

touched upon the claim that travel to the Southland could only be made via Europe. He said:

In some parts of our large country, outside of New York, of course, I have heard echoes that there was no way of getting to South America from the United States except via Europe or the old-fashioned method of swimming; both of these ways may be popular, but not so popular as a trip with us. The Lamport & Holt Line dispatches two passenger steamers a month to South America at fortnightly intervals. The voyage to Rio de Janeiro occupies about sixteen days, including a stop at Bahia; from Rio de Janeiro to Buenos Aires seven days more, or twenty-three days from New York to Buenos Aires, stopping en route, after leaving Rio de Janeiro, at Santos and Montevideo. This time is exactly the same as that occupied by the passenger and mail steamers from the principal ports of Europe to the same ports in South America. The steamers themselves are capable of faster time, but the propelling power is coal, and we coal for the round voyage, as coal is the one thing at present not found native in Brazil or the Argentine Republic.



DINING SALOON, SS. "VASARI."

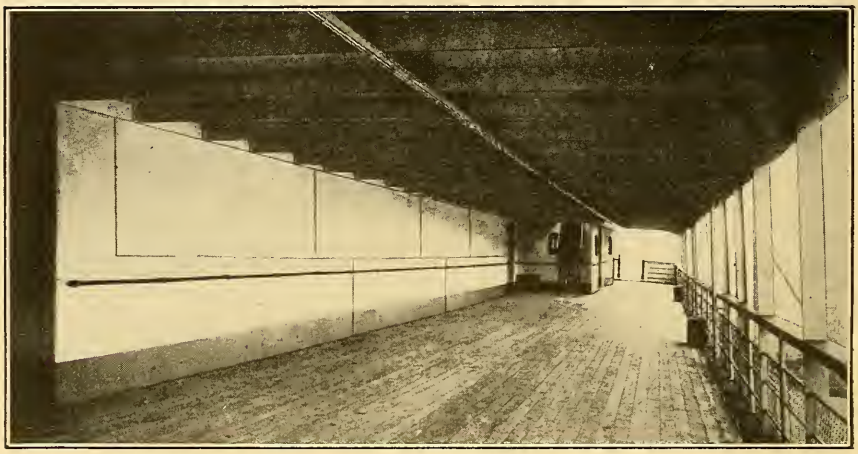
About a year ago many of you remember the coming out of the *Verdi*, the first of the new large passenger steamers placed in the South American service by the Lamport & Holt Line. To-day, about a year later, the *Vasari* follows the *Verdi*, with nearly 50 per cent increased accommodations.

The particular voyage of the *Vasari* is to our sister Republics of South America, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, all countries closely associated with our own and with which our Government, through its Pan-American Congresses and the International Bureau of the American Republics—so ably directed by our good friend Mr. BARRETT, who is with us to-day—seeks to cultivate in trade and friendly intercourse.

The development of South America is progressing rapidly; the possibilities are still almost unlimited. I am pleased to say that within the last year American companies and American capital have materially increased their interests in South America; some looking to participate in the profits of this big field of new enterprise, and some looking to the future, when our own country will

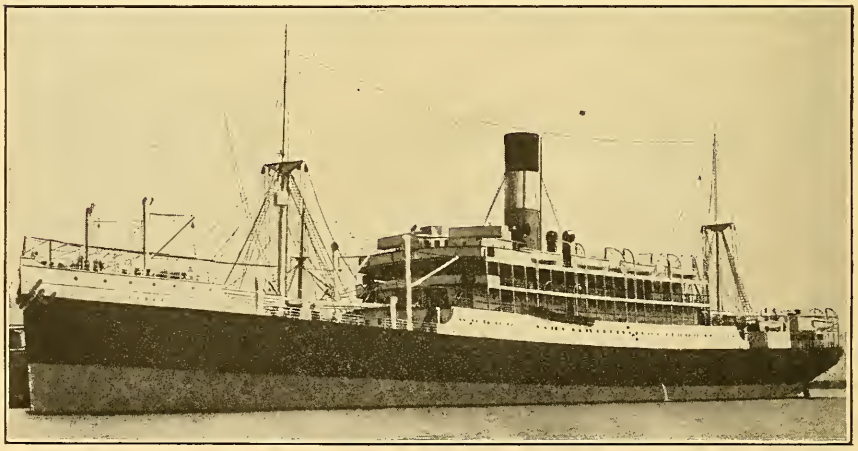
in all probability turn to South America to furnish at lowest cost the surplus production of many agricultural staples.

A kind Providence has been generous to the Southern Hemisphere and wealth of nature is abundant. Brazil, in coffee and rubber alone, supplies the major



PROMENADE DECK, SS. "VASARI."

part of the world's requirements of these products. Rio de Janeiro, the capital city, is situated on one of the most beautiful bays and harbors of this continent. The city itself is already a show city, and the Government is continuing to spend large sums to make Rio de Janeiro probably the handsomest city of South



SS. "VASARI," OF THE LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.

The "Vasari" is the latest addition to the fleet of well-equipped and commodious vessels maintained by this line in its service to Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian ports.

America. Montevideo, in Uruguay, is charming. Buenos Aires, a city of a million people, the capital of the Argentine Republic, is the metropolis of the Southern Hemisphere, with as many attractions as we are accustomed to in New York, including international baseball.

ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

CONSPICUOUS among the valuable papers presented at the meeting of the American Society of International Law held in Washington during April, 1909, was one submitted by ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ, a Chilean jurist of international renown, and in the journal of the society for the quarter April-June the initial article on "Latin America and International Law" is a contribution from the pen of Señor ALVAREZ.

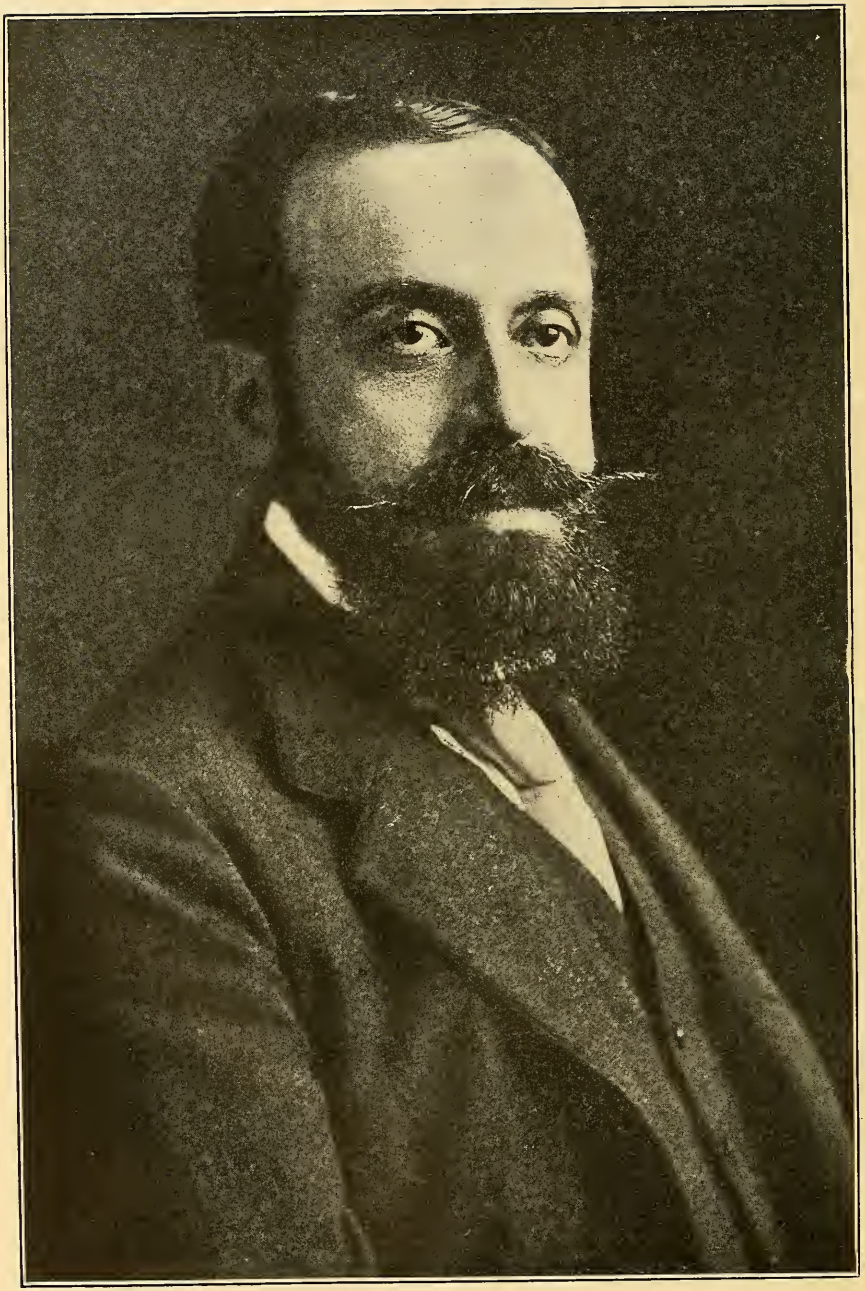
The purpose of Señor ALVAREZ in this review of the position of the Latin-American Republics and their political relation to the world at large is to show in what manner and how far these Republics have contributed to the development of the law of nations. He divides this study into three periods: First, beginning with independence to the middle of the nineteenth century; second, from the middle of the last third of that century; and third, from the end of the second period to the present time.

In the first period, it is the opinion of the author, these States recognized a community of interests among themselves to the extent of desiring political unity or confederation; at the same time the United States was in complete sympathy with its southern neighbors, and in all that concerned the independence of these Republics felt itself as one with them. It was then that the United States began to develop a policy of hegemony on the American continent.

In the second period the idea of confederation among the Latin Republics weakened as the fear of conquest disappeared, but the idea of solidarity in interest grew. They desired close relations among themselves, but at the same time they desired relations with Europe.

In the third period the evolution became more pronounced, a triple bond of interest with Europe, with the United States, and among themselves becoming the ideal.

The United States gave to the Latin-American Republics the model of their political institutions, but here its influence ended. Conditions, usuages, and laws, when not Spanish, were for the most part borrowed from France, and it was from the literature of that country that Latin Americans derived practically all of their knowledge of the United States, as in turn the United States derived most of its knowledge of Spanish America from English sources.



DOCTOR ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ.

The fundamental ideas of independence, liberty, and equality were common to all America, and it was these ideas which lay at the root of the Monroe doctrine. The message of President MONROE, says the author—

did not have the object of making any immediate declaration of principles, still it expressed so clearly the situation of the New World with respect to the Old, and contained such an accurate synthetic statement of the aspirations and destinies of America as to become its political gospel. And the tacit acceptance by Europe of the declarations of this document, together with the decided determination of the Latin-American States to maintain them, made possible the final entry of an "American Continent" into the community of nations.

Upon entering thus into that community, the States of America fixed for all time the cardinal points of their foreign policy in those same principles, in opposition to the principles then dominating in Europe. In this manner they not only contributed with new principles to the development of international law, but also laid the basis of that which may be called "American International Law."

As showing the reciprocal relations of these Republics, the author reviews the various international congresses which from time to time have been held among them, and points out how in detail the pacts therein agreed upon constitute a real contribution to the law of nations.

In particular he reviews the work of these international conferences of the American Republics in which the United States took part in Washington, Mexico, and Rio de Janeiro, and in this connection he has this to say of Latin-Americanism and Pan-Americanism:

Latin-American solidarity, based on the fact of the common origin of all the Latin States of America, sought the formation among those States of a complete or at least a partial confederation which would draw closer the bonds created by that common origin. At the present day the field of continental solidarity (Pan-Americanism) has widened, embracing all the problems of the States of America which arise from the fact of their situation on a continent distinct from that of Europe. Latin-American solidarity (Latin-Americanism), in turn, has been restricted, losing its Utopian character and confining itself to those problems derived from or connected with the common origin of the constituent countries. Latin-Americanism thus reduced has had the two tangible manifestations we have already seen in the international conferences; but, in the scientific aspect, it has been manifested in the holding of three scientific congresses, in 1898, 1901, and 1905, in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio Janeiro, respectively. Those assemblies, while treating of various affairs of special interest to those States, have also served to bring into contact their intellectual elements and scientific centers.

In so far as concerns Pan-Americanism, the United States has realized that in order that it should have a solid foundation the holding of international conferences is not enough, but that it is necessary to destroy the distrust that the Latin States have of its policy in America, a distrust which is furthermore an imminent danger not only for the economic interest of that Republic, but also for its foreign policy, which would be that of isolation on the continent.

According to Señor ALVAREZ another great step in the direction of greater union between the States of the New World is the perfecting and widening of the attributes of the International Bureau of the American Republics created by the first conference. He states that this institution does splendid work furnishing to all the Republics such data regarding any one of them that may be required.

The following sketch of this distinguished lawyer was furnished the Bureau by Señor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister from Costa Rica in the United States, and bears tribute to the noteworthy services rendered to the development of a code of international law by Señor ALVAREZ:

ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ was admitted to the bar in 1892. In 1894 he was appointed professor of civil law in the University of Chile, and in this branch he gave a new trend to the teaching of civil law by substituting for a system of explanations of the text an exposition of the principles on which each subject is based and the construction of the legal doctrine by the exposition of the principles which govern each subject and the doctrinal construction. In 1896 he went to Europe, and there he completed a course of study in the Law School of Paris as well as in the School of Political Sciences, having obtained the degree of doctor of laws in the former and a diploma in the latter. The subject of his graduating thesis was "Concerning the Influence of Political, Economical, and Social Phenomena on the Organization of Modern Society." In 1900 he returned to Chile and inaugurated a course in comparative civil legislation, which was the first course followed in Chile on this subject.

In 1902 he was appointed secretary of the Chilean delegation to the Second International Conference, which met in Mexico, and in this capacity he wrote several of the works submitted by the delegation.

In that same year he made another visit to Europe, and in 1904 published in Paris his work entitled "A New Conception of the Juridical Studies and of the Codification of the Civil Law." This work has a preface written by the eminent Professor FLACH, of the College of France, and had the honor of being edited by the International Library of Superior Instruction. Prominent reviews of France and of other countries highly praised this work, and it has been quoted in several works published by eminent French professors in connection with the centennial of the Civil Code.

In 1905 Professor ALVAREZ was appointed technical counselor of the Department of Foreign Relations of Chile, and in 1907 his Government appointed him member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague. In his capacity as counselor he has published several works, especially a reply to the note which the Peruvian

minister presented to the Government of Chile in the month of May, 1908, concerning the question of Tacna and Arica.

He has published several articles on international American affairs in the "Revue Generale de Droit International Public." In 1907 he published in Paris the work entitled "Nationality in the International American Law," in which he studies this important question from an entirely new view point.

He has also taken an active part in scientific congresses. In 1905 he represented Chile in the Third Scientific Congress, which met at Rio de Janeiro, and there he for the first time presented the thesis that has since been instrumental in developing the existence of an American international law, giving to this word a different meaning from that which it has had heretofore.

He was a member of the governing board of the Fourth Scientific Congress, and proposed that said congress should assume a Pan-American character and that only American questions should be discussed in it. Professor ALVAREZ prepared almost the whole of the programme of the section on social sciences, which programme constitutes a catalogue of all the questions of a true American character in the different branches of said sciences. At said congress he submitted his thesis, which was approved, on the existence of American problems or situations concerning international law.

RECEPTION OF NEW VENEZUELAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES

ON May 4, 1909, the new Minister accredited by the Venezuelan Government to that of the United States was received by President Taft. In presenting his credentials, Dr. Pedro Ezequiel Rojas spoke as follows:

Mr. President: From the time Venezuela declared her independence as a nation—and, I might as properly say, even before that time, when the idea of emancipation began to stir in the breast of the old Colony—the Venezuelan people always felt a deep sentiment of appreciation and just admiration for the Great Republic of the North. We looked up to her as to a sister who had preceded us on the road to liberty, and whose example has always been one of encouragement to us, because of the success attained in the practice of her wise institutions, and the methods so judiciously selected to make of her a wonder of progress and a constant source of happiness to her sons.

As a messenger bearing the expression of such sentiments, as constant as sincere, I come, in the name of the Government and the people of my country, to further strengthen the ever-cordial bonds of friendship between the two nations.

At the same time I have been especially commissioned by His Excellency the President of Venezuela to express to you in his behalf his earnest desire for your welfare and his congratulations on the manifest recognition which your fellow-citizens have shown to your great public service in choosing you for the highest office in your country.

I have the honor to place in your hands the letter accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Venezuela, near you, Mr. President, and near your honored Government.

President Taft replied:

Mr. Minister: It is very pleasing to me to welcome you as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Venezuela near this Government, and to receive from your hands the letters of credence which you present in that high capacity.

The feeling of sympathy and fraternity which has existed since the independence of Latin America, and which I trust will continue and grow stronger with the coming years, between the Republic of Venezuela and the United States of America, naturally calls for close intimacy and friendship between the two countries and peoples. With the noble aspirations of the great Bolivar as the incentive for the principles of freedom and self-government of your nation, it is fitting that your country and mine should clasp hands in fellowship, united in all that tends to strengthen the bonds of reciprocal intercourse, commerce, and good understanding. I have listened with particular pleasure to your expressions of good will, and in your endeavors to further the high duty with which you are intrusted, you may be assured, Mr. Minister, of my most cordial support and cooperation.

I ask you to convey to His Excellency the President of Venezuela my appreciation of his friendly message, and my good wishes for his personal health and happiness and for the welfare of the people of Venezuela.

RECEPTION OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED STATES

ON May 17, 1909, the President of the United States formally received Dr. PEDRO GONZALEZ, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua, on special mission. In presenting his credentials Doctor GONZALEZ spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: Although the Government of Nicaragua has the most perfect confidence in the high qualities of the personnel of its legation in this Republic, it has been pleased to accredit me in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on special mission to you, in order to show in this way its sincere desire to maintain and strengthen the friendship which the two countries have preserved so cordially and for so long.

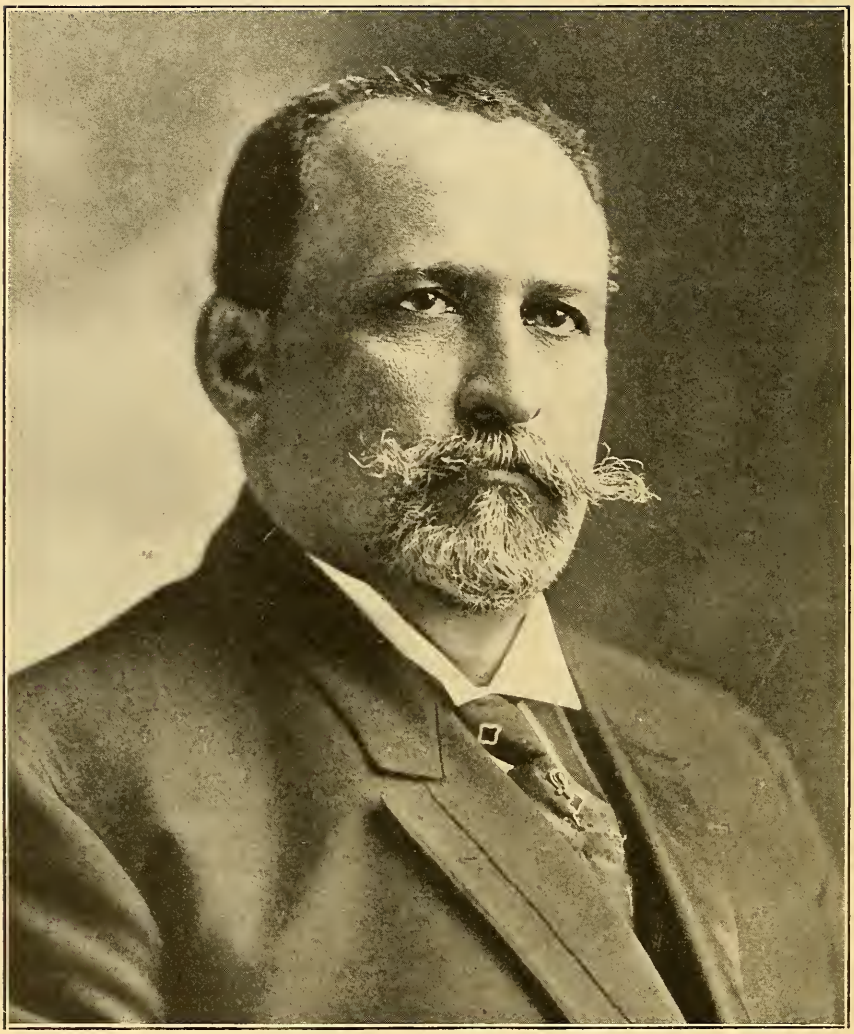
The pending difficulties connected with the claim of the corporation called the "George D. Emery Company" are not in my judgment of such a nature as to interrupt or even to lessen this cordiality of relations between the two Governments, and may be disposed of within a short time by a definite agreement.

I have the confident hope that the negotiations which are the object of the special mission which has been confided to me will shortly reach a solution, and to this end I rely, in the first place, Mr. President, on your benevolent cooperation, your high sense of equity being universally recognized.

Mr. President, in placing in your hands the letters which accredit me in the above-named diplomatic capacity, permit me to express the sincere wishes of my Government, the people of Nicaragua, and my own, for the prosperity of this great Nation and for you personally in your administration over the American people, and for the greater extension of their wonderful progress toward the brilliant destiny which awaits them in the concert of the world's Powers.

President TAFT replied in the following terms:

MR. MINISTER: I received from your hands the letter by which His Excellency the President of Nicaragua accredits you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on special mission. I am pleased to accept this letter and to receive you in this capacity, knowing that this letter of credence and the full power which you bear give complete authority to sign a definitive settlement of the Emery case, which has so long been an unfortunate obstacle to good understanding between the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua.



DOCTOR PEDRO GONZALEZ,

Special Envoy Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the United States.

In performing the acts which constitute your mission I need not assure you that you will be received by this Government with that equitable and kindly disposition which has always characterized the attitude of the United States toward Nicaragua, and which, coupled with mutual trust, sincerity, and regard for justice, is the only sure ground of continued good relations.

While asking you to make known to your President the spirit in which I receive his special envoy, which indicates also the disposition of this Government toward his able Minister and toward the Government of Nicaragua, I am pleased to welcome you, Mr. Minister, to the Capital of the United States and to express the hope that your short sojourn may be agreeable.

THE EMERALD MINES OF COLOMBIA

IT is upon the mines of the Republic of Colombia that the markets of the world depend for their supply of the precious stone of the beryl variety known as the "emerald." From this country the most valuable single emerald of modern times was obtained, now forming one of the gems of the collection of the Duke of Devonshire. This is a perfect hexagonal crystal, weighing 8 ounces and 18 pennyweights, 2 inches in length, and measuring across its three diameters $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{5}$, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Another fine specimen, in the Hope cabinet, weighs 6 ounces, while larger but less valuable stones are in various royal jewel caskets.

THE ORIENTAL EMERALD.

The old name of *smaragd*, a development of the Greek verb meaning "to shine," is the origin of the present designation of the emerald, its Spanish name, *esmeralda*, forming the connecting link. There can be no doubt that many ancient writers confounded, under the general classification *smaragdus*, several distinct minerals of green color, such as true emeralds, green jasper, malachite, chryscolla, green fluor spar, etc.

The true emeralds of the ancients are said to have been obtained from the workings of Mount Zabarah, in Upper Egypt, although the reopening of the mines in the nineteenth century by Mehemet Ali did not prove commercially profitable. In this district was probably mined the jewel adorning the breastplate of Aaron, described in Mosaic writings and forming part, possibly, of the spoils carried from Egypt by the departing Israelites. Of Egyptian or Ethiopian origin is, undoubtedly, also, the remarkable emerald in the papal tiara, 1 inch in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and which formed part of the pontificial treasure prior to the discovery of America and the subsequent appearance of Peruvian gems in Europe.

The huge emerald used by NERO, in keeping with the belief of the times as a corrective for his poor vision; the engraved emerald set in gold presented by PTOLEMY to LUCULLUS on his landing at Alexandria; the robes worn by CLEOPATRA and other famous beauties of the past, whose embroideries were interspersed with emeralds; and the exquisitely graven seals of antique workmanship on view in museums and private collections all prove the esteem in which the jewel was held. Ornaments of emerald have been unearthed in

Theban tombs and excavated from Pompeii and Herculaneum, and in all ages the stone has been classed among the rarest of gems.

Various virtues were ascribed to it by ancient traditions; it was regarded as beneficial to the eyes; effective against evil spirits; and in the East it is still accredited with talismanic and medicinal qualities.

Immense emeralds are mentioned by ancient authors, but they were doubtless either less precious stones or glasslike imitations. Such was the colossal statue of Serapis; also an obelisk in the temple of Jupiter, 60 feet high and 6 feet broad.

The oriental emerald is not, however, like the western emerald, a silicate of alumina and glucina. It is more valuable and is a green, transparent variety of corundum, and therefore nearly pure alumina, differing from the sapphire only in color.

EMERALDS IN AMERICA.

Peruvian emeralds were famed from the time PIZARRO sent the first specimens to Europe among his spoils of conquest. Many were obtained in the barren district of Atacama and worked by the native lapidaries with a marvelous skill. In the Manka Valley of Peru the Indians appear to have paid divine homage to a magnificent emerald of the size of an ostrich egg, which they named the Goddess of Emeralds. As these gems were reputed to be peculiarly acceptable to the goddess, offerings of great beauty and value were frequent, and many costly stones, some possibly from the adjacent Colombian territories, fell into the hands of the Spaniards.

Ecuador also contributed its share of emeralds to the spoils of the invader, and the town Esmeraldas is supposed to have obtained its name from the precious stones found so abundantly there.

Among the Aztec treasures of Mexico were emeralds as fine as those of the Peruvian Incas, and it is reported that CORTES was offered 40,000 ducats for one of these stones by some Genoese merchants. The Mexican gems were exquisitely cut, and it is from this source that the magnificent emeralds now forming part of the royal collection at Madrid were supposedly procured. The term "Spanish emerald," as applied to a very high-grade stone, might quite appropriately be altered to "American" emerald.

Sections so far apart as Siberia, India, Salzburg in Austria, Australia, Norway, Brazil, Ireland, and parts of the United States yield certain returns from emerald exploitation, but it is from the Muzo and Coscuez deposits near Bogota, in Colombia, that the gems of greatest beauty and perfection are obtained.

The exploitation of Colombian emeralds is under the control of the Government, and the celebrated mines at Muzo, or Muza, have recently been leased to an English syndicate which agrees to sell at

least $1,250,000 worth of stones each year for twenty years, the lease in the original call for bids being valued at $360,000 annually. The sales are to be under government inspection, and competition is practically impossible by reason of legislation forbidding the sale of uncut stones and by the imposition of taxes on privately exploited mines.

MINERALOGY.

Mineralogically the emerald is essentially a mineral silicate, consisting largely of silica, an oxide of silicon. In the emerald the silica is combined with oxides of two metals, one being aluminum, the basis of the ruby and sapphire, while the other is an exceedingly rare metal known as glucinum or beryllium.

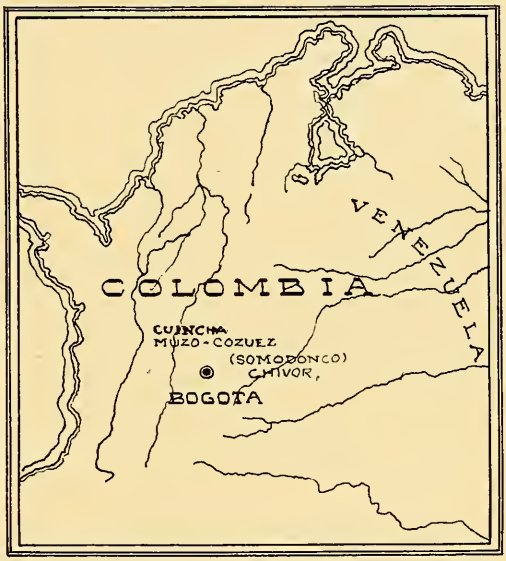


DIAGRAM SHOWING EMERALD MINES OF COLOMBIA.

The emerald, the beryl, and the aquamarine are practically the same mineral, the distinction between them being due to differences in color and other characteristics of but slight value to the chemist, though of immense importance to the jeweler as affecting their commercial rating. The emerald is subject to minute feathers, flaws, and other imperfections, from which, however, its allied gems are for the most part free.

Its chemical composition is about 67 to 68 per cent of silica, 15 to 18 per cent alumina, 12 to 14 per cent glucina, and small proportions of peroxide of iron, lime, and oxide of chromium. It is to the presence of a trace of chromium that it owes the velvety green tint for which it is so highly prized. Its specific gravity is 2.577 to 2.725, being in hardness rather inferior to the topaz, of $7\frac{5}{8}$. It occurs in hexagonal prismatic crystals, and the cleavage is in four directions; the only perfect one, however, being parallel to the terminal plane. Its fracture is conchoidal and uneven and its luster vitreous.

The value of emeralds depends first, upon deepness of color; second, upon brilliancy; third, upon freedom from flaws; and fourth, upon

size. While reckoned inferior only to the diamond and ruby, it does not, like them, increase in value in proportion to the cube of its weight.

One feature of emerald mining which adds greatly to the value of the gem is that flawless stones are seldom found in any considerable size. For an exceptionally fine variety of 6 carats the price of $5,000 has been paid, but stones of such character are rare. By BEUDANT the value of emeralds of fine color and free from flaws is given as follows: Four grains, 100 to 120 francs; 8 grains, 240 francs; 15 grains, 1,500 francs; and he cites one fine stone of 24 grains which was sold for 2,400 francs.

The emerald is transparent or translucent, being brittle and comparatively soft when freshly mined, but becomes much harder on exposure to air. The gem is cut on a copper wheel with emery and polished on a tin wheel with rotten stone. In a good stone the surface must be perfectly straight and smooth, the form usually given being that of a square table with the edges replaced, the lower surface being cut into facets parallel to the sides.

COLOMBIAN EMERALDS.

The Colombian gems exhibit to the highest degree the qualities of color, brilliancy, flawlessness, and size characteristic of the best emeralds, and the Muzo district is at present the principal source of supply. The matrix in which they are embedded overlies a great precipice of black shale or slate. This black rock contains few stones. They are found for the most part in white calcite running in veins through the slate, some being embedded in the matrix and others lying in pockets.

The emerald-bearing rocks consist of a bluish-black clay-state formation, stratafied in thin layers and of a particularly friable character, especially after being exposed to the action of air and water.

These rocks dip in every direction in the most extraordinary manner, evidently as the result of repeated volcanic action; and the strata are traversed by numberless cracks or small fissures, which have been filled up by infiltration with silica, alumina, lime, and magnesia, with a little chrome and other minerals, including a considerable quantity of pyrites.

Under great heat and pressure, due, no doubt to further and subsequent volcanic action, these minerals in the fissures or veins have crystallized in different shapes and forms according to the various minerals contained in any particular vein or fissure. Under favorable circumstances, the most beautiful emeralds of a deep green color have been found in these small veins, the tint being due to the presence of chrome in sufficient quantities. In other veins, the emeralds

found are of a light green color, owing to the absence of sufficient chrome. Again, in other veins, where no chrome is present, the crystals are pure white or colored red or yellow by oxide of iron. Many of the crystals are pure silica, and others have various minerals combined with silica.

The importance of the exploitation of these mines is evidenced by extended reports made on the subject by the consular representatives of the United States in Colombia. The Consul-General at Bogota, Mr. Jay White, has forwarded to his Government the latest data in regard to them, embracing technical and official papers of great

EMERALD-BEARING DÉBRIS.

value, which are the basis for the following information in regard to Colombian emeralds.

The emerald mines are unquestionably among the most valuable properties within the Republic of Colombia. At the time of the Spanish conquest the Muzo and other deposits were exploited in a primitive manner by the Indians, and since that period the stones from Colombian mines have been unequaled in richness of color and brilliancy.

The mines of the Republic occur in groups, each covering a considerable area and consisting of several veins or deposits. All are situated within the radius of a comparatively small number of miles,

at altitudes between 2,000 and 7,000 feet above sea level, amidst the precipitous heights of the eastern cordillera of the Andes. They are all within 100 miles of Bogota, the capital of Colombia, the district being reached by a journey from the capital of two hours by rail and two or three days on mule back.

The Muzo group is the only one that has been worked in recent years, but complete data as to the quality and value of the emeralds mined are not issued to the public. The output has varied considerably from year to year as lessees have been more or less fortunate in striking productive veins. Estimates of production vary from 326,600 carats per annum to 768,936 carats. At the latter figures the annual valuation of the stones mined would be about $900,000. A French company at one time holding the lease of the mines is reported to have worked for fourteen months without finding a stone and then to have obtained enough emeralds in a comparatively short space of time to pay the rental for the full term of the lease.

From 1849 to 1861 the mines were leased for $14,200 per annum and 5 per cent of the profits; from 1864 to 1880 they were leased for $14,700 per annum; in 1894 for $400,000 for a term of five years; in 1901 for $36,000 per month; and in 1905 for $30,000 a month, or $360,000 per annum. In the latest Colombian report on the subject, covering the year 1907, the superintendent of revenues reports receipts by the Government of $371,301.10 on account of the Muzo and Cosquez mines.

The newly recorded lease to an English syndicate is to run for twenty years and will thereby render the output more uniform and will justify the installation of labor-saving machinery and an improvement in the water supply, which were not profitable in shorter terms.

The Muzo mines are about 75 miles north of Bogota, in the State of Boyaca, and extend over an area of about 140,000 acres, of which only about 50 acres have been exploited in the last twenty-five years. Their general appearance somewhat resembles an inactive volcanic crater, in the sides of which the emeralds are found.

Close by is the Cosquez group, though at a somewhat greater elevation, covering an area of nearly 5,000 acres. It is from these mines that the Spaniards obtained many of their gems, but the exact location of the valuable deposits has been lost.

The Cuincha mines are about 6 miles east southeast from the Muzo group and about 78 miles north of Bogota at an altitude of 1,950 feet, covering an area of 1,100 acres. This group has been favorably reported on, but not yet worked.

The Somondoco or Chivor group consists of five separate mines, about 80 miles east northeast of Bogota, situated at an elevation of 6,500 feet above sea level. At the time of the conquest, the group was

being worked by the Indians, and the Spaniards continued the work, but in the subsequent struggles their location, as in the case of the Cosquez group, was lost. The law authorizing private exploitation of the emerald mines led to new efforts to locate them, so that they were rediscovered and denounced by a small syndicate, which, however, did not succeed in adequately developing them before further legislation rendered their exploitation unprofitable. The strata were found full of old tunnels and abandoned workings left by the Spaniards. It is estimated that the probable profits from working these mines would be about $500,000 per annum.

THE MUZO GROUP.

The Muzo group is known under the name of "Mina Real," or royal mine, and embraces the San Antonia, Jerena, El Aguardiente, Las Animas, El Playon, La Isla, Miguel Ruiz, Jaramillo, Tequendama, and other mines of less significance.

The Muzo mines were first made known to the Spaniards through Capt. Juan Penagon, and the first scientific examination made in 1764 by José Antonio de Vallegas y Avedaño, who rediscovered the large vein that had disappeared and arranged for its exploitation. Prior to this, however, Francisco Tobar Alvarado worked the mines and presented the King of Spain with a necklace containing 25 stones valued at that time at $10,000. Organized work in the mines was carried on under control of the Spanish Government until 1793, when they were rented at public auction.

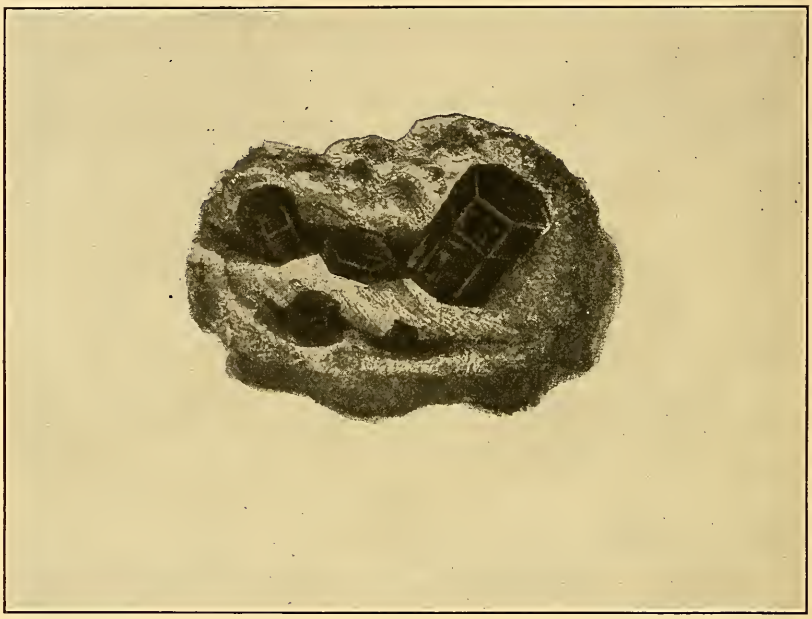
The present workings of the Muzo mines are in a valley called "Quebrada Desaguadero," situated north-northwest from Bogota and about 5 miles from the town of Muzo and a mile from the Minero River. The country is very mountainous and broken, having streams running in all directions, with deep narrow valleys covered with thick forests. The altitude is about 2,755 feet above the level of the sea, the temperature varying between 65° and 90°.

The geological formation of the emerald-bearing regions has been determined by the ammonites found in the lower chalk formation as belonging to the Necomian period of the Cretaceous system. The main body of the deposits consists of a bituminous dark limestone impregnated with iron pyrites and intersected in every direction with horizontal veins in which the emeralds are found, generally in nests or groups, embedded partly in dark bituminous, partly in translucid calcite, somewhat like the Icelandic double-refracting spar, accompanied by beautiful rock crystals as well as by green quartz and well-crystallized pyrites called "parasite," after the discoverer, Paris, and also carbonate of lanthanum, Greek gypsum, and rhomboids of black dolomite.

In places the stratified limestone shows signs of having been subjected to enormous pressure, the strata being considerably folded and crumpled.

The veins now being worked under government contract are located on the west side of the Quebrada, but immediately opposite, on the east side, is an exposed bank of emerald-bearing deposit of similar formation known as "La Jerena," but which is peculiar by reason of the fact that it is always smouldering with volumes of smoke pouring out. This is caused by the decomposition of the iron pyrites contained in the deposit.

The emeralds found in these mines are beautiful hexagonal crystals, their value depending upon freedom from flaws and the deepness



THE SOUTH AMERICAN EMERALD IN MATRIX.

of their color, the classifications being from "First, extra," downward. The veins worked vary in width from 1 to 12 inches, the thickness of the vein-bearing strata varying from 100 to 200 feet. While it is not possible to procure any exact information as to the actual output and value of the stones found, it is known that in a single day the yield has been 100,000 carats. This is, however, an unusual return for the labor, as during one period of five years the average was only 22,386 carats per year, and in the latest published report, in 1905, ten months' output was given at 768,938 carats.

In working the mines, it has been found more economical and satisfactory to operate them as open cuttings or quarries. The sur-

face soil is stripped off and the limestone broken down with heavy bars, thus exposing the vein. The cutting down is considered preferable to the use of explosives, as the shock is apt to shatter the emeralds. As the rock is cut the débris is washed away by means of water supplied from Pavas and Minabuco creeks, stored in reservoirs, and led to the required place through open canals or ditches. The main reservoir has a capacity of 100,000 gallons.

A report made by the engineer commissioned by an English syndicate to investigate the cost of exploitation fixes the outlay for one year, covering administration, labor, and repairs to buildings, machinery, and roads, at $97,000, exclusive of rental to the Government.

A year's estimate of the quality of the emeralds found in the mines gives 262,548 carats of the first class, 467,690 second class, 22,700 third class, and 16,000 fourth class, though by some the proportion of first-class stones is stated as 10 per cent.

THE COSCUEZ GROUP.

The Coscuez group, bearing the name of an Indian princess, is composed of the mines of Coscuez, Guacamayas, Don Marcos, and Doña Urraca, while near by lie several others of practically unknown worth.

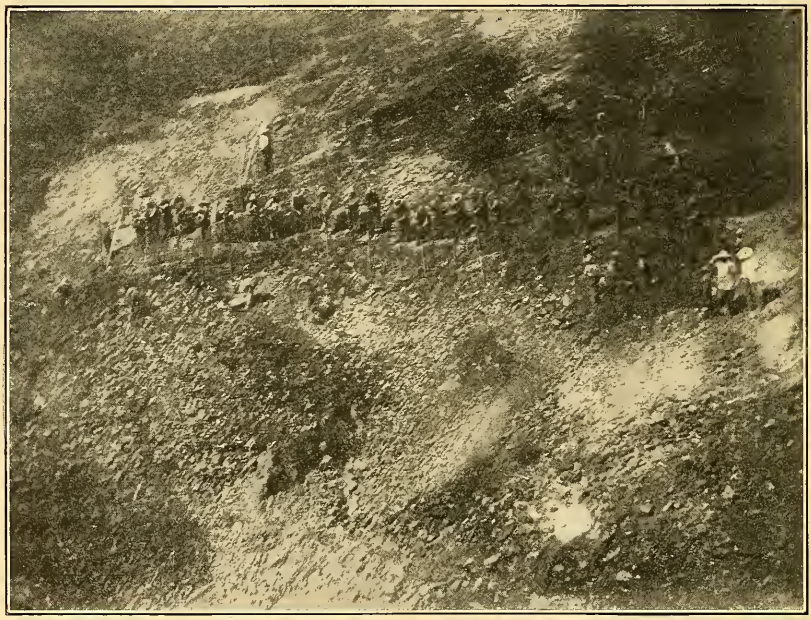
Only the first named was worked in the eighteenth century, the exploitation having been interrupted by the war for independence. It is these mines, however, which gave to Colombia the important position in the emerald market, as they were extensively worked by the Spaniards, traces of whose operations are said to still exist. There is a tradition that 300 men were killed by the caving in of one of the tunnels, and this accident caused the work to be suspended. Prior to the war for independence organized exploitation was undertaken and then abandoned, since which time the mines have lain idle and their exact location is practically unknown. From these mines the class of emeralds known as " canutillo " was formerly procured, and by reason of the high quality of their product, as well as through the favorable climatic conditions surrounding the mines, they may be regarded as the most important group.

At the mouth of the Coscuez mine are to be found several adits with corresponding embankments for the dumping of earth and rocks. There is no water convenient, but at a distance of 100 meters two reservoirs could be built for the storage of waters from near-by creeks. Sections of a ditch or canal, which, according to the natives, was commenced previous to the war for independence, are still visible.

THE SOMONDOCO GROUP.

The Chivor mines were known in the days of Spanish dominion as "Somondoco," because it was to that town that the stones were taken for assorting. It is not unusual to find rejected emeralds and crystals when turning over the ground for cultivation in the vicinity, and small deposits have been found from time to time, but it is evident that the real Somondoco mine is yet to be rediscovered.

Explorations made in 1906 showed an ancient Spanish ditch and a reservoir of Spanish workmanship, with remains of many tunnels and other workings. Before the great war the proprietors had cleaned and restored the ditch and repaired the masonry, so that it



EXPOSING EMERALD-BEARING STRATA.

was possible to flush the face of the old workings. In the quarry, the formation in which emeralds are found was seen—a black deposit of very friable limestone, strongly resembling slate, soapy to the touch, crumbling easily in the hands, and permeated by white veins of varied thickness from mere threads to many inches. These white veins are soft at the surface, granulated farther in and hard and crystalline where deeply embedded. The deposit is overlaid by a few feet of ash-colored rock, containing nodules of iron pyrites with an efflorescence of sulphur. This peculiar rock is always a sure sign of an emerald deposit below.

It is not known how long the Chivor or Somondoco mines were worked by the Indians before the Spanish conquest of Colombia,

but the number of valuable emeralds in the hands of the natives and buried in the graves of their chiefs shows that much labor must have been expended in their exploitation. The earliest notice of the discovery of the mines by the conquerors is contained in a book entitled "*Noticias Historiales de las Conquistas de Terra Firme en las Indias Occidentales*," by FRAY PEDRO SIMON, published in Bogota in 1891 from manuscripts in the National Library. An account is given of the strategem by which the Cacique of Bogota, in 1540, sought to get rid of QUESADA, the Spanish leader, by making him presents of emeralds, food, and clothes, and by inducing him to leave his territory for that of his enemy, the Zipa of Tunja, where the mines were located. An emissary was dispatched to verify the statement of the Cacique, and on his return QUESADA was delighted not only with the jewels brought back, but also with the information concerning the country.

After the Spaniards had seized the mines, 1,200 men were employed in them, and remittances of gems were made to the Crown every three months. The emeralds were carried to the coast on the backs of Indians, and it is reported that on one occasion a stone of such size, color, and brilliancy was forwarded to the King of Spain that he ordered the finder rewarded by release from further bondage in the mines.

The Spaniards continued work for about one hundred and fifty years, when the mines, together with those of the Muzo district, were shut down by order of CHARLES II of Spain. The step was taken because for two years expenditures had exceeded the returns in the working of the deposits, it being probable that a barren spot in the mine had been struck.

The site of the mines was subsequently concealed under the mantle of the dense forest.

Between eleven and twelve years ago, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, the mines were rediscovered mainly through the description of their situation given by FRAY PEDRO SIMON; the ditches, reservoirs, and extensive workings brought to light sufficiently identifying them with those so glowingly described by the writer.

Experts have given the opinion that although the emeralds of Muzo and Chivor are similar in most respects, those of the latter mines exceed in brilliancy.

The working of the mines is covered by five claims. On two of them taxes were paid for twenty years in advance, which, according to Colombian mining law, exempts from taxation in perpetuity; the tax on the other three claims has been paid up to the year 1910.

WASHING DÉBRIS FOR EMERALDS IN COLOMBIA.

THE CUINCHA GROUP.

The Cuincha mines, situated in the State of Boyaca, are separated from the Muzo mines by the Minero River, the channel of emerald-bearing ground having the same direction. The geological formation indicating the presence of true emerald-bearing veins is everywhere evident, and the rocks in the immediate vicinity are at times much stained or coated with layers of chromic talc, and at some places very fine groups of radiated crystals are found, having the form of the mineral called "wevellite." The occurrence of this mineral in the Muzo mines is regarded as an absolute indication of the proximity of a deposit of emeralds.

The engineer reporting on the value of this group comments on the favorable configuration of the ground for mining operations, it being possible to discharge all the rock débris into the channel of the Minero River, while an abundant water supply is close at hand.

The commercial exploitation of the Colombian emerald mines, as indicated by the prospectus of the English company organized at the close of 1908, is to be carried on with modern equipments in all branches, and returns in consonance with the past history of the country are anticipated.

BRAZIL THE HOST OF PAN AMERICA

A TRIBUTE to the press of the Western Continent and to all the Republics of America was offered through the courtesy of Ambassador JOAQUIM NABUCO on the occasion of a superb banquet tendered to the Gridiron Club of Washington, composed of representatives of leading newspapers in the United States, which, on May 6, 1909, was invited to meet J. C. RODRIGUES, editor of the "*Jornal do Commercio*," of Rio de Janeiro.

To meet the guests of honor were distinguished statesmen and public men, and amid a scene of fairylike beauty felicitous speeches were exchanged in harmony with the fullest development of the Pan-American spirit.

Ambassador NABUCO in welcoming his guests said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRIDIRON CLUB: It is with the greatest pleasure that I welcome you here to-night, together with the eminent editor of the "*Jornal do Commercio*," of Rio de Janeiro, Mr. RODRIGUES. [Applause.] We feel very sorry that owing to a severe illness your president could not be one of us, but we rejoice in the news that he is on his way back to life, and to a long one, we hope. [Applause.] I must confess I feel among you like a Rip Van Winkle, because the first time I came to this country you were not born—I mean as a club—and I find you enjoying a national reputation. If I can explain it well, it seems to me, remembering the struggles of that time, the fight between HAYES and TILDEN, that the atmosphere of Washington was then too hot for your gridiron, which seems so pleasantly cool for those you place upon it. At least, the two times I had occasion to observe your method of grilling, President ROOSEVELT and President TAFT, on the coals of your laughter, did not remind me of Guatimozin, but seemed on a bed of roses. Your good sense, your good taste, and your good humor, have changed the mythical pistol shots of old American journalism into dessert crackers.

Really, in that time and long before, the American newspapers were like salamanders, they lived in fire, while now they seem to me in their evolution to live in ice, like seals, and day after day, election after election, one can notice the lowering of your temperature. [Laughter and applause.] In that time the press was called the "Fourth power," although I do not think it ever contented itself with that rank; even when a baby, it aspires to be the first. Now some people pretend your influence is on the decline. I do not think the United States ever depended so much on its press. The greater a nation, the less able it is to dispense with the press, as beyond a certain limit nations can see and hear only through their newspapers. What has happened seems to me to be a very different thing: The press being so belligerent among itself neutralizes a good deal of its action, and every day it becomes more conscious of it; the consequence is a greater tendency to unity, to become harmonious, and as the hindrances which you opposed to each other are no longer so visible, they think

FLASHLIGHT OF GUESTS TAKEN AT BANQUET TENDERED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GRIDIRON CLUB, WASHINGTON, D. C., BY MR. JOAQUIM NABUCO, AMBASSADOR OF BRAZIL, TO MEET MR. J. C. RODRIGUEZ, EDITOR OF THE JORNAL DO COMMERCIO OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

your action is lessened, while really the help you lend is each day greater. You are not the fly on the coach [laughter]; you are not only the motor of the car, but also the light of the road. [Applause.] The only question is, if you care as much to lead.

I was very much afraid that it would seem strange to you to be seated at a dinner without interludes between its courses, but I hear with pleasure that you have brought your entertainment with you, and I thank the club beforehand for the delight it will cause to all the guests around these tables. Gentlemen, very few people know how difficult the task of diplomacy would be if the press did not work so hard in the hours of the evening to collect the news for us. [Laughter.] We used to be assiduous at collecting international news, but now I am afraid we are reduced to the condition of those ants which must entirely depend on another class of ants for their food. I can not conceive how we could find our supply of news if you were not so diligent in bringing it to us twice a day. On that account, while thanking you for your presence, I must express the fear that dining out might become the principal function of your profession as, thanks to you, it has become of ours. [Laughter and applause.]

I ask the whole company to join me in wishing prosperity and ever renewed popularity to the Gridiron Club, drinking to Vice-President Bone.

Speech of Mr. Scott C. Bone, Vice-President of the Gridiron Club.

Mr. Ambassador and Gentlemen: Acknowledging your generous toast, I voice the pleasure that the members of the Gridiron Club feel to-night in being in this pleasant company. It is not only a pleasure, but a privilege, to extend and strengthen friendships made on other occasions. We feel to-night that we are in the house of our friends. Looking over this company the faces I see I recall having seen at our own dinners, many of them.

The name "Gridiron Club" suggests song and jest and merry-making. Above all it suggests good fellowship. That is the element we prize the most. It is an organization that takes liberties with the great. It exploits the foibles of those who occupy the seats of the mighty. It contributes its part to the gayety of the nation. But, your excellency, all is not song and jest and merry-making with the Gridiron Club. Its members are newspaper workers. Only a fraction of their time, and a very small fraction, is given up to the frivolities of life. [Laughter.]

We know something of the Southern Hemisphere. Perhaps we do not know as much as we ought to know. We know that you have great countries, of great resources. We know that you have great cities, great statesmen, and great newspapers. We are honored to-night to meet and greet the editor of one of your great newspapers, Señor Rodrigues, of the Brazilian Journal of Commerce. [Applause.]

The Ambassador has said something about the press of this country. Our papers are as varied as the hues of the rainbow. Their opinions also vary in the same degree, particularly on the tariff. [Laughter.] Our press speaks for itself. It would be assurance on the part of any newspaper man to attempt to speak for the press of America. It speaks every day in the year. In some instances it speaks several times a day, Mr. Ambassador. [Laughter.] It speaks in all styles of type. It speaks in color, sometimes called "yellow." [Laughter.] But, Mr. Ambasador, whatever the peculiarities of our papers, as a rule they are animated by the spirit of fair play, and are intensely patriotic and intensely ambitious. [Applause.] They are ambitious for this country of ours. It is no assurance on my part, Mr. Ambassador, to say for the whole of our press that it stands to-day for close and helpful relations with the

southern Republics. [Applause.] It has appreciated the splendid services rendered by Mr. ROOT, our Secretary of State. [Great applause.] It confidently believes that that work will be supplemented by his successor, Mr. KNOX. [Applause.] This club recalls with especial pride that one of its number, Mr. WILLIAM ELROY CURTIS, was identified with the Bureau of the American Republics in its formative stages. The present Director of the Bureau is not a member of our craft, but we look upon him as a most important adjunct of that craft. [Great laughter and applause.] He is a gifted and resourceful press agent [laughter]—I use that term in the complimentary sense. Mr. BARRETT is more than a press agent, he is an avant courier, a pathfinder, a sort of ambassadorial representative of all the republics of this hemisphere. [Applause.] May his shadow, his personal magnetism, and his persuasive powers never grow less. [Applause.]

For myself and for one newspaper, and that the one I happen to control, I venture to say to-night that in the framing of our new tariff there will be national shortsightedness, deplorable national shortsightedness, if Congress fails to so adjust the schedules as to promote our trade with the southern Republics and not retard it.

Better acquaintance betwen the men of different countries makes for better relations between the countries themselves. And now, gentlemen of the Gridiron Club and friends, I ask you to drink to the President of the Republic of Brazil and his Ambassador to the United States, our host to-night, His Excellency, Mr. NABUCO.

SPEECH OF HON. ELIHU ROOT, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

MR. AMBASSADOR, MR. RODRIGUES, AND GENTLEMEN: In accepting your invitation to meet the Gridiron Club this evening, with my mind preoccupied and my vision narrowed by the engrossing occupations of the last few weeks, I confess that I entered this room with a vague impression that in meeting the Gridiron Club I was to find Senator ALDRICH [laughter], with Senator DOLLIVER and Senator CUMMINS in full action. [Laughter.] I had some question as to whether your position had not been usurped, and whether you had not been put out of business for the time being. But I speedily came to a realization that I was in the presence of the Gridiron of the future, upon which is to be laid the tariff bill in each of its schedules, after the Senate gridiron has gone through with its office, and when there is no possibility of amendment and nothing remaining but the roasting. [Laughter.]

I rise, sir, for the purpose of proposing a toast, which must meet with a sympathetic response from all the representatives of the American press who are here; from all the lovers of America who are here, and all the lovers of All-America who are here [applause]; a toast to a great power which is molding the sentiment and determining the future not only of South America, but of all the Americas, and with that toast it will be my pleasure to couple the name of a gentleman who enlists, and long has enlisted, not only my respect, but my admiration and my warm regard. [Applause.]

It seems to me that the great things of life, the great achievements which affect the course and development of civilization, are as a rule accomplished by men who have no thought at the time that they are playing a great part. As a rule, when a man is thinking about himself, about what he is doing, is conscious, or thinks he is conscious, that he is doing great things, he is really doing nothing. But the great accomplishments of life are those things which are done by men who are striving to do what lies at their hands to do the best they know how, and are interpreting, each in his own coin and in the performance of his

own duties, the spirit of their time. [Applause.] Therein lies the strength of the press. You are not doing work from which you expect great fame. You are not conscious of producing results that will make your names forever known, but you are, from day to day, in news item and news item, in editorial and editorial, doing the thing that lies at your hand, expressing the thoughts that arise in your minds, communicating the facts that come to your knowledge, interpreting the spirit of your time, and the net and general result of what you do is the movement of mankind along the pathway of human progress. [Great applause.]

Without what you do here, without what your colleagues do in all the countries of progress, progress would be impossible, and all the inventions and discoveries of modern science would fall fruitless to the ground. The greatest work done by the electric telegraph is carrying the truth regarding what is being done in the world to the printing press. The greatest thing done by the railroad and the steamship is carrying from the printing press to the intelligence of mankind the universal knowledge of what is being done in the world [applause], and it is that, more than anything else, more than all else put together, which differentiates the civilization of our day from the civilization of the past; it is that which, by the bonds of telegraph and railroad and steamship, carries knowledge to all the minds of mankind, knowledge to the formation of judgment, to the education and development of character, that affords the one and only guaranty that we have for the perpetuity of our civilization which has been denied to the civilizations of the past. [Applause.] It is your work that creates and cements the partnership of all men with all governments, which makes all men a part of every advance in social and in political development. But you are powerless except as in this great work you are interpreting the spirit and the tendencies of your time.

You know, because you are interested in your profession, what comparatively few of our people in the United States know, that in the Latin-American countries of this hemisphere there exists a great, free, and an enlightened press. [Great applause.] You know, and I would like to carry the knowledge to every one of my countrymen, that an enlightened and highly educated and thoughtful and a wise people, in all the great countries of Latin America, find expression for their opinions, and are engaged in spreading through the masses of their countrymen, the best knowledge, the loftiest ideals, and the purest patriotism, through the medium of a press second to none in all this world. [Applause.]

It is a happy thing for the United States, fortunate for the maintenance of those sentiments of friendship which have so long existed between the United States and the great Republic of Brazil, that at the head of one of the great journals of South America, the great journal of Brazil, one of the great journals of the world, the "*Jornal do Commercio*," of Rio de Janeiro, stands a man bound to the people of the United States by the ties of intimate knowledge and perfect understanding. [Great applause.] Long a member of the staff of one of the great journals of the city of New York, long the editor of the great journal in the Portuguese language in the city of New York, whom I remember with interest and affection as a member of the University Club in New York, he has carried to the control and direction of that great newspaper a knowledge that excluded all misunderstanding, all prejudice, all passion, but included the same kindly feeling, the same community of purpose and of ideals, that actuate the members of this organization; that actuate all the well-informed and thoughtful people of the United States in regard to the relations between North and South America. [Applause.]

He and his great newspaper are interpreting to the people of South America sentiments of their time; and what are they? Can anyone doubt that, as a century and a quarter ago the tendencies of the people, in all the discordant colonies that lined the Atlantic shore of North America, were steadily toward union and the formation of a great nation; that as in Germany, amid all the discord and jealousies of the petty German principalities, the time came, within our memory—or mine [laughter]—when the general trend of public sentiment made for a united Germany; that as the world over, whatever personal ambition or personal jealousy might dictate, the tendencies of men are toward union, harmony, organization—can anyone doubt, in view of what we have seen in the last few years, that the peoples of South America and North America are urging forward, voiced or voiceless, whatever any one man may do to the contrary, whatever obstacle there may be in the way, all with the undertow of public sentiment urging steadily forward toward union in sentiment, in purpose, and in ideals, of all the Republics of the Americas? [Great applause.] That sentiment, more potent than any man's voice, superior to the control of any man or of any government, a part of the foreordained development of the race along the line of the march of civilization, that sentiment the "*Jornal do Commercio*" and Mr. RODRIGUES are interpreting for the people of South America. [Applause.]

I ask you to join me in drinking to the prosperity, the power, and the efficacy of the journalism of South America, and to the health, the prosperity, and the long life of our old friend, Mr. J. C. RODRIGUES, the editor of the "*Jornal do Commercio*."

SPEECH OF MR. J. C. RODRIGUES, EDITOR OF THE "JORNAL DO COMMERCIO," OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

YOUR EXCELLENCY AND GENTLEMEN: It has seldom been my lot to find myself fastened to a more exacting task than the present one of thanking the toast with which I have just been honored. As if it were not enough exaltation to have my humble name linked to that of the Gridiron Club as guest of this bountiful and brilliant hospitality, the Brazilian Ambassador has commanded me to rise, and, for the Latin-American press, respond to the eminent Senator ROOT, whose remarks carry such weight and authority, on the relations of our two continents, and who made my task much more difficult on account of the very kind, though unmerited, words with which he has honored me, and for which I have no expression strong enough to thank him.

I would naturally be inclined to ascribe this great, but perplexing, distinction to the friendship with which the Ambassador has honored me for more than thirty years. I remember that it was in this country that I first met the then second Secretary of the Brazilian Legation, of whom my deceased friend, the Minister Mr. BORGES, used to tell me that he would be ashamed to give him dispatches to copy. [Laughter.] Young Mr. NABUCO was already a fine scholar, a brilliant writer, a great orator, and has since developed into one of the most accomplished and perfect men of our times in his own country. [Great applause.]

But I will not belittle the Ambassador's lofty ideas of duty by attributing to private reasons his mandate to me. It was certainly suggested to him by two facts. First, by this, that I have been a journalist for nearly half a century, and for forty years I have been connected with the oldest and most influential paper of my own country, as its contributor; and for the last two decades, as its director. Then, in the second place, our honored host must be fully con-

MR. J. C. RODRIGUEZ,

A distinguished Brazilian journalist and the guest of honor at a banquet tendered to the members of the Gridiron Club, of Washington, D. C., by Mr. Joaquim Nabuco.

MR. SCOTT C. BONE,

Vice-President, Gridiron Club, Washington, D. C.

vinced that no one in the Brazilian press has espoused more sincerely and zealously than myself his own overpowering aspirations in accepting his present high post in Washington. If our Government has always aimed at maintaining the closest friendly relations with your great country, their first Ambassador here, gentlemen, has raised that commission to the height of a great principle, to a far-reaching policy, which he has persistently upheld with as much tact as consummate competency. I am proud to say that our newspaper has been the enthusiastic supporter of these statesmanlike exertions of our most accomplished representative abroad.

And, gentlemen, as one who has lived among you for twelve years as journalist, and who has since followed your political and industrial evolution with the keenest and most admiring interest, I ought, indeed, to greet the era of closer relations not only between your glorious country and ours, but between it and the whole of independent America. I always did believe, and I do believe more forcibly than ever, that there is a continental policy of the New World that their populations should know each other better; that the greatest and most powerful one of all should try to dissipate any apprehensions, fears, or misgivings of the smaller States; and that a thoroughly good understanding should be established, based on the mutual respect of all toward all.

With the true American instinct, these views were unfolded by your Mr. Blaine, in 1882 and then in 1889. The gifted Secretary of State planned to call together a conference of the American countries with the purpose of, he said, creating an "American sympathy as broad as the New World." Owing however, to several circumstances, some of which it would be painful to recall, the generous idea of the conference hardly ripened into a definite programme. It was only later on that the Pan-American gathering at Rio de Janeiro assumed the desired continental character. You all know of its performances and excellent results, which fully justified what was expected from it, and is now expected from the forthcoming conference at Buenos Aires.

But, gentlemen, if the issues of congresses like those are, undoubtedly, fruitful of good will among the countries concerned, and may even settle important rulings of international policy, they alone could never lead us in South America to know you better if they were left unsupported by some vivid and striking evidence of your disinterested concern for our own welfare and progress. Now, it happens that just before the Rio conference met a most felicitous inspiration moved your Secretary of State to take a momentous step that foreboded the opening of a new era in the political history of our continent. Mr. Root conceived the high-minded idea of going to the Rio de Janeiro conference. It was the first time, I believe, that an American Secretary of State was to leave his country in his official capacity on a visit to another one. His intention went further, and it was then expanded into a visit not alone to the conference, but to all countries of our southern continent the capitals of which were not far from the sea.

You can not overestimate the far-reaching effects of that mission. That we in South America fully apprehended its whole significance is witnessed by the most respectful, solicitous, and hearty reception given unanimously and everywhere to the great Secretary. He did not go there to confer with governments or make treaties. As a true missionary he carried to the South American people themselves the message of good will from their greater and stronger neighbors [applause]; he extended to them the hand of a hearty American support and encouragement in their struggle for better government, for loftier political ideals, for a higher civilization. It was your great people offering to our people, through him, a covenant of true friendship, of generous mutual regard.

As a member of the press I can say, gentlemen, that your chivalrous message not only was not listened to in vain, but is yielding already abundant fruit. The misgivings as to your ultimate policy toward South America, which might have existed in the minds of the ill informed among us, have given place to absolute reliance in the nobleness of your intentions, in the scope of your continental views, views that were exactly our own dreams and aspirations. [Applause.]

But it was not through the character of his mission alone that Mr. ROOT conquered our hearts. Not to speak of his own captivating personality, a happy blending of earnest vigor, of serene and commanding authority, with the most gentle and refined manner, he gave his message to South America in such a forceful way that they became forever memorable. [Applause.] I can not refuse myself the honor of recalling here, in its integrity, the striking declaration he made at the Congress of Rio, and which is a literary gem as well as one of the most profound pages in America's political history. Mr. ROOT said:

"We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and the weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire. We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges or powers that we do not freely concede to every American Republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to extend our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit; but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together. * * * Let us help each other to show that for all races of men the liberty for which we have fought and labored is the twin sister of justice and peace. Let us unite in creating and maintaining and making effective an all-American public opinion whose power shall influence international conduct and prevent international wrong and narrow the causes of war." [Great applause.]

This momentous and unmistakable declaration, already consecrated in the text of one of your President's annual messages, is indelibly impressed on the hearts of all Latin Americans. Their newspapers, I can assure you, Mr. ROOT, will try to keep alive and lend effectiveness to the all-American public opinion. They are fully wakeful to their responsibility in constantly bringing before their readers the consequential import of your voyage through their countries. Your mission will not be frustrated, sir, and as we to-day commemorate gratefully the names of MONROE, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, HENRY CLAY, and RICHARD RUSH, as fast friends of our Southern Continent, so posterity will confirm us in adding to that luminous roll in the most radiant letters the honorable name of ELIHU ROOT. [Great applause.]

And now, American gentlemen, one word more and I will have finished. Your country is already quite full. You have amassed a vast sum of capital that you begin to have difficulty in employing at a fair rate of pay. Do look to Latin America as a field for your great and practical activity. It is worthy your best endeavors. It will repay you for it bountifully.

In one of his speeches at Santiago de Chile, Mr. ROOT uttered a prognostication that flattered us much, by saying that the twentieth century will be that of the phenomenal development of the South American Continent. Of course we can not tell if events will confirm the prophecy. But the United States have taught us to place unhesitating reliance on the marvelous power of man's work, when, emboldened by free institutions, he multiplies the potency of his activities. We have already a South American country, the Argentine, which has quadrupled her exports in ten years, and even our enormously extensive

Brazil, without hardly any immigration, has nearly doubled her production in the same period, and about trebled it in twenty years.

As we contemplate the weakness of the United States a century ago in their struggle against England and France for free commercial action—and that at a time when the Mississippi basin was little more than a wilderness and the whole population of the country did not exceed the present eight millions of New York State alone; when the government receipts were barely fifteen millions of dollars, and the whole value of exports eighty millions, smaller than that of either your wood manufactures or mineral oils exported last year—when we consider all that, if we can not covet for our evolution a rotation corresponding with that of your amazing progress, we can at least long for a rate of speed that would justify your great Secretary's prophecy, so that we may appear to you as creditable planets circling around the unique resplendency of your example, of your prodigious work for man and civilization. [Great applause.]

THE NEW BUILDING OF THE "JORNAL DE COMMERCIO," RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

WHALING IN BRAZIL[a]

WITH PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR.

WHALING in Brazil is practically confined to a region extending along the coast of the State of Bahia from Assu da Torre, 12½° south latitude, to Caravellas, 18° south latitude.

According to Monk VINCENT DO SALVADOR, contemporaneous with the time, its history dates back to 1603, when PEDRO URECHA came from Portugal, bringing two whale boats with crews expert in hunting. Soon others learned whaling, and it was not long before there was quite a fleet engaged in this pursuit. The industry has continued from that day to the present time, though it has been gradually on the wane during the last twenty years, chiefly due to decline in price of whale oil as a result of the introduction of the cheaper competitor, petroleum and its products.

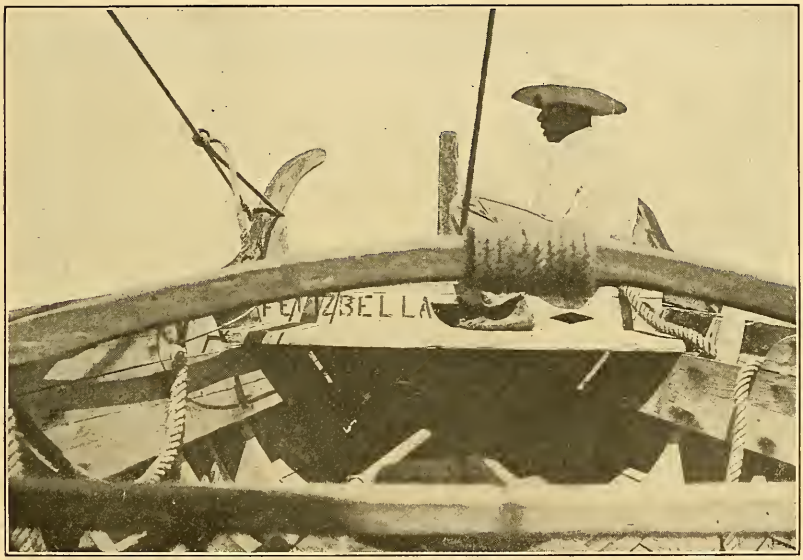
SETTING OUT AT DAYBREAK FOR THE HUNTING GROUND.

The variety of whale hunted is the *Balænoptera Musculus* (Linnæus). The family of *Roquals*, to which it belongs, is characterized by the large folds running along the lower jaw and forward half of the abdomen.

[a] By Hon. Henry W. Furniss, United States Minister to Haiti.

This is a "whale bone" whale, having on an average about 360 plates of whalebone hanging from the roof of its upper jaw. The plates of bone are short as compared with those of the "right whale." They average about 32 inches in length and because of their shortness have little commercial value. The length of this variety of whale is said to reach from 60 to 70 feet. The largest one taken in this section gave 5,104½ quarts of oil from blubber and 412 quarts from scraps. Its lower jawbone was 17.3 feet long and its total length is given as 70 feet. The average size killed is from 30 to 50 feet.

Each year this variety of whale migrates northward as winter approaches the South Pole, and the return commences as soon as spring sets in there. They are first sighted off Caravellas. They



HARPOONER IN THE BOW OF THE BOAT LOOKING FOR A WHALE.

reach Bahia about the middle of May, and have entirely disappeared south by November, occurring in such quantities in July, August, and September that the number which may be killed is only limited by the number of boats in their pursuit. As they pass along the coast they may be encountered from a mile and upward out at sea, frequently entering Bahia Bay. It is no uncommon sight to see them gamboling in the steamer anchorage.

Other varieties of whales, such as the "right whale" and the "sperm whale," have from time to time been encountered along this coast, but their appearance has been very rare.

At present there are 13 whaling stations. Of these, 8 are in the vicinity of Bahia City and 5 are located on Itaparica Island, in the

bay facing the city. The other stations, with the exception of that at Caravellas at the extreme south, are all to the north of Bahia City.

The boats used in whaling are very heavy, hand-made native affairs, capable of standing great strain. Their sides are from 1 to 2 inches thick. The ribs, keel, etc., are not bent to form, but are hewn from pieces naturally approximating the desired shape. The boats average 30 feet in length, with 8-foot beam and 3½-foot depth. On each side of the prow is arranged a horn-like projection of natural bent wood, around which pass the ropes attached to the harpoons. The sail is practically quadrangular, of immense area, averaging 30 by 40 feet. It is lashed to a yard which is tied at its outer third to a long rope passing through a single pulley at the top of a mast, which is 42 feet

TIEING UP A WHALE OUT AT SEA.

high, and situated slightly forward of the center of the boat. By this arrangement the sail can be raised or lowered speedily, and without much trouble can be changed for a tack. The boats are constructed on such lines that they are very buoyant, seaworthy, fast sailing, and easily managed.

In a boat's equipment are from 8 to 12 harpoons, each attached to about 50 feet of 1-inch manila rope. The harpoons are of various shapes and makes, from those of local manufacture and ancient pattern to the latest American model, though the latter are few and far between. A boat also contains from 2 to 4 lances, spear-pointed rods of iron mounted in long poles, to which are attached 35 feet of

PREPARING TO CUT UP A WHALE.

three-quarter-inch manila rope, which lances are used for killing whales; a large knife used for cutting away the rope should danger threaten; on each side forward a 580-foot coil of 2-inch rope, to which is attached the harpoon rope; and on each side aft a 440-foot coil of similar rope, to be attached to the 580-foot rope if necessity warrants; a couple of pairs of oars; and provisions and cooking utensils for the crew.

A boat has a crew of 10 men, each having his particular duty and all under the direction of the harpooner, who is stationed in the prow of the boat and directs the movements.

The boats leave for the open sea at sunrise and put in port each night. When a whale is sighted it requires considerable seamanship

REMOVING WHALEBONE FROM THE UPPER JAW.

to sail near enough to permit throwing the harpoon, the chief use of which is to hold the whale. As soon as a harpoon is thrown, if it strikes, the whale leaps in the water and starts away at great speed, the rope whistling as it pays out round the horns already mentioned. At once the sail is lowered and the rudder taken in. As soon as opportunity will permit a bight is taken in the rope, and then the boat, towed by the whale, shoots forward at torpedo-boat speed. From time to time the whale slackens his speed, and opportunity is given to shorten the tow rope, until finally the whale is near enough to permit lances to be thrown into it. The lances easily penetrate the whale, and are as easily jerked out to be hurled again, until either

a vital point is struck or a whale succumbs from loss of blood. Often when a whale has been frequently lanced it suddenly turns, the boat gives a lurch, the harpoon pulls out, and the whale escapes. Perhaps three-fourths of the whales harpooned get away. The system leaves much to be desired, but the harpooners are averse to trying new and improved methods. Guns shooting explosive bullets, darts, etc., have been imported, but their use is by no means common.

When the boatmen are successful in killing a whale it is the particular duty of one of the crew to dive under the whale as soon as dead and pass a rope with which to tie up the mouth; otherwise such a quantity of water would be taken in that the whale would soon sink. As this takes place usually on the high sea and the whale is always surrounded by voracious sharks which have been attracted by

REMOVING THE BLUBBER.

the blood flowing from it, the task requires no little courage and skill. Later on, the diver assists in passing the three other ropes with which the whale is lashed alongside the whaleboat that it may be towed to the station.

Arriving at the station, the whale is drawn up on the beach and cut up, the fat, called "blubber," being separated from the meat and bones. The pieces of blubber are then taken to the oil factory, where they are placed in large caldrons and the oil is tried out.

There is no modern machinery in these factories, not even presses for expressing such oil as may remain in the pieces after rendering. The meat is cooked and smoked, and so prepared finds a ready sale at Bahia and in the country. It frequently happens, however, that within a short time so many whales are brought to a station it is

impossible to do more than look after the blubber, and the meat is allowed to remain on the beach to be washed into the sea and consumed by sharks. On one occasion 13 whales were landed at a station within thirty-six hours.

There is a large amount of refuse and bones which could be used to make fertilizer, but there is no local demand for such a product.

PREPARING WHALE MEAT FOR MARKET.

The expense of bringing the bones to Bahia is so heavy that they could not be shipped at a profit. As a result there are immense accumulations of bones in front of each station, while the odor emanating from the refuse is disagreeable to the extreme.

The average catch during the past few seasons has been from 300 to 400 whales.

A BOTANICAL GARDEN IN BUENOS AIRES[a]

DRIVING out the beautiful avenue of Santa Fe, that practically begins at the Plaza San Martin, and after a due western extension of some 500 yards, bends to the northwest and follows roughly the course of the La Plata for a distance of 3 miles (40 squares), the entrance to the Botanical Garden of Buenos Aires is reached.

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Beyond this lies the Zoological Garden, and still farther on the far-famed Park of Palermo. From both of these the Botanical Garden is distinct in spirit and style. It is the embodiment of a refined and artistic taste, a really marvelous blending of the beautiful and the useful.

In 1892 this land was granted to the General Director of Public Parks, M. THAYS, for the establishment of the Botanical Garden and the garden was opened to the public in September, 1898. One must know something of the soil and the seasons here to understand how,

[a] By E. B. Combs.

even with a masterly hand at the helm, such marvels have been accomplished in so short a time.

Certain students of medicine and pharmacy from the National College, and other schools of the city, frequent the garden and spend hours in interesting study. Indeed, they have a rich field from which to glean, as there are, in what is called the School of Botany, over 6,000 species, all perfectly classified according to the system of De Candolle.

The garden contains about 20 acres of ground, half of which is level, the other half very uneven and ending on the northern side in steep banks that overlook the street, Las Heras. This street is named in honor of the hero whose ashes were recently brought home from

LOUIS XIV GARDEN.

Chile, and received with such pomp and ceremony by his appreciative countrymen.

The entire area is triangular in form and is divided into 14 different sections, each plainly marked and devoted to the flora of a distinct region.

The three pronounced styles of gardening, which, in a comparatively small area might have produced an inharmonious effect, or at least a lack of unity, are so charmingly blended to give, instead, the fine delight of variety.

The Garden Louis XIV is, of course, the most pretentious bit; the "finished coquette," some one calls it, with its statues and foun-

tains and its well-trimmed borders of box. It must not be inferred that the French garden is superficial (except as this is the usual characteristic of gardens), for there is, both in this and in the Roman garden, a whole history written for those who know how to read it.

To one not bent on special study and whose knowledge of the art of gardening, past and present, is limited, and who prefers a quiet walk to dress parade, the English garden, as it is called, appeals most strongly.

Not only are the two Americas royally represented, but Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia as well. These sections are separated by beautiful walks with exquisite curves and turns; here a magnificent tree, there a flowering shrub, everything in accordance with an artistic taste.

In the South American section, particularly of the Argentine Republic, the collection is wonderfully complete, and exceedingly

MEXICAN SECTION OF BOTANICAL GARDEN.

varied and interesting, from the *Anthurium* of the North to the *Fagus Antarcticus* of the South. The *Tipa*, a species of Acacia, is chief of the ornamental trees; when properly cared for, it grows into a beautiful, shapely tree. The leaf is much like that of the locust, and the blossoms, though of the same form as the locust, are a brilliant yellow instead of white. The fame of this tree has gone abroad. One of Rio Janeiro's most beautiful avenues is, in part, adorned by Tipas. France, too, now boasts some fine specimens. It grows in any soil, and its bark contains an insect poison that renders it invulnerable to these enemies.

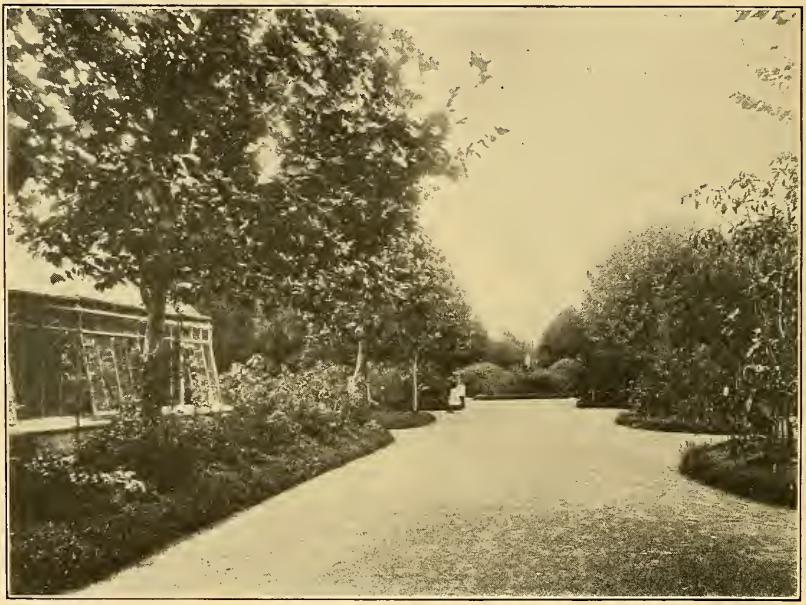
The *Quebracho* (ax-breaker) is a leguminous tree also, and is the most valuable and costly of the Argentine woods. Its color is a dark, rich red, and it is so hard and heavy that it seems like iron. It is much used for all kinds of posts, also in tanning, and is highly prized by shipbuilders, as the water does not injure it.

Several varieties of the *Algarrobo* grow here. In one province—San Luis—not only are the cattle fed on the long pods, but the poorer people find them a nourishing food.

The *Jacarandá* is another ornamental tree much admired for its fern-like foliage and beautiful purple-blue flowers.

The *Mahogany* tree is a native of the province of Buenos Aires, and there are several fine specimens in the garden, with the characteristic bifurcated leaf. The blossoms appear in December; they are white, and in form something like a small magnolia bloom.

The *Naracatia*, from one of the northern provinces, attains great size and is of unusual service to the people. The pith is edible and



ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL AVENUES.

is cooked and served in many ways. The bark is made into casks and barrels. As the tree sometimes has a diameter of more than a meter, one length of bark serves for a cask.

The *Paradise* tree and the *Ceiba* are great favorites; the former, on account of its rich purple flowers, the latter on account of its brilliant red ones. This is said to have been the favorite tree of Rosas.

There is a beautiful large tree from Misiones, the *Celtis Tala*, whose delicate leaves are very like smilax, just a shade darker and thicker. The really ugly tree of the garden is the *Palo Borracho* (drunken stick), with a shapeless swelled trunk, covered with thorns, and having small, irregular branches. It is, however, very useful, as it furnishes a species of vegetable silk.

In the Tierra del Fuego section, or subsection, there is a most lovely *Araucaria*, a fine dark green, except the tips of the branches, which are of a softer, lighter color. The leaves really seem a sort of developed thorn.

Of all the Argentine trees, the *Ombú* is the most remarkable, with its thick, soft bark, its spongy wood, its dense foliage, and long clusters of white blossoms. It is of rapid growth and attains an enormous size. The soil here is too rich for it; so, in self-defense, its immense roots, after a few years, seek the surface. The older trees have numerous little tender branches that spring directly from this surface root and grow straight up through the thick branches, trying

YERBA MATE.

Paraguayan tea plants.

to reach the light. There is one in the garden, 8 years old, with a height of 50 feet and a diameter of 3. At about 2 feet above the ground the trunk divides into two smaller trunks, each sending off long, straight branches. Its roots are just beginning to appear. It is an ideal tree for a children's playground, with possibilities for climbing about and even for keeping house among its hospitable branches.

The section of acclimatization is very interesting. Here may be seen the result of assiduous efforts to cultivate various exotic as well indigenous plants. One very notable success has been that of the cultivation of the *Yerba Maté* of Paraguay. After a number of fruitless efforts M. Thays succeeded by the following method: The seeds

were placed in water almost boiling hot; every six hours the hot water was renewed. This was kept up for four days; then the seeds, three in number, were pressed out of their little sheath and planted in a special soil, covered to a certain depth and kept constantly moist. Six months' time, and even a year in some instances, was needed for the sprouting. When the plants grew to be 2½ inches high they were placed in separate pots; when 12 inches, they were planted in the garden, where some of them have now reached a height of 12 feet. What is particularly promising is that the seed from these plants will grow without any special preparation. There has been some discussion as to whether this manner of germination is a modern idea or a rediscovery of the process used by the Jesuits, the secret of which they carried away with them when expelled from their possessions in Paraguay. The maté consumed in the country costs $4,000,000

BOTANICAL SECTION.

annually, so it is well worth while to develop its cultivation. As, however, the Argentine Republic becomes more Anglicized, it demands tea instead of maté, regardless of the advice of physicians, who claim that maté is the more wholesome beverage.

The collection of ferns is very large, from the innumerable varieties of the dainty maidenhair to the tree fern.

The cactus in number and variety almost equals the fern. One very rare variety from the region of the Andes is always shown to visitors. It is particularly ugly, with its long, stiff stalks in spiny ridges.

Among the water lilies, the *Victoria Regia*, with its enormous pads, is a great curiosity to foreigners, though it abounds in the northern provinces of the Republic, and is called Irupé by the Guarani Indians. It is also said to have a leaf so thick and strong that it will bear the weight of a baby several months old. There is only

VICTORIA REGIA LILIES ON THE UPPER PARAGUAY, NORTHERN ARGENTINA.

one large plant growing "al aire libre" in this garden, and it is the pride of the pond.

Of orchids there are some lovely specimens.

The representative flora of the Old World deserves extended space, Europe almost suggesting a world's fair, with here a bit of Spain or Italy, there of Norway, and still farther on a glimpse of Germany. Asia is not more interesting, but more unusual, than Europe. There is, of course, the bamboo, with its suggestion of marvelous tales, and from the north a bush covered with lovely white flowers, a sort of spiræa. Among the Japanese trees is the *Ginkgo*, with its small and graceful fan-shaped leaves.

EAST INDIAN SECTION OF BOTANICAL GARDEN.

Africa is chiefly conspicuous for palms of many kinds, with an occasional royal cedar towering above. Where a bit of the great Sahara is pointed out, it requires a stretch of the imagination to see more than the oases.

Australia is extensively represented. There are 60 different varieties of eucalyptus in this section and the saltbushes are no longer allowed in the main part of the garden; though the gardeners still seem proud of the ugly, scraggy bushes. They grow prodigiously in this soil, and thrive in any. The Australian variety has a thicker, more succulent leaf than the others.

Besides the sections mentioned, there is one for industrial and medicinal plants, the section of fruit trees, and still another section

devoted to the various methods of reproduction, whether by seed, grafting, or budding.

There are also two conservatories. One of them is beautiful and almost new. The older one was awarded a premium in the Paris Exposition of 1889, both for its artistic construction and for the excellent arrangement for heating and ventilating its three divisions, which are kept at a temperature of 25°, 18°, and 12°, respectively. The substantial building is an inheritance from the Department of Agriculture, which formerly occupied this plot of ground. It contains the residence of the director, various offices, and a small museum.

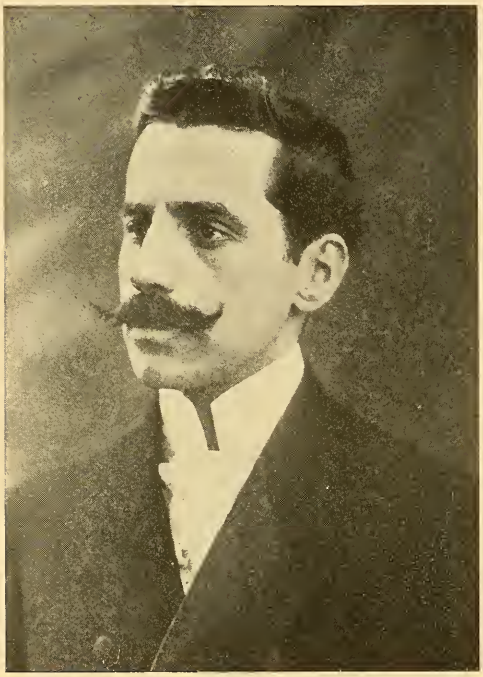
Agricultural explorers who have visited the most famous botanical gardens of both the Old and the New Worlds have written of this one in words of highest praise and appreciation.

Buenos Aires has reason to be proud of its Botanical Garden, not only because it is one of the richest and most varied in the world, but also because of the persistent effort made here to cultivate to the utmost the plants and trees indigenous to the country.

DRY FARMING IN BRAZIL

THE necessities and possibilities of dry farming in Brazil were discussed in a valuable paper presented before the Third Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress meeting at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in February, 1909, by the Brazilian delegate to the Congress, Mr. L. BAETA-NEVES.

This distinguished mining and civil engineer has been named Vice-President of the Fourth Congress, and his views on the subject demonstrate the thought and attention he has given to its consideration.



MR. L. BAETA-NEVES.

Mr. BAETA-NEVES said:

In the invitation that came to me through the courtesy of Mr. JOHN T. BURNS to attend the Congress, this gentleman asked me to tell you something about the necessities and possibilities along the line of dry farming in Brazil. And to respond to this additional compliment which he paid me, I beg for a few minutes your attention.

Brazil is not indifferent to the solution of the problem that is discussed in this meeting. Independently of the interest that is being awakened in all the world in this system of cultivation, increasing the vital resources of the earth and transforming desert land into homes for new generations, Brazil would have sufficient reason to consider it. We have also a semi-dry region which must become prosperous and not lie perpetually unproductive.

In our immense area, about 250,000 square miles greater than the United States proper, there is one northern part, near the Atlantic coast and below the Amazon basin, where drought occurs almost periodically, bringing serious troubles to the many thousands of Brazilians who live there.

This part of the country, though small in comparison with the total surface of Brazil, is considerable in area, contains lands of great fertility, lacking only moisture to be productive. Any light rain transforms it, covering the land with green vegetation in a very few days. With moisture everything grows there. Such lands are not, on an average, more than 2,000 to 2,400 feet above sea level and the dominant rocks are gneiss.

You know that we have no snow or ice in Brazil, and certainly we can not have them in that land of which I speak, which lies a few degrees below the line of the equator and at no great elevation. Its dryest part is between something like 2° 5′ and 7° south latitude, in the State of Ceara. Therefore the moisture to render the soil productive only comes from the rain, but this, although enough for productiveness if its annual average be taken (about 25 inches in the dryest time), does not produce the expected result because of its extraordinary irregularity, combined with great evaporation noted there. Sometimes there is no rain for many months.

The Brazilian Government is applying irrigation, but certain parts of such lands require different methods, because of the difficulty or impossibility of getting water enough for irrigation purposes. For that reason the Government wishes to try the dry-farming process. And, as I spoke about it before the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress, Brazilian Central and State Governments are interested in the Campbell system, and experiments with it have been ordered in some places in order to establish dry farming in semi-arid zones of the country. Such a process results so well in your country, when properly applied, that it will be of great importance to us, principally in the northern States, if we can apply it successfully.

Besides, in a very few years the dry-farming process will also be a necessity for other zones where the cutting of the forest is changing the regularity of rains and diminishing the sources of water supply.

In the semiarid zone of Brazil it is necessary to prevent the trouble arising from an excessive rainfall that sometimes comes after months and months of drought. If such a thing can be done, if we can get something along this line, I think dry farming may be successfully applied in the semi-arid zone, provided that we adopt the system of biennial or triennial crops to overcome the lack of sufficient rainfall in years of excessive drought such as we had some time ago.

Lands to be cultivated must be divided into two or three portions, each holding two or three years' moisture for one good crop. One-half or one-third of the lands must be put in crops every year, while the other one-half or two-thirds retain the moisture. Thus the land will become productive; but more than this is necessary for the permanent establishment of the system.

It is necessary that the farmer surround himself with some comfort for the complete happiness of his home. It is necessary that, in the excess of sunshine, he find some comfortable shade near his home given by the trees, which will render the temperature of the air more agreeable. Furthermore, fruit trees and a small vegetable garden are valuable additions.

For these purposes our soil, even in the semi-dry lands, is not lacking in fertility, and we have sufficient underground water for irrigation of limited areas, that may be easily pumped from wells by windmills or other more convenient machinery, the water being stored in reservoirs with sufficient capacity to regulate irrigation.

Even without such consideration, which to many people would seem of little importance in dry climates, wells are a great necessity to supply water for the household and stock purposes, avoiding the hard work entailed by obtaining water from a distance.

From what I know by my own observation of the dry lands in my country, combined with the lessons that I have learned in the great West of America, I really do not know if we can do better by another way along the line of dry farming. This is my humble opinion, but certainly I give it to you with my

highest appreciation of your great experience with this so important subject, in which I am scarcely yet initiated.

As an engineer I have been working principally in waterways, and I am especially interested in irrigation systems, but, besides this, I am investigating dry-farming processes.

This must be the complement of irrigation, for, although entirely different in appearance, they are similar in results, being two ways of getting the same thing—moisture for the plants.

In order to obtain the most profit from the irrigation systems in dry lands, the water which remains in the irrigated field could be used without great expense for dry-farming purposes in limited area for orchards, etc., located below the field, downstream, and when a little higher than the first the water may be stored and pumped.

João Pinheiro da Silva was one of the greatest of all Brazilians of our time, one of the founders of our Republic, and one of its best statesmen. He reclaimed the State of Minas Geraes from the primitive methods of cultivation and established scientific agriculture, introducing the most advantageous system of treating the soil. Unhappily for Brazilians, this exceptional man died recently, when by the whole country he was spontaneously called to be candidate for the Presidency for the next term of the Republic of Brazil.

Brazilians love him as you do the memory of your greatest man.

He knew that the greatest benefactor of a country is the man who makes its soil productive, and among other important problems of his most excellent administration he brought about the agricultural transformation of his State. His value was too great to be confined within the boundary of my country. By his death, in the history of Brazil a new page is opened from which, when his work shall have been recorded, will radiate a light strong enough to shine beyond the frontier of my country, and he will be known wherever the history of America is studied without sectional prejudice, when the flags of American countries will form together a large flag of peace and fraternity, which shall wave over all parts of the Western Hemisphere, testifying to the world the complete victory of the Monroe doctrine.

Dry farming if successfully applied would be the best thing we could get for northern Brazil, below the Amazon basin, that can offer to the farmer the most favorable conditions of climate and fertility of land.

Brazil, throughout the largest portion of its territory, is highly endowed by nature, and our resources are now securing more recognition from the world, while the foreigners turn to us their eyes, attracted by our rapid development and extraordinary progress. They, surprised by our civilization, begin to study us more carefully.

In a very few years our population, now so small in comparison with the great area of the country—something like 22,000,000 of inhabitants—will be increased by several millions of foreign people who are going to live with us, assured of success in Brazil.

Mr. John Barrett, one of the most distinguished American diplomats, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics at Washington, describing the opportunities of my country for legitimate exploitation of North America's capital, said: "The simple fact that Brazil covers a greater area than the United States proper; that out of the Amazon River every day flows three or four times more water than out of the Mississippi; that the city of Rio Janeiro, its capital, has now a population of 800,000 (we have 1,000,000 or a little more), and spent more money last year for public improvements than any city of the United States, excepting New York; and that to-day the

central Government and the different States are spending larger sums for harbor and river improvements than the Government or States of the United States, all convince the most skeptical that Brazil is a field for the investor to study thoroughly and thoughtfully."

The same distinguished American, in his interesting article under the title "The Land of To-morrow," made true statements regarding my country, principally in regard to Rio de Janeiro, the federal capital of Brazil, which he states to be growing as fast as Boston, St. Louis, or Baltimore, and which to-day is one of the most interesting national centers of civilization, industry, art, literature, and education in the world.

Rio really is an advanced town, worthy of serious study, where the old civilization has much to learn. But our progress is not only concentrated in Rio, for it may be noted all over the country.

And it was because he was surprised at such progress that Mr. Elihu Root paid a very nice compliment to us, counseling all North Americans to think a little more of Brazil, advising them to go to South America instead of spending their vacation time in Europe.

Brazil shows rapid progress in every line, and the Federal and State governments are doing all they can to promote such a result. If in any way an improvement is considered necessary, we do not delay in starting it, and in a short time results are reported.

In the last few years we have begun and finished in Brazil permanent work that in many most advanced countries would take years to accomplish.

A country that thus devotes itself to progress, with daily advances in civilization, can not be indifferent to the solution of a problem like dry farming, of such vital importance to its future. It can not leave unproductive, dry, and parched by the excessive sunshine, one of the most beautiful and fertile parts of the national territory, and sooner or later there will be seen the fruits from the lesson of this Congress.

The International Bureau of the American Republics issues every month one of the best publications, full of interesting and valuable information, with fine illustrations, descriptions, and official figures from reports of all American Republics. This Bulletin is an excellent source of study of all the American countries maintained by the Bureau to promote commerce and trade, and develop among the Republics of the Western Hemisphere a better acquaintance, and certainly, from this acquaintance, will come "closer relations and more intimate intercourse along material educational, intellectual, and social lines."

INDORSEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE BUREAU

THE Board of Trade of Wilmington, Delaware, at its April meeting, passed a set of resolutions indorsing the work of Hon JOHN BARRETT in his capacity as Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

A draft of these resolutions was forwarded to President TAFT, to the Secretary of State of the United States, and to the Senators and Members of Congress from the State of Delaware.

The text of the resolutions is as follows:

Whereas the Hon. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau of American Republics, did at our late banquet deliver a forceful and convincing exposition of the advantages of closer trade relations between the United States and the Republics of Latin America; and

Whereas this board is convinced that the suggestions of Mr. BARRETT present matters of great importance to the city of Wilmington and all other manufacturing centers of the country;

Be it resolved, That the Board of Trade of Wilmington express to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State their appreciation of the practical work that is being done by Hon. JOHN BARRETT as Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and the hope that the administration may give him that support and assistance which will enable his splendid effort in advancing the trade relations and governmental comity between the American Republics to be increased and multiplied.

The Hispanic Club of Yale University addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States, who is ex officio Chairman of the Bureau Governing Board, the following communication, wherein further confirmation is given of the general appreciation accorded the efforts being made by the Bureau for the Pan-American propaganda:

444 FAYERWEATHER HALL.

Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX,
Chairman of the Governing Board of the
International Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The Hispanic Club of Yale University voted at its last meeting that its formal thanks be extended to Hon. JOHN BARRETT for his kindness in coming to New Haven to address the club on progress and opportunity in South America, and furthermore for the interest which he has shown in the study of Latin America at Yale. The club also puts on record its appreciation of the excellent work which Mr. BARRETT has done and is doing in order to make the Latin-American Republics better known to us, and especially commends the marked services he has rendered the United States in helping to improve the relations, both commercial and political, with those Republics.

JAMES B. GRANT, *President*,
JOSEPH K. HOOKER, *Manager*.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MAY 15, 1909.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1908	Apr. 9, 1909	Alban G. Snyder, consul-general, Buenos Aires.
BRAZIL.		
Floating dock at Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 8, 1909	Geo. E. Anderson, consul-general, Rio de Janeiro.
Dental and surgical supplies in Brazil	Mar. 9, 1909	Do.
New variety of coffee	Mar. 10, 1909	Do.
Cotton goods production and taxation	Mar. 11, 1909	Do.
Brazilian tariff revision commission	Mar. 13, 1909	Do.
The Brazil nut trade	Mar. 15, 1909	Do.
Coffee shipments at Santos	Mar. 19, 1909	Dirk P. de Young, deputy consul, Santos.
TRADE NOTES.—Organization of Brazilian Warrants Co., in London, to take over the Companhia Paulista de Armezems Gereas and the Companhia Registrada de Santos—The company proposes to build large warehouses and establish better banking, commission, and exporting facilities for the coffee trade of the State of Sao Paulo; reduction of 10 per cent by the Paulista Railway Co. on all of its lines.	do	Do.
The hardware outlook	do	Do.
Export taxes in Brazil	Mar. 23, 1909	Geo. E. Anderson, consul-general Rio de Janeiro.
Madeira Mamore Railway lease	Mar. 27, 1909	Do.
New discovery in photography	Mar. 28, 1909	Carleton B. Taylor, vice-consul, Bahia.
Leasing docks at Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 30, 1909	Geo. E. Anderson, consul-general, Rio de Janeiro.
Progress in the State of Parana	Mar. 31, 1909	Dirk P. de Young, vice-consul, Santos.
TRADE NOTES.—Authorization by the governor of Rio Grande do Sul for the floating of bonds for the purpose of building bridges and improving rivers and harbors in that State; coffee business in Santos; extension of Funilense Railway running from Campinas to Arthur Nogueira; contemplated building by the Mongyana Railroad Co. of an extension from Sao José do Rio Preto to Santo Antonio da Barra; dividends paid by the São Paulo Light and Power Co. (an American and Canadian company) for the last quarter of 1908; progress of work on the Blumenau Railway in the State of Santa Catharine.	do	Do.
Agricultural developments in the State of São Paulo	do	Do.
CHILE.		
Annual district report for 1908	Mar. 12, 1909	A. A. Winslow, consul, Valparaiso.
Cessation of the nitrate combination in Chile	Mar. 31, 1909	Rea Hanna, consul, Iquique.
Manufacturing and industrial conditions	do	A. A. Winslow, consul, Valparaiso.
Improved mail service	do	Do.
Government car and locomotive works	Apr. 5, 1909	Do.
Tree planting in arid lands	do	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Banking	Feb. 16, 1909	Jay White, consul-general, Bogota.
Platinum in Colombia	Mar. 4, 1909	Do.
New steamboat service on the Magdalena River	Mar. 31, 1909	Charles C. Eberhardt, consul, Barranquilla.
Emerald mines of Colombia	do	Jay White, consul-general, Bogota.
Tariff on wines	Apr. 3, 1909	I. A. Manning, consul, Cartagena.
Coffee culture in the department of Santa Marta	Apr. 8, 1909	Charles C. Eberhardt, consul, Barranquilla.
Santa Marta, Colombia, and the banana industry in its adjacent territory.	Apr. 10, 1909	Do.

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MAY 15, 1909—Continued.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
COSTA RICA.		
Signing of contract by the Government of Costa Rica and Warren H. Knowlton, an American engineer, for the completion of a railroad between San Jose and the Pacific coast.	Nov. 8, 1908	John C. Caldwell, consul, San Jose.
Export returns for 1908	Feb. 8, 1909	Do.
CUBA.		
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1908	Mar. 23, 1909	R. E. Holaday, consul, Santiago.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Supplementary report to annual report for 1908	Apr. 19, 1909	Ralph J. Totten, consul, Puerto Plata.
HONDURAS.		
Congressional Decree No. 32, placing certain restrictions on the importation of whisky, brandy, rum, etc.; Congressional Decree No. 33, fixing tonnage and light dues to be paid by foreign vessels.	Mar. 31, 1909	W. E. Alger, consul.
MEXICO.		
Topo Chico cider	Mar. 27, 1909	Clarence A. Miller, consul, Matamoros.
Report on Matamoros consular district; agriculture and stock raising; minerals and mining; transportation; industrial; commerce and trade; principal towns.	Apr. 6, 1909	Do.
Mail-order business	do	Louis Hostetter, consul, Hermosillo.
Industrial and commercial notes	Apr. 15, 1909	F. W. Votter, consul, Saltillo.
Agricultural items	Apr. 17, 1909	Clarence A. Miller, consul, Matamoros.
Mexican items	do	Do.
Annual report for 1908	Apr. 20, 1909	A. T. Haeberle, consul, Manzanillo.
Tree cotton or Caravanica cotton	Apr. 22, 1909	Clarence A. Miller, consul, Matamoros.
NICARAGUA.		
The cultivation of cacao in western Nicaragua	Apr. 8, 1909	Jose de Olivares, consul, Managua.
PANAMA.		
Forming of an express, baggage, and transfer company to operate in the cities of Panama and Colon.	Mar. 31, 1909	Claude E. Guyant, consul-general, Panama.
PARAGUAY.		
Foreign corporations doing business in Paraguay	Dec. 29, 1908	Edward J. Norton, consul, Asuncion.
Prepared roofing in Paraguay	Dec. 30, 1908	Do.
Tobacco in Paraguay	do	Do.
SALVADOR.		
Exports from San Salvador to the United States for 1908.	Apr. 7, 1909	Arthur Hugh Frazier, consul-general, San Salvador.
URUGUAY.		
Minerals of Uruguay	Mar. 13, 1909	Frederic W. Goding, consul, Montevideo.
Rural Uruguay	Mar. 17, 1909	Do.
Exports of animal products from Uruguay	Mar. 20, 1909	Do.
Corn growing in Uruguay	Mar. 22, 1909	Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Commerce and industries	Feb. 25, 1909	James W. Johnson, consul, Puerto Cabello.

CACAO TRADE AND CONSUMPTION.

The German cacao trade journal "Gordian" gives the following figures covering the world's crops of cacao during the years 1907, 1908, and 1909, the latter as estimated:

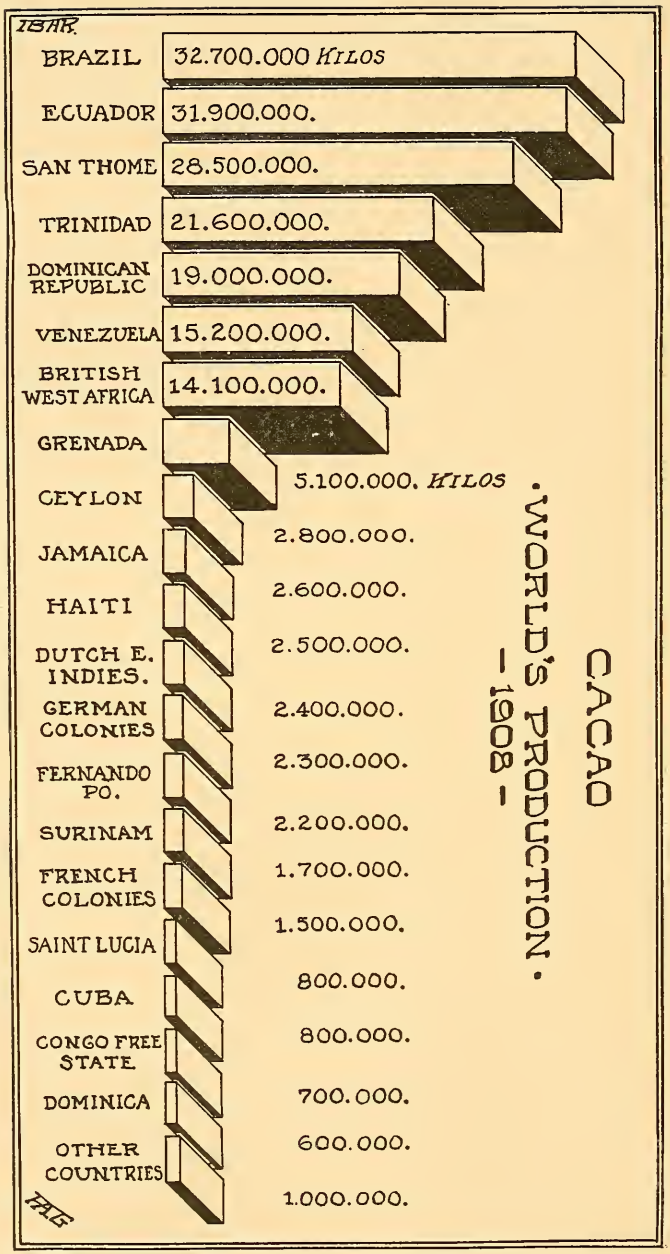
Producing country.	Crop.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Brazil	24,530,000	32,700,000	33,000,000
Ecuador	19,670,000	31,900,000	29,000,000
San Thome	24,200,000	28,500,000	27,000,000
Trinidad	18,610,000	21,600,000	21,000,000
Dominican Republic	10,150,000	19,000,000	17,000,000
Venezuela	13,470,000	15,200,000	14,000,000
British West Africa	10,475,000	14,100,000	15,000,000
Grenada	4,610,000	5,100,000	5,100,000
Ceylon	4,700,000	2,800,000	3,000,000
Jamaica	2,200,000	2,600,000	2,500,000
Haiti	1,850,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Dutch East Indies	1,800,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
German colonies	1,970,000	2,300,000	2,600,000
Fernando Po	2,440,000	2,200,000	2,000,000
Surinam	1,625,000	1,700,000	2,000,000
French colonies	1,390,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Santa Lucia	750,000	800,000	800,000
Cuba	1,690,000	800,000	1,200,000
Congo Free State	550,000	700,000	800,000
Dominica	580,000	600,000	600,000
Other countries	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

From data prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor, it is found that the United States is the largest consumer of cacao, the world output of which is about 340,000,000 pounds. The leading countries supplying the American markets are the British West Indies, which sent 27,945,871 pounds in 1908, while 17,026,116 pounds came from elsewhere in the West Indies and Bermuda; Brazil furnished 15,301,524 pounds, while 18,773,986 pounds came from elsewhere in South America. Crude cacao ranks as twenty-fifth in importance as to value among the imports of merchandise into the United States.

The imports in the calendar year 1908 amounted to 97,419,700 pounds, valued at $12,999,836. The imports the year previous were 912,147 pounds less, but the total value was $2,165,743 greater. In other words, the market value dropped from 17½ cents per pound in 1907 to 13⅓ cents in 1908.

Out of the 613,316 bags of cacao arriving in New York in 1908 Bahia supplied 107,447 bags and Para 12,113; Brazil as a whole supplying substantially 20 per cent of the total imports in that American city. Yet the cacao industry in Brazil at present is little more than the gathering of the cacao beans from semi-wild trees, there being little or no cultivation in most places and not even regular employment of workmen in some.

The exportation of prepared cacao and chocolate from the United States is making some headway, the amount having reached $403,509 in the fiscal year 1908, against $376,467 in 1907, and $279,819 in 1905.


CACAO
·WORLD'S PRODUCTION·
- 1908 -
BRAZIL
32.700.000 KILOS
ECUADOR
31.900.000.
SAN THOME
28.500.000.
TRINIDAD
21.600.000.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
19.000.000.
VENEZUELA
15.200.000.
BRITISH WEST AFRICA
14.100.000.
GRENADA
5.100.000. KILOS
CEYLON
2.800.000.
JAMAICA
2.600.000.
HAITI
2.500.000.
DUTCH E. INDIES.
2.400.000.
GERMAN COLONIES
2.300.000.
FERNANDO PO.
2.200.000.
SURINAM
1.700.000.
FRENCH COLONIES
1.500.000.
SAINT LUCIA
800.000.
CUBA
800.000.
CONGO FREE STATE
700.000.
DOMINICA
600.000.
OTHER COUNTRIES
1.000.000.

Great Britain has an export trade of about $250,000 a year in chocolate preparations, but makes more money from handling the raw cacao, of which 66,981,882 pounds were imported in 1908 and 46,411,625 pounds retained for home consumption. A large portion of the surplus is sold to the United States. Great Britain also purchased for consumption in 1908 from the Continent 10,255,238 pounds of prepared cacao and chocolate, valued at $4,365,382.

France imports annually over 50,000,000 pounds of raw cacaco, and Germany a little more than 70,000,000 pounds. The Netherlands imports 25,000,000 pounds per year, and in its manufacture there are 2,000 people employed in Amsterdam alone. The prepared Dutch cocoa is shipped to every country in the world. Switzerland imports about $15,000,000 worth of raw cacao yearly, and manufactures for export nearly $6,000,000 worth, about one-tenth being sent to the United States. Shipments to the latter country, however, are decreasing because of the erection of an American factory by one of the largest Swiss chocolate makers.

The exportation of cacao from Lisbon—the product of the Portuguese islands, San Thome and Principe—is becoming more important each year. These islands produce only one variety, fine African or superior Thome. In regard to quality and price, it runs between fair Bahia and fine Bahia. Last year it sold as high as 28 cents per pound, and in the same year went as low as 10 cents; at present it is selling at $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents. For a cacao of medium fine quality, manufacturers claim that the San Thome product is the most even and reliable on the market. It is graded according to quality. The second grade is called "Paiol," and is the poorly-cured cacao raised by the small negro farmers. This grade sells for one-half to four-fifths of a cent per pound less than the fine African. The third grade is called "Escolha," and consists of the broken beans and beans of poor quality, sorted from the good cacao, and sells at from $2\frac{1}{10}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ cents per pound less than the fine African. These two grades only amount to about 15 per cent of the whole crop, and neither are exported to the United States. The receipts at Lisbon from the colonies in 1908 amounted to 477,175 bags, against 402,221 bags in 1907, of 132 pounds per bag. Stock on hand January 1, 1909, 126,136 bags, which is all sold for early delivery. All the transactions in this market are under the old Portuguese measure, the arroba, 33 pounds.

At least one-fifth of the crop of San Thome and Principe is exported to the United States through Lisbon. The value of the declared exports to the United States during the years 1906, 1907, and 1908 was $1,251,780, $1,571,851, and $1,717,708, respectively. The quantity exported to the United States in 1908 amounted to 91,869 bags, or about 12,127,000 pounds.

TRANS-ISTHMIAN TRAFFIC IN 1908.

Traffic between the eastern and western coasts of the United States by way of isthmian railways and steamship lines amounted to practically $50,000,000 in value in 1908, a marked increase over any earlier year.

Two railway lines now carry freights across the narrow neck of land connecting North and South America—one at the Isthmus of Panama, the other at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. One of these railways, that of Panama, is 40 miles in length; the other, at Tehuantepec, 190 miles. The one at Panama, owned by the Government, is, of course, largely devoted to work and traffic growing out of the construction of the Panama Canal; the one at Tehuantepec, 190 miles in length, constructed chiefly with British capital and controlled in part at least by the Mexican Government, is built especially for the purpose of handling freights between the Atlantic and Pacific, and, although opened only at the beginning of 1907, carried during 1907 and 1908 between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000 worth of merchandise passing between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States.

Figures relating to the trans-isthmian traffic routes between the eastern and western ports of the United States, from reports received by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, show that the Tehuantepec Railway, which crosses the isthmus at Tehuantepec, in the southern part of Mexico, carrying the freights received from the steamship lines plying between the great ports of the United States and its eastern and western termini, carried in the first year of its operation, 1907, between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 worth of merchandise; and in the second year, 1908, nearly $38,000,000 worth. The Panama Railroad, engaged chiefly in work on behalf of the Panama Canal, carried in 1907 about $12,000,000 worth of merchandise originating in the United States and bound either for other parts of this country or for foreign countries, and in 1908 about $9,500,000 worth.

Of the merchandise crossing by way of the Panama Railway, $8,500,000 worth moved from the Atlantic to the Pacific and only a little over $1,000,000 worth from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Of the $8,500,000 crossing from the Atlantic side to the Pacific coast by the Panama line, $2,750,000 was destined to the western ports of the United States and $5,750,000 to foreign countries located upon the Pacific coast of North and South America, a little over $1,000,000 worth going to Ecuador, nearly $1,000,000 to Peru, nearly $1,000,000 to Salvador, $750,000 to Panama, nearly $500,000 each to Honduras and Nicaragua, $333,000 each to Colombia and the western coast of Mexico. Of the $2,750,000 from the eastern to the western coast by way of Panama practically all originated at New York and nearly all was sent to San Francisco. The eastbound merchandise passing through Panama amounted to a little more than $1,000,000 and was shipped exclusively from San Francisco, all of it to New York City.

AMERICAN WHEAT PRODUCTION IN 1908.

According to the "Crop Reporter," an official publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, the wheat crop of the world is estimated for 1908 at 3,142,150,000 bushels. American production, as compared with the preceding year, was as follows:

Country.	1907.	1908.
NORTH AMERICA.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
United States	634,087,000	664,602,000
Canada	96,007,000	114,534,000
Mexico	9,000,000	8,000,000
Total North America	739,094,000	787,136,000
SOUTH AMERICA.		
Argentina	155,993,000	192,489,000
Chili	15,776,000	17,000,000
Uruguay	6,867,000	7,430,000
Total South America	178,636,000	216,919,000

HARVESTING GRAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

SHIPPING FACILITIES BETWEEN EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA.

United States Consul-General George E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, furnishes the following information concerning the shipping facilities European countries are providing for the trade of South America:

In the European-South American shipping service, which has been characterized of late months by an extraordinary development of service in fine, new, modern, fast ships in the English, German, and Italian lines, there is to be no lagging even in the slower vessels if subsidies will keep them going. The Austrian Government has made arrangements for a continuation of the present arrangement with the

Austrian Lloyd for a triweekly service between Trieste and Santos, Brazil, the only question about the indefinite continuance of the arrangement being as to whether or not the present order will be merged into a more comprehensive one involving all the principal Austrian shipping organizations.

The continuation of the present arrangement is provided for in the agreement recently submitted to legislative approval in Austria between the Government and the Lloyd whereby the Government is to pay a subsidy of 4 kroner (81.2 cents) per sea mile on all voyages of ships of 9 sea-miles speed per hour or over, the company agreeing to make at least 9 voyages in the year, such number to be extended to 12, 6 of which voyages will be continued to Buenos Aires, if business justifies.

If the earnings of the company from such service exceed the average earnings of the service given between 1902 and 1906, the subsidy will be reduced to 3.4 kroner (69.02 cents) per sea mile on all voyages. The company agrees to maintain the service during 1910 if before November of the current year an arrangement is not made by the Government with the shipping companies for a permanent subsidy for this service, the understanding being that the Government is waiting for an agreement between the Lloyd, the Austro-Americana, and the Navigazione Libera Trientina for the working of the South American service.

This granting of a subsidy by Austria for ships of no higher speed than 9 miles is not exceptional, several other nations having adopted this policy in the South American trade at least, but it is of more than ordinary significance in its bearing upon South American trade. There is not the least doubt that this Austrian line of ships, though not frequent in sailings, enables Austria to keep its flour in the markets of Brazil in competition with American and Argentine flour. It is a notable fact that Austrian flour is sold in Brazil in the districts reached only by this Austrian subsidized ship service.

A somewhat important change in the course of the shipping service between Europe and Brazil and return is taking place in the increased number of fast ships making the voyage between Brazil and Lisbon without stop. This direct route enables the fast ships to make the trip between Rio de Janeiro and the Portugal capital in about ten days, instead of the fourteen days required with stops at Bahia, Pernambuco, and Madeira or St. Vincent. The fast new German steamers commenced this service, and now other lines are preparing to send one ship a month out of the four they send usually by the direct route. The number of fast ships sailing out of Rio de Janeiro for Europe will not interfere materially with the usual number of ships serving the other ports in Brazil, while it will give added facilities for fast trips for busy people traveling between Europe and Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

TRADE AND CREDIT CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA

[Abstract of address delivered by Prof. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, before the National Association of Credit Men, on June 18.]

BEFORE visiting South America I was under the impression that we were the most cosmopolitan, and in many respects the most adaptable, of modern peoples. My faith in these national qualities was seriously weakened during my first trip and completely undermined after completing a second tour of the continent. Instead of being the most cosmopolitan, as well as the most adaptable, among modern nations, one is gradually forced to the conclusion that we have greater difficulty in appreciating the point of view of foreign nations than any of the peoples of continental Europe and are less disposed to change our standards to meet foreign requirements.

The question is not whether our foreign commerce will or will not expand. Such expansion is an inevitable consequence of our industrial development. The real question is whether our commerce will expand in proportion to the opportunities for such expansion; whether, in a word, we desire to take full advantage of the opportunities now presenting themselves in Latin America.

In considering this field for commercial expansion, it is important to bear in mind an important contrast with the Far East. The Far East is at best but a temporary market. The imitative power of the Chinese and Japanese soon leads to the supplanting of foreign-made goods with local imitations. The low standard of living of the people, with the corresponding low rate of wages, enables them soon to undersell and then dispense with the foreign product. This is not the case in any of the Latin-American countries. For many reasons, they will for a long time to come be essentially agricultural communities. Even where home industries are established, the relatively high rate of wages does not exclude competition. Latin America is, therefore, a permanent market for American goods in a sense far more real and permanent than the Far East.

We must always bear in mind, however, that the commercial traditions of Latin America were inherited from Spain and have been developed under essentially European influence. These commercial traditions present two leading characteristics of special importance to the American manufacturer—first, the adaptation of styles to Latin-American tastes; and, secondly, the system of long-term credits.

The first point has been dwelt upon in every investigation relating to Latin-American trade. The unwillingness of the American manufacturer to study local needs has been pointed out so often as to become tiresome in reiteration. It may be true that this lack of adaptability is due to the fact that, until recently, the foreign market was merely a makeshift for the purpose of reducing surplus stocks in times of business depression in the United States. Whatever its cause may be, the fact remains that if this market is to be enlarged one of the first requisites is a careful study of local needs. Our expanding market in agricultural implements can be increased fivefold through a careful adaptation of such machinery to peculiar local needs. The United States can command the Latin-American shoe market if we will but adapt our styles to the peculiarities of local taste. If time permitted, this list might be increased indefinitely.

The question of long-term credits is in many respects more complex, and the change in our business methods will probably be more difficult to effect. The first step may seem to you to be trivial and unimportant, and yet it is probably the most difficult. Our trade with Latin-American countries is now managed as if every Latin-American merchant were intent on defrauding the American manufacturer. It may surprise many of you to learn that the standards of business morality are quite as high, if not higher, in Latin America than in the United States. This is in part attested by the fact that bankruptcy involves a degree of social obloquy unknown in the United States. The precautions against fraudulent bankruptcy are more thorough than in the United States, and the number of losses through bankruptcy is surprisingly small. In spite of these facts we treat the Latin-American merchant as if it were exceedingly hazardous to extend any credit to him. With reference to this matter of credits, permit me to cite one instance that occurred to a friend in Buenos Aires. He is a large dealer in agricultural implements, and commands practically unlimited capital. An order for over $200,000, placed with an American firm, was not filled until payment had been made prior to shipment.

You will readily understand that the superiority of our goods over competing European products must be very great to withstand such tests, especially when European manufacturers are prepared to give sixty or ninety days' credit.

It will probably be said by all of you that our present business arrangements will not permit of such credits. The only reply is that if they do not permit of such credits we must renounce for a long time to come the share in Latin-American trade which our industrial position warrants.

Another factor of great importance is a higher standard of commercial honesty in dealing with Latin-American merchants. I do

not wish for a moment to impugn the good faith of the American manufacturer. In many cases, however, he loses this fine sense of commercial honor in transactions with a foreigner, and especially with the Latin-American countries. I have seen numerous instances of a complete failure of goods to conform to the standards set forth in printed catalogues. This failure has contributed very largely toward arousing a distrust of the American manufacturer. We must realize that most of the Latin-American peoples are accustomed to receive and to demand the best products of European manufacturers, and if we are to secure their trade we must offer them the best that we produce.

I have confined myself to the absolutely necessary changes in our management of Latin-American trade. There are minor changes upon which I might dwell, but which will naturally follow these fundamental reforms.

We are now in the midst of a period of general good will of the South American countries toward the United States, and it is a question whether our manufacturers are sufficiently interested in this market, which is bound to expand with each year, to adapt their methods to the business requirements of these countries.

LOADING HIDES IN A SOUTH AMERICAN PORT FOR SHIPMENT TO UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

REPORT ON THE BOUNDARY WITH PARAGUAY.

The commission appointed for the demarcation of the boundary line between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay has presented its report to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, covering the work up to March, 1909, in connection with the determining of the true arm of the Pilcomayo River, as referred to in the boundary treaty of the two countries. The topographical works and report have been signed by the Paraguayan expert.

From the investigations of the commission it appears that the source of the Pilcomayo is in the cordillera of Bolivia, to which the commission has given the name of the upper Pilcomayo, while the lagoon into which it empties is known as the Patiño swamp, or Estero, having a superficies of more than 1,500 kilometers. From this there are three outlets emptying into the River Paraguay. The first, named Congreso, is the most important of the three rivers in the opinion of the experts, on account of the magnitude of its bed, the volume of its waters, and because of its close connection with the upper Pilcomayo, taking its rise about 115 kilometers from the point where that river empties. For this latter reason it is believed to be a continuation of the bed of that river.

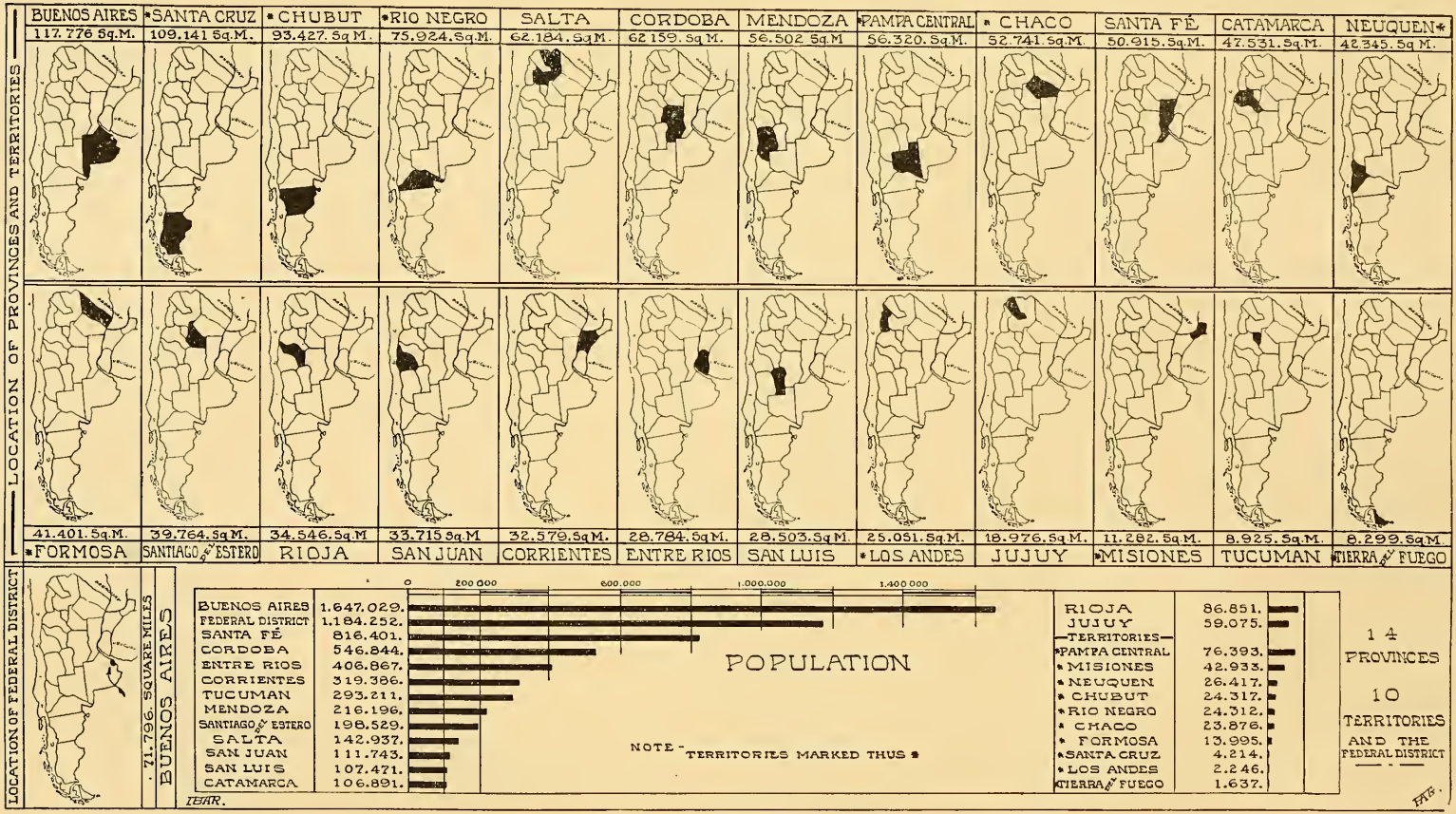
Inasmuch however as it flows immediately afterward into territory clearly Paraguayan, and, furthermore, empties into the Paraguay River to the north of the latitude indicated in the boundary treaties, the river has been excluded from consideration by the commission.

The other two rivers have their sources in the Estero about 100 kilometers lower down, but they afterward meet at Funtas Fontano, continuing as one until they reach the Paraguay River. Of these rivers, known as north and south arm, respectively, on account of their relative position, the latter has a less tortuous bed but a greater capacity than the north arm, from which conditions the superiority of the south arm over the north may be proclaimed. The superficies between the two rivers is 1,114 square kilometers.

There remains a district 100 kilometers in length, comprised between the mouth of the upper Pilcomayo and the source of the south arm, occupied by the rest of the swamp, within which it has not been found possible to determine the bed.

MEAT AND CATTLE TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

According to "*La Prensa*," of Buenos Aires, the meat shipments by the Argentine Republic to Great Britain in 1908 increased to the extent of 526,278 quintals as compared with 1907. This places the Argentine Republic in the first rank in the commerce of Great Britain in the meat-producing countries of the world.



AREA AND POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

84483—Bull. 6—09——9

While the imports of frozen beef into the United Kingdom from Argentina are steadily increasing, amounting in 1908 to 402,047,632 pounds, valued at $29,696,823, as compared with 129,047,632 pounds, valued at $9,994,179 in 1903, there have been no imports into the United Kingdom of Argentine live cattle since 1903, when the imports were 27,807 head, valued at $2,219,124, in a total import of 519,794 head, valued at $39,035,471. The cause of the cessation of imports of live Argentine cattle was the closing of British ports thereto on account of foot-and-mouth disease. The cattlemen of the Republic are now seeking to have this embargo lifted and to make British ports once again free to Argentine live stock.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN 1910.

Article 1 of the law of February 13, 1909, outlining the programme for the celebration in 1910 of the centennial of the May revolution in the Argentine Republic, makes the following provisions:

(1) To erect in the Plaza de Mayo, Buenos Aires, a centennial commemorative monument.

(2) To dedicate in the metropolis a public park in front of the building of the National Congress, and erect therein two monuments commemorative, respectively, of the National Assembly of 1813 and of the Congress of 1816.

(3) To erect a monument dedicated to Spain.

(4) To erect in some of the public parks of Buenos Aires statues to Mariano Moreno, Bernardino Rivadavia, Almirante Brown, and General Alvear.

(5) To erect in the capital of the Republic, in the Plaza de San Jose de Flores, a statue of Pueyrredon.

(6) To erect in the Plaza General San Martin a monument to the armies of independence, and on Martin Garcia Island, in the River Plate, a monument in honor of the Argentine Navy.

(7) To found a model agricultural school at Yapeyu, the birthplace of General San Martin.

(8) To contribute to the erection in Boulogne-sur-Mer of a monument to San Martin.

(9) To acquire the house in Boulogne-sur-Mer in which General San Martin died.

(10) To erect in Rosario, Province of Santa Fe, a monument to the national flag.

(11) To erect in the city of Cordoba a statue to Dean Funes.

(12) To construct in the cities of La Plata, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Catamarxa, San Juan, Parana, and Corrientes, large edifices to be used as graded schools, with a maximum and minimum capacity each of 450 and 600 pupils, respectively, equipped with gymnasiums, libraries, and conference halls, and dedicated to the

"Centennial of National Independence 1810–1910." These edifices to be constructed in separate parks or squares and to be the property of the respective provinces.

(13) To erect a monument in honor of the battle of September 24, 1812, on the site where same occurred in the Plaza Belgrano, city of Tucuman.

(14) To erect an equestrian statue of General GÜMES in the city of Salta.

(15) To construct a monument in the city of Jujuy intended for the preservation of the flag given by Gen. MANUEL BELGRANO to that city.

(16) To construct in the city of Rioja a school edifice similar to those mentioned in paragraph (12), erecting a statue to Dr. PEDRO IGNACIO DE CASTRO Y BARROS in front of the building.

(17) To erect a statue to PRINGLES in the city of San Luis.

(18) To erect a monument in the city of Mendoza to the army of the Andes.

(19) To provide a model practice ground for firearm exercises in the city of Bahia Blanca.

(20) To erect a monument to Gen. MARIANO NECOCHEA in the principal town of the district of Buenos Aires that bears his name.

The remaining articles of the law provide for the holding in the capital of the Republic of an agricultural, stock, and industrial exposition, and of an exposition showing railway and other land transportation methods.

Facsimiles of the most important documents relating to the May revolution and to the war of independence will also be published, and three paintings will be selected, by competitive methods, on the following subjects: (1) The independence epoch; (2) national customs; and (3) a historical picture for the National Museum of Fine Arts. An international exposition of fine arts will also be held.

It is proposed to hold an American international scientific congress and an exposition of hygiene in the capital in 1910, and the executive will encourage literary productions concerning the epoch of the May revolution and the celebration of Olympic games.

A model gymnasium will be constructed in the federal capital by the State in commemoration of the centennial, and the national universities, historical, literary, and scientific societies will be encouraged to make contributions in honor of the Centenary of National Independence. The Argentine Geographic Institute will publish a map and geography in honor of the occasion.

The sum of $128,758 is to be expended in completing the work and adornment of the Metropolitan Church of the capital and the mausoleum of General SAN MARTIN.

The President will invite the foreign Governments having diplomatic representatives in the Argentine Republic, and especially Spain, to participate in the celebration of the centennial.

BOLIVIA

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1908.

"*Hacienda E Industria*," published by the Department of Finance and Industry of the Bolivian Government from the beginning of the year 1909, covers in its monthly reports the latest available statistics of the Republic relating to the specified branches of the country's economic life.

The March issue contains data covering the commercial movement of the Republic during the years 1907 and 1908. For the later period the total foreign commerce is valued at Bs.84,594,054.41 ($33,837,000), exports figuring for Bs.43,786,198.21 ($17,514,000), and imports for Bs.40,807,857.20 ($16,323,000). As compared with the preceding year the entire trade shows a decline of $1,454,600, the gain of $1,164,000 in imports being more than offset by the decline of $2,618,200 in exports, though a trade balance of Bs.2,978,342 ($1,191,000) in favor of exports is to be noted.

Tin, which constitutes the most important item on the Bolivian export lists, was shipped abroad to the value of Bs.29,501,021.24 ($13,800,000), a decrease as compared with the preceding year of Bs.390,982.17 ($156,400).

Silver, the next ranking item, was exported to the value of Bs.7,007,037.19 ($2,802,000), an increase of Bs.523,573.29 ($209,400) being recorded.

Rubber shipments declined nearly 50 per cent, the total valuation for 1908 being given as Bs.4,905,493.49 ($1,962,000), showing a loss of Bs.3,935,886.76 ($1,574,000).

Exports of copper were valued at Bs.1,233,194.59 ($493,200), a decrease of Bs.1,329,497.59 ($531,700); bismuth, Bs.306,522.20 ($123,200), a loss of Bs.629,569.87 ($251,800); while gold shipments, valued at Bs.51,500 ($20,600), showed a gain of Bs.41,770 ($16,700). Miscellaneous exports were valued at Bs.781,429.50.

The relative rank of the countries supplying imports to Bolivia, as indicated by a diagram for 1907, is as follows: Germany, 16 per cent; the United States, 14 per cent; Great Britain, 10 per cent; Chile, 7 per cent; France, a little over 5 per cent; Peru, 4 per cent; Belgium, 3 per cent; and Italy, 3.5 per cent, other countries showing diminishing ratios.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1908.

Figures published in the valuable review issued by the Department of Finance and Industry of the Bolivian Government, under date of

February 15, 1909, cover the trade of the Republic during the first six months of 1908.

Import values are given as Bs.18,996,705.16 ($7,598,400), as compared with Bs.17,700,434.80 ($7,080,000) in the corresponding period of the preceding year, a gain being thus indicated of Bs.1,296,270.36 ($518,400).

Exports are valued for the first half of 1908 at Bs.22,965,631.15 ($9,186,000), against Bs.23,575,846.35 ($9,430,000) in the same months of 1907, showing a decline of Bs.610,215.20 ($244,000).

The leading articles of export were tin, silver, copper, bismuth, gold, and rubber, the following valuations and comparisons being reported:

Articles.		Values, first half of 1908.	Comparison with first half of 1907.
	Kilos.	*Bolivianos.*	*Bolivianos.*
Tin	14,336,269	16,601,790.51	+1,075,301.87
Silver	2,301,312	3,459,278.64	+ 318,898
Copper	1,573,860	713,808.16	− 562,816.89
Bismuth	94,361	184,799.60	+ 26,101.53
Gold	22.07	31,500	+ 24,300
Rubber	726,350	1,974,454.24	−1,491,999.71

THE GOLD STANDARD.

The mine owners of Bolivia have agreed with the Government to sell to the banks of the Republic, for a period of three months from March 1, 1909, a minimum of £50,000 monthly in drafts on London, at the rate of 18½d, the banks promising to draw thereon at the rate of 18¾d. This arrangement has been made for the purpose of preventing abuses by commission men in the sale of exchange and in order to strengthen the confidence of the people in the banks of the country. The banks also agree to exchange bank notes for gold coin, and to use a uniform rate of interest of 11 per cent in the transactions of the banks with each other. The Government will exchange the silver coin now on hand in the banks for gold coin in London without other charge to the banks than the expense of transporting the coin to Bolivia.

The "*Hacienda é Industria*" of La Paz, Bolivia, in its issue of March 20, 1909, states that the silver pieces coined in Birmingham, England, for the Government of Bolivia, will probably be received in time to be put in circulation in June of the present year. Bs.700,000 have been ordered in 50 *centavos* pieces, weighing 10 grams each and being 0.833⅓ fine, and Bs.300,000 in 20 *centavos* pieces, of the same fineness and weighing 4 grams each.

"*La Tarde*" of La Paz, Bolivia, in its issue of March 27, 1909, states that the coined silver on hand in the banks of the Republic on

December 31, 1908, amounted to Bs.1,291,501.46 ($502,393), which amount will be exchanged for government gold drafts on London at the agreed rate of exchange.

TIN MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The figures of tin production in Bolivia for 1908 show an increase in production as compared with 1907 of more than 2,000 tons, the market value of which, by reason of the decline in the price of the metal, declined by more than $1,000,000. The year's output is given as nearly 30,000 tons, worth $10,756,800.

Bolivian tin, or "barrilla," assaying 60 per cent pure, has its market price regulated by that of the Straits product, and the first drop in price reported in 1908 caused a reduction of staff and of costs in the mines of Bolivia, both of which had been allowed to increase during more favorable seasons.

A writer in the "Mining Journal" for March 27, 1909, says that half-castes form the bulk of hand-drill men, and their daily wage ranges from about 65 cents to $1.50, according to the altitude of the mine, the lower figure being the average at an altitude of 13,000 to 14,000 feet. As an example of working costs, a good mine not far from the railway in the Oruro department has regular reefs, a full stoping width, regular values, a good stamp mill, but run at less than half capacity, and has workings costs at $20 a ton, making $60,000 as yearly profit. This mine, by an outlay of not more than $20,000 for the installation of absolutely modern equipment, might be made to yield $500,000 annually.

Freight-smelting charges, commissions, etc., are high, varying from $140 to $175 per ton of barrilla. Transport in the country is cheap, being effected by means of llamas at a cost of less than 2 pence per mile for 100 pounds. A llama carries from 40 to 100 pounds as a load.

The small property of San Salvadora, adjoining the Llallagua mine, has the distinction of being at present the premier mine in output. On an average width of reef of 5 feet and an average grade of ore of 12 per cent tin, the production averages 580 tons of barilla a month. The Huanuni mine ranks second, and next on the list of producers are the Choroloque, in a mountain of the same name, and the Aliada mine, in the rich silver district of Colquechaca. A new district, which has received considerable attention, is the Tres Cruces mine of Inquisivi. This mine is situated at an altitude of 17,000 feet, and officials and workmen are difficult to secure.

The Llallagua mine, with a monthly output of 400 tons of barilla, has passed through some difficulties, owing to extravagance in management, which has, however, been remedied, and more favorable conditions are anticipated.

The tin ore in the majority of Bolivian mines carries a little silver, some of the mines showing a rich, fairly pure tin zone, then a zone of impure tin-silver ore, and lastly a zone of silver ore with but little tin.

The geological features of the country are very regular. South of Oruro the whole country is covered with several hundred feet of a recent—probably Tertiary—acid lava flow; but in several places the underlying Silurian or Devonian sedimentary rocks can be clearly seen. Intruded among the sedimentary rocks and projecting in many cases 1,000 or 2,000 feet above the lava capping are many isolated mountains and ranges of quartz porphyry, the tin-bearing reefs in many instances starting in the prophyry and running into the sedimentary slates, etc., where they change greatly in character.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE IN THE REPUBLIC.

"*El Estado*," of La Paz, Bolivia, publishes a decree dated November 13, 1908, authorizing Mr. Luis Curutchet to establish and maintain, for a period of ten years, an automobile service for the carriage of goods between the point at present reached by the Central Northern Argentine Railway in La Quiaca and the towns of Uyuni, Tupiza, Potosi, and Sucre. No import duties will be levied on the importation of any material necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the service during the term of the concession.

EXPORT DUTY ON COPPER AND BISMUTH.

On August 12, 1908, the Congress of Bolivia enacted a law, which was promulgated on November 18 of the same year, providing that the export duties on copper and bismuth concentrates shipped from the Republic should be paid in accordance with the grade of the same and the price of these metals in Europe on the day of shipment from Bolivia. Copper and bismuth ores, not concentrated or treated, are free of duty.

UNIVERSITY AND NEWSPAPER CONGRESSES.

An appropriation of Bs. 10,000 ($3,890) has been made by the Bolivian Government to defray the expenses of the university and newspaper congresses, the first of which is to be held in Sucre on May 25, 1909, and the second in La Paz on July 16 of the same year.

STATUS OF TAXES ON COCA.

A law promulgated December 9, 1908, exempts the coca-producing lands of the Department of Cochabamba, Bolivia, from the *catastral* (relating to the census) tax. The export duty on coca still remains in force.

BRAZIL

OPERATION OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS TO UNITED STATES PRODUCTS.

The total imports of goods subject to preferential treatment when coming from the United States are as follows for the years 1907 and 1908:

Articles.	1907.		1908.	
	From all countries.	From United States.	From all countries.	From United States.
Paints	$334,474	$72,749	$405,930	$87,309
Wheat flour	9,508,861	1,937,806	8,893,260	1,910,072
Pianos	278,086	12,875	345,959	25,246
Condensed milk	703,712	22,041	740,615	39,186
Scales	97,256	34,065	84,371	36,951
Windmills [a]				
Refrigerators [a]				
Watches	310,918	42,205	221,933	42,061
Clocks	144,090	67,202	138,957	84,960
Manufactures of rubber	502,725	56,913	426,364	46,184
Typewriters	120,359	105,465	128,472	115,624
Total	12,000,481	2,351,321	11,385,861	2,387,593

[a] Not specified in returns.

In most of the items covered by the preferential concessions the trade is still so small that its aggregate is not a very material sum in the trade of the two countries concerned. The item of flour is nearly five-sixths of the whole.

OUTPUT OF PARA RUBBER IN 1908.

A statement prepared by United States Consul George H. Pickerell, at Para, fixes the total exports of rubber from his consular district, in 1908, as 37,686,487 kilograms (37,686 tons), as compared with 37,514,152 kilograms in the preceding year.

THE DOCK SYSTEM OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The first section of the great dock system at Rio de Janeiro is reported by the United States Consul-General at that port, Mr. George E. Anderson, to be nearing completion. Over a mile of the finished section has been accepted by the Government and 1,312 feet more have been completed. This section includes modern warehouses and all other appliances needful for the economic management of the installation. About $57,000,000 have been expended in the improvements, including expenditures on the Avenida Central, but on the dock proper, as last reported, the sum of $44,660,000 had been spent.

At present small vessels are making use of the docks, but further dredging will be required before the larger ships can safely come alongside.

It is intended by the Federal Government to lease the entire system, although formal bids will not be made until further legislation is decided upon in regard to them. The Santos dock lease has been operated with profit by the company obtaining it, being regarded as the most profitable enterprise in South America.

FLOATING DOCK AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

In the "*Diario Official*" of March 8 the Government of Brazil, through the Ministry of Public Works, has called for bids for the construction of a great floating dry dock to accommodate war and merchant vessels, and especially the new war ships of the *Dreadnought* type now being constructed in England for the Brazilian Government, the bids to be opened on April 12. The dock is to be of the "self-docking, floating, steel dock" type, capable of receiving vessels of war and merchant vessels of the largest size, "and above all the great war ships of the type of the *Minas Geraes*, which have a length of 543 feet," etc. The dock must have a length of 542 feet, or 500 feet between perpendiculars. It is to have a width of at least 83 feet at the mouth, a depth of 42 feet 3 inches, and a keel length allowance of 428 feet, its measurements thus providing for berthing a vessel with a displacement of 19,295 tons or less.

The dock is to have three compartments formed by transverse sections. When submerged the riders or blocks must be at least 30 feet below the level of the water, while the outside walls of the dock must be at least 8 feet above the level of the water. The dock must be capable of "sustaining 22,000 English tons or 22,352 metric tons;" it must be so equipped that it can be floated with the riders dry in four hours from the beginning of work; it must allow plenty of free working room about vessels of the *Minas Geraes* type; each section must be usable separately and must be equipped with its own pumping system. The whole is to be equipped with electric or hydraulic cranes, windlasses, etc., with electric light and power. In addition to the requirements thus outlined, the Government asks for a modern, finely equipped docking plant, capable of handling the largest ships likely to come to Brazil for some time to come. The contract is to be let, in addition to the specifications outlined, upon (1) the element of time, which in any event must not exceed one year; (2) the matter of price; and (3) all other considerations going to make up the best plant of the sort called for and the one best suited to the uses of the Government.

NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The "*Diario Official*" of December 19, 1908, publishes in full the text of the new bankruptcy law of Brazil, approved December 17, 1908.

The law comprises 15 chapters, namely: I. The nature and declaration of bankruptcy. II. The legal effects of the declaration of bankruptcy. III. Officials administrating bankruptcy. IV. Collection and holding of the property, books, and papers of the bankrupt. V. Verification and classification of the claims. VI. Meeting of creditors. VII. Creditors' agreement. VIII. Collection of assets and payment of liabilities. IX. Replevin of goods in bankrupt's possession. X. Discharge in bankruptcy. XI. Agreement in avoidance of bankruptcy. XII. Enforcement and effect of foreign bankruptcy decrees. XIII. Frauds in bankruptcy or in the agreement in avoidance of bankruptcy and the respective procedure. XIV. Special provisions. XV. General provisions.

In order that an agreement may be valid, when the dividend offered is more than 60 per cent, it must be accepted by a majority of the creditors, representing at least 60 per cent of the claims; if the dividend is more than 40 per cent, the agreement must be approved by two-thirds of the creditors, representing 75 per cent of the claims; if the dividend is less than 40 per cent, it must have the approval of three-fourths of the creditors, representing at least 80 per cent of the claims. In an agreement in avoidance of bankruptcy the debtor must offer not less than 20 per cent of the value of the claims.

Proceedings in bankruptcy and forced liquidation of stock companies which, prior to the promulgation of this decree have already been begun shall be regulated by the former law, except as regards the agreement, the taking of accounts by the trustees, and bankruptcy discharge, which are subject to the provisions of the present law.

STATUS OF THE FLOUR MARKET.

In a report on the Brazilian flour market the United States consul-general at Rio de Janeiro states that the record of flour imports into Brazil in 1908 contains much that is significant to the trade. In line with the record of 1907, as compared with that of the year previous, the record for 1908 shows an increase in imports from "other countries" than the Argentine, the United States, and Austria-Hungary, which means the further development of mills in Uruguay. Indeed, the only increase in the shipments of flour into Brazil in 1908 was from that country and, while the total imports from Uruguay as yet do not amount to much, the growth of the business in that Republic is significant as regards the future.

The record of flour imports in general is also significant for the notable increase in average price for the year on flour for all of the

PRUDENTE DE MORAES SQUARE, BELEM (PARA), BRAZIL.

This park, which is part of the municipal improvements recently undertaken by the authorities, was opened to the public in December, 1908. Climatic conditions are such that but a short time is needed to transform a barren tract into a flowering garden.

BAND STAND ON THE MALECON, HAVANA, CUBA.

The malecon, or sea wall, extends from the northwest bastion of La Punta to the west end of the Prado. Along this entire distance runs a broad promenade, in the center of which is a music stand of classical design. Here it is that the Cubans congregate to enjoy the cool breezes of the evening and listen to the band concerts.

several countries concerned. In the quantity of imports there was a falling off in imports of 19,177 metric tons, or about 11.2 per cent, as compared with the imports of 1907. In values there was a falling off in the imports of $624,601, or about 6.5 per cent. The general course of the trade in amounts is indicated by the following table of imports covering the past five years, the years covering the larger development of Argentina's trade at the expense of the trade of the United States (in kilos of 2.204 pounds each):

Year.	Argentina.	United States.	Austria-Hungary.	Other countries.	Total.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
1904	86,806,911	30,241,434	9,212,826	4,787,950	131,049,121
1905	108,577,803	20,000,484	6,741,582	5,144,546	140,464,415
1906	122,282,483	24,526,155	6,334,679	802,690	153,946,007
1907	126,379,414	29,542,695	8,034,046	6,296,841	170,252,996
1908	112,074,753	25,712,273	6,437,111	6,851,940	151,076,077

The decreases in values are not as great as the decreases in quantities of imports. The decrease in the quantity of imports from the Argentine amounts to about 11.1 per cent, or almost exactly the same as the proportionate falling off for all the flour imports. The decrease in value, however, amounted only to about 9 per cent, the imports of 1907 being valued at $6,662,757 and in 1908 at $6,053,854, the difference in values being $608,903. The decrease in the amount of imports from the United States was about 3,831 metric tons, or about 13 per cent, being the greatest decrease of all countries. The value of these imports in 1908, however, was $1,910,072, as compared with $1,937,807 in the preceding year, the decrease in the value being only $27,735, or about 1.6 per cent, which is the least rate of loss of any of the countries except Uruguay. The value of the imports from Austria-Hungary in 1908 was $542,297, as compared with $579,831 in 1907, the loss of trade being $37,534, or about 6.4 per cent. The value of the imports from all other countries, chiefly Uruguay, in 1908 was $387,037, as compared with $328,468 in 1907, a gain of $56,569, or about 14 per cent. The value of the total imports of flour in Brazil in 1908 was $8,884,260, as compared with $9,508,861, a loss of about 6.5 per cent.

RESULTS OF PERINI FIBER CULTIVATION.

The announcement several years ago that a plant known as "Perini fiber" had been developed in Brazil, which gave promise of seriously affecting the fiber culture of the world, awakened unusual interest, and resulted in inquiries concerning the plant from every part of the world.

In Brazil the cultivation of the plant has been conducted on a scale large enough to give some reliable figures. The results of the

last year's working, as forwarded by United States Consul-General ANDERSON, from Rio de Janeiro, were obtained from the discoverer of the plant, who states that his company in 1908 had planted an area of 680,000 square yards with the Perini fiber plant. Contracts were also made with planters in the States of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, and São Paulo, about 1,650,000 square yards being thus planted, making a total area of 2,330,000 square yards cultivated for the fiber. Its quality is such as to make the fiber in demand in all the markets of the world, the quotations for fiber of first quality being at the same price as Italian linen. The jute fabrics made from this fiber have the qualities of linen and hemp, with certain advantages in printing and dyeing. The company has made provisions to utilize the fiber for local uses and all plantations are producing seed.

It has been found impracticable to take more than two crops a year from one planting, instead of the three to four crops expected and actually secured in experimental work. It is expected that this will be changed with the introduction of more modern methods of cultivation. The rate of production given is for finished fiber, and is at the rate of 3,194 pounds per acre per planting of fiber of all grades. Of this amount about 1,300 pounds is of fine fiber and about 1,900 pounds is of coarser fiber.

The prices at which recent sales have been made are at the rate of 16.4 cents per pound for the first grade, 8.7 cents for the second grade, and 5.5 cents for the third grade, or substantially 10 cents per pound for all the fiber grown. At this rate the earnings per acre amount to about $320 for each planting.

During the past two years the Brazilian company has raised crops and sold the product. It has also secured patents upon and made preparation for the cultivation of the plant in most countries in which it can be raised, including the United States. In the United States the development of the industry was placed in control of a private company, and one reason detailed results of experiments have not been obtainable is due to the fact that the American concern was making experiments with the plant in Texas. While it is announced that the plant has been successfully grown in Texas, no details of such growth or information as to whether or not the plant has proved to be a commercial success have been given out.

REPORT OF THE BANK OF BRAZIL FOR 1908.

The total operations of the Banco do Brasil for the year ending December 31, 1908, amounted to 345,141,458 milreis ($172,570,729), as against 274,268,013 milreis ($123,634,006) in 1907, which shows an increase of 70,873,444 milreis ($35,436,722).

The amount of the reserve fund on December 31, 1908, was 1,081,902 milreis, having been increased during the year by 668,014 milreis.

Out of the net revenues, which amounted to 5,410,105 milreis, the bank paid a dividend of 8 milreis per share during the first half of the year, and another of 9 milreis per share during the second half, which left a surplus of 1,424,357 milreis to be carried forward.

The net revenues in 1908 show an increase of more than 67 per cent over those for 1907. The shares of the bank are now quoted at 197 milreis.

PARTICIPATION IN HEALTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Joaquim Nabuco, ambassador from Brazil, has addressed the following note to the United States Government inviting participation in the Congress and Exposition of Hygiene to be held in Brazil during the summer of 1909:

I have the honor to transmit, in conformity with instructions just received from Rio de Janeiro, the invitation of the Brazilian Government to the United States Government to participate in the fourth Latin-American Medical Congress to be held in Rio de Janeiro from the 1st to the 9th of August, and also in the International Exposition of Hygiene that will take place in the same city from the 1st to the 30th of September, in conjunction with the same congress.

The Brazilian Government hopes the United States will render to the progress of medical science in our continent the great service of being represented in that meeting and in that exhibition.

THE MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES.

Textile manufacture in Brazil is subject to a so-called "consumption tax," collected by affixing a revenue stamp to each bundle of cloth as it is manufactured and prepared for the market.

The city of Rio de Janeiro during 1908 yielded over $500,000 to this tax, collected on a total output from the mills of the federal district of 91,802,037 yards.

United States Consul-General Anderson reports in this connection that as a rule the cotton factories in Brazil, especially in the neighborhood of large cities, carry on the most prosperous business enterprises of the country, but at present some of the smaller concerns are suffering from overproduction.

EXPORTS OF NUTS.

Total shipment of nuts from Brazil are reported by United States Consul-General Anderson, at Rio de Janeiro, to have amounted to 480,602 bushels, valued at $1,121,278, in 1908, as compared with 512,237 bushels, worth $1,219,778, in the preceding year.

The United States received 255,310 bushels, England ranking next with 195,332, the remainder being shipped to the continent of Europe. Manaos, Itacoatiara, and Para are the principal distributing points, the last named being the most important port of shipment, the whole of the trade being confined practically to the Amazon district.

LEASE OF THE MADEIRA-MAMORÉ RAILWAY.

The company which is building the Madeira-Mamoré Railway has obtained from the Brazilian Government a sixty years' lease of this line, beginning with January, 1912. The line will be turned over to the company in sections as soon as they are completed. The first section extends from the port of Santo Antonio on the Madeira River to Jacy Parana station. During the tenure of the lease the company will be exempt from all state or municipal taxes, and will have the right to import free of duty railway material, and to disappropriate lands along the route of the line which may be necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A company known as the "Alves Braga Rubber Estates and Trading Company" (Limited), has recently been incorporated in Liverpool, with the object of engaging in the cultivation, manufacture, and exportation of rubber in Brazil and Bolivia. The company will be associated with the "Alves Braga Company," of Belem, Para.

The Government of the State of São Paulo has granted a twenty years' concession to Charles E. Giddongs to engage in gold-mining operations in the bed of the Ribeiro de Iguape River, between the city of Xiririca and the mouth of the Pardo River.

It is reported that a representative of European capitalists is in negotiation with the administration of the State of São Paulo for the purpose of organizing the agricultural bank, authorized by this State, and which enjoys a State guaranty of 6 per cent on a maximum capital of £2,000,000.

An executive decree of the Brazilian Government dated March 11, 1909, fixes the percentage of toxic impurities allowed in imported cognacs at 5 grams per 1,000 grams of 100° alcohol, or 2.50 grams per 1,000 grams of 50° alcohol.

CHILE

STATUS OF THE NITRATE INDUSTRY.

As a result of the agreement reached on March 29, 1909, the nitrate combination (*Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda*) which has for many years controlled the output of Chilean nitrate, ceased to exist on March 31, following.

The United States Consul at Iquique, Mr. Rea Hanna, states that until a new combination is formed there will be unlimited production and exploitation by the several *oficinas*, the association continuing, however, to act as an advertising medium and as a statistical department for the industry.

The present condition is desired by many of the producers who possess rich lands and whose cost of production is low, and the general opinion is that the nitrate market will suffer only a temporary fluctuation.

Figures issued by the association show the production of nitrate during the year 1908 to have been 42,847,267 quintals of 101 pounds each, and exports 44,587,177 quintals, while the world's consumption is given as 39,923,489 quintals.

On March 9, 1909, the Chilean Treasury Department appointed a commission of nine nitrate experts, whose duties are to furnish the Government with the information the latter may request concerning the nitrate industry and the questions relating thereto. The following are some of the questions with which the commission will have to deal: Nitrate propaganda at home and abroad; production and purification of nitrate; centralization of nitrate sales; estimated quantity of nitrate on hand, and the relation of similar fertilizers to nitrate, etc.

FAST STEAMSHIP LINE FROM VALPARAISO TO PANAMA.

The Government of Chile has contracted with the Pacific Steamship Navigation Company and the South American Steamship Company, under the designation of the "Combined Companies," for the maintenance of rapid steamship communication between Valparaiso and Panama. A fortnightly service has been inaugurated, and the time required in making the voyage between the two ports is not to exceed twelve days.

The Combined Companies have the privilege of transfering passengers and correspondence at Callao, Peru, and of continuing the journey from the latter port direct to Panama. Printed time tables showing the ports of call must be submitted by the Combined Companies to the Government for approval. The contract will remain in force for one year from March 1, 1909, and may be continued in-

definitely at the option of the parties in interest, provided always that Congress appropriates sufficient funds for the payment in monthly installments of the annual subvention of £20,000.

This new service will enable the trip to be made from Valparaiso, Chile, via Panama, to New York, and vice versa, in eighteen days—that is to say, twelve days from Valparaiso to Panama and six days from Panama to New York.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, VALPARAISO.

The "*Mercurio*" of Valparaiso in a recent article on the Commercial Institute of that city, now under the able management of Prof. J. A. BENET, states that this important educational institution has been enlarged and specially fitted up for day and night courses in the commercial branches, and that it is now one of the most complete and best equipped schools of its kind in Chile. In 1908 there was an average attendance of 276. The school edifice at the present time has ample accommodation for 300 scholars. A sample room of commercial products and a model bank or commercial bureau are the new features of the institution for the present scholastic year.

ABROGATION OF VALPARAISO HARBOR CONTRACT.

The contract made by President MONTT with a French company for the construction of extensive improvements in the harbor of Valparaiso, to cost $19,466,000, subject to the approval of Congress within six months, has been annulled, as the Chilean Congress refused to indorse the President's action. United States Minister HICKS reports that it is quite likely, however, that an attempt will be made to renew the contract and get Congress to indorse it at the next session, which begins in June.

NEW INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

The "*Diario Oficial*," of Chile, dated December 15, publishes a decree authorizing the formation of a company called the *Sociedad Anónima Importadora y Exportadora de la Patagonia.* This company, which will be domiciled in Punta Arenas, will have a capital of £180,000, and is empowered to engage in general trading, agency business, financial and banking business, the working of mines, the establishment of a steamboat service, etc. The duration of the contract is for twenty years as from June 30, 1908.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of December 16, 1908, contains a decree authorizing the establishment in Santiago of a company called the *Sociedad Carbonífera de Boca Lebu*, which will have for its object the taking over and working of the coal mines purchased by Mr. JUAN B. DUHART in Boca Lebu and in Coihuerche. The capital of the company will be ₱200,000 (about $75,000) and the contract will be for forty years from the date of the ratification of the statutes.

COLOMBIA

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The report of the superintendent of revenues of the Colombian Government, Señor Linho de Pombo, covering the year 1907, furnishes valuable information concerning the administration of national finances and shows satisfactory gains in nearly all departments as compared with previously issued estimates.

Receipts from all sources, which had been estimated for the year at $15,744,583, actually amounted to $16,053,750.97, showing an apparent surplus of $309,167.97. As, however, expenditures amounted to $15,992,863, a sum in excess of the original estimate, the actual surplus was reduced to $60,887.97.

Customs receipts are given as $7,121,874.37, receipts from this source during the first half of 1908 being $3,370,401. The bulk of these sums is collected on imports, on which, in 1907, the collections amounted to $6,966,652.73, and in the first six months of 1908, to $3,210,099.52.

Gross revenues from the salt mines under government exploitation and from marine salt were $1,153,019.47, the net revenues from both aggregating $705,284.95.

For the first six months of 1908 the mines yielded $321,081.60. The most important of these mines are situated at Zipaquira, about 30 miles to the north of Bogota, in which the old development methods are followed. The salt obtained from sea water is under the administration of the Central Bank, which receives 5 per cent of the net receipts.

The receipts from the stamp tax, which is administered by the Central Bank, amounted to $409,564.04 gross, the cost of collection, including the bank's commission, amounting to nearly 9½ per cent.

On posts and telegraphs receipts were $335,644.57, the expenses of exploitation being $889,076.35, a deficit of $553,431.78 being the result of the year's operations.

The consular fees levied in the Colombian consulates abroad in connection with the issue of invoices, and concerning which there have been many complaints, yielded $498,029.49.

The emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez, which are the property of the Government and are administered by a syndicate, yielded $371,301.10 to the government revenues, and fees in respect of private

mines produced $20,740.63, making a total from this source of $392,041.73.

From licenses and trade-marks fees to the amount of $514.60 were received, and from public buildings in Bogota and elsewhere $17,338.77. The alligator fishery is let for $1,250 yearly.

The monopoly of the production and sale of liquors by the Government was introduced in 1905, and the transfer of its administration to the Government is under consideration. This monopoly produced $2,095,001.21 in 1907.

The tax on cigarettes yielded $517,534.89 and the tobacco excise tax $749,376.07. This latter tax has recently been diminished by one-third, as it was found to be a discouragement to the cultivation of tobacco in certain districts where the manufacture is an important industry.

From matches $233,850.69 were received and from hides $1,489,-237.64. The hide monopoly was abolished in the early part of 1908 and replaced by a slaughter tax on cattle of $2.50 for every ox and $3 for every cow.

From the Sabana Railway, the only state-owned line in the Republic, and administered by the Central Bank, the excess of receipts over expenditures for 1907 was $113,649.83, of which the Government received $106,964.05, of which sum $77,769.65 was paid into the exchequer and $29,194.40 applied to the purchase of new material.

Collections from certain specified sources to be applied to combating leprosy in the Republic amounted to $104,647.71, and the 2 per cent tax on import and export dues applied to a campaign against locusts yielded $142,437.48.

Arrears of taxation were received in the amount of $409,518.43, and miscellaneous receipts aggregated $166,940.11. In regard to light and tonnage dues, for which the receipts in 1907 were $138,133.04, the light-houses were erected and worked by private companies paying the above sum in yearly rents to the government.

According to official reports, the floating debt of Colombia at the end of the last fiscal year was $3,063,012, to which must be added a government guarantee of 5.5 per cent on $690,000 in bonds of the Puerto Wilches Railway, interest secured on 5 per cent of the customs duties collected at the Atlantic ports and a government guarantee of 6 per cent interest on $2,225,000 in debentures of the Colombian National Railway, interest secured on 4 per cent of the customs receipts of the Republic. In addition to this floating debt, there is a so-called consolidated internal debt consisting of payments due various denominational (religious) schools and other institutions by agreement of the Government. The foreign debt is $13,500,000, bearing 3 per cent interest, payment of which is secured by 15 per cent of

the customs receipts of the Republic under the Avebury-Holguin agreement of the council of foreign bondholders. To this must be added $526,500 arrears of interest on the foreign debt, to be paid in cash on the termination of negotiations with the United States, whereby Colombia should receive certain moneys from them. To this also must be added $935,600 in 5 per cent interest-bearing bonds of the Sabana Railway, secured by its profits, constituting part of the foreign debt. To the payment of these debts and their interest, to the redemption of "vales de extranjeros," and subvention of railways and other similar expenditures, were applied, in the year 1907, about 28 per cent of the receipts of import duties.

NEW NAVIGATION SERVICE ON THE MAGDALENA.

In addition to the two companies engaged in the service of navigation on the Magdalena River, United States Consul MANNING reports from Cartagena that another company, operating under the name *Compañía Antioqueña de Transportes*, has been organized. It will enjoy all the rights and privileges accorded to the two older companies, with the exception of the mail-carrying contract and its attendant subsidy.

The company is capitalized at $300,000, of which 90 per cent was subscribed in Medellin and the remainder in Bogota, Barranquilla, and Manizales.

The inauguration of the increased service is regarded as a further evidence of the business prosperity which signalized the conditions in Colombia during 1908, as it is practically a resumption of operations which were suspended four years ago, when the river traffic did not seem sufficient to warrant three companies over the same route.

The other two companies are the "Louis Goeseken Navigation Enterprise" and the "Magdalena River Steamboat Company (Limited)," having fleets of 21 and 15 steamers, respectively, besides smaller craft, such as lighters and barges.

REVENUES FOR SECOND HALF OF 1908.

The February Bulletin of "*Las Rentas Reorganizadas*," published in Bogota, Colombia, for February, 1909, gives the government revenues collected through the Central Bank during the last six months of 1908 as $3,469,726.13.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS AT BOGOTA.

Concerning the light and water supply of the capital of Colombia and the proposed erection of a new electric plant to meet its requirements, United States Consul-General JAY WHITE states that it is proposed to erect the new plant on a private estate, about 3 miles

from Bogota and 656 feet above the level of the city. This estate, of 1,900 acres, is intersected by four streams, which form part of the headwaters of the Rio Cristobal. These streams, having running water even in the driest seasons, can give the city a sufficient supply of water and electric light enough not only sufficient to meet street and house demands, but power enough, during the day, to run small motors, etc., the demand for which is rapidly increasing. The present plant has its power station 20 miles from the city.

The city could be well lighted with 250 arc lights or with 25 arc lamps and 1,000 25-candlepower incandescent lamps. The cost for the installation of these systems is estimated as follows: The all-arc-lamp system, about $47,000; the arc and incandescent system, about $42,000.

It is said that the Government offers about $25,000 per annum for lighting the streets. In addition to the offer of the Government for street lighting, it is estimated that a yearly income of $10,000 would be derived from renting power to private parties. Deducting the working expenses, this would leave an annual net revenue of over $24,000.

To arrive at a close estimate for supplying sufficient water for the city it would be necessary to make a thorough survey in the vicinity of the ground where the stream passes through a narrow rock canyon and thence along the route of the mains to a position suitable for the filtering beds and tanks.

COSTA RICA

MODIFICATION OF CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Executive orders of April 16 and 17, 1909, modify the customs tariff as follows:

Imports of potatoes, garden stuffs, and vegetables will pay duty at the rate of $0.25 of a *colon* ($0.1165) per kilogram. Imports of unwrought cardboard shoe points, used to give form and shape to shoes, as well as eyelets, shoestrings, elastic cloth, etc., and all articles constituting unwrought parts of shoes, and which neither interfere with the domestic manufacture of shoes nor the consumption of leather in the country, are dutiable in conformity with order No. 27 of September 17, 1901.

EXPLOSIVES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

The contract which the Standard Explosive Company (Limited), of Wilmington, Delaware, made with the Government of Costa Rica on April 6, 1906, and which expired on the 6th of the same month of the present year, has been extended, subject to the approval of Congress, for a period of three years from April 6, 1909. The contract

A VIEW OF THE NATIONAL PARK, SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA.

referred to permits the company to import explosives used for industrial purposes and to maintain a depot for the same in the Republic.

FREE IMPORTATION OF CORN AND BLACK BEANS.

The President of Costa Rica, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 4 of article 94 of the Constitution, decreed, on April 17, 1909, the free importation of corn and black beans until August 31 of the present year.

CUBA

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On April 5, 1909, on the occasion of the assembling of the Congress, the President of the Republic of Cuba delivered an interesting message to that body, in which he expressed his faith in the loyalty of the Cuban people and discussed in a clear and able manner the principal questions now confronting the nation.

In touching upon the general welfare of the island, the Executive stated that the capital cities of the Republic are active in the construction of buildings, the making of improvements and extensions, the encouragement of agriculture, and the building of public roads and bridges. He called attention to the fact that the fertility of the Cuban soil is a gift of Providence and the source of an inexhaustible fountain of riches when easy access is had thereto by means of cheap and rapid transportation facilities. The roads, railways, and water highways are powerful auxiliaries in successfully solving the problems of the country. At present only about 10 per cent of the territory of the island is under cultivation, and the rest awaits development at the hands of the agriculturists.

The President expressed his earnest desire that a new commercial treaty be made with the United States in a manner mutually beneficial to the interests of both countries, and in this view the Executive is supported by the principal business organizations of the island.

The President requests Congress to study the matter of the payment of the principal of the bonds issued by the revolutionary government in 1896 and 1897 in order to find the proper solution of this problem.

President Gomez reported the condition of the national treasury as fairly satisfactory, the balance on hand on March 27 being $2,515,363, with obligations amounting to $12,856,000, including credits authorized under preceding administrations. He expresses full confidence that customs receipts will provide sufficient revenue to cover these obligations without recourse to the bond issue authorized by the provisional government.

An urgent plea is made for a new commercial treaty with the United States, and a reduction of import duties on certain necessaries of life and on machinery, especially for agricultural purposes, is favored.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The signing of a presidential decree in March, 1909, for the payment of a subsidy of $6,000 per kilometer by the Government of Cuba

to the Cuba Railroad Company for the extension of the line to be built from Marti southeast to Bayamo, thence east to Jiguani, Baire, and Palma Soriano, with a branch from Bayamo to Manzanillo, is in line with the purpose to provide adequate communication facilities in the island.

The extension of the Cuba Railway will be in all about 155 miles, for which a subsidy of $1,500,000 has been accorded, and will open up a fertile territory.

To June 30, 1908, there existed 1,015.72 kilometers, or approximately 631 miles, of railways in Cuba, while bridges numbered 140. The amount expended by the Provisional Government in the construction of macadamized roads is stated by President Gomez in a recently delivered message to have been $9,448,170.52, and to terminate the 589 kilometers, or approximately 300 miles, under construction will require an additional outlay of $1,500,000. Of the bridges, 57 are steel structures and 12 concrete.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS AT HAVANA.

In the message delivered by President Gomez to the National Congress of Cuba on April 21, 1909, elaborate improvements in Havana, whose estimated cost will be about $6,500,000, are proposed.

The items covered in the plan include a presidential palace, $1,300,000; a congressional building, $1,400,000; a palace of justice, $600,000; buildings for the departments of state, justice, interior, public instruction, public works, and sanitation at a cost of $400,000 each; a provincial institute and school, $300,000; a jail, $300,000; and an appropriation of $200,000 to make the present building devoted to the department of education available for the department of posts and telegraph.

It is designed to erect these buildings on the Villanueva Station property of the United Railways and on adjacent city property. From the sale of the old buildings at present occupying the site it is estimated that $3,500,000 may be procured, so that the net cost to the Government is given as about $3,000,000.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN THE REPUBLIC.

The Review, "*Boletín Oficial de la Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Navegación*," is authority for the statement that the total amount of American capital invested in Cuba aggregates $141,000,000, distributed as follows: In railways, $34,000,000; sugar and tobacco, $68,000,000; real estate, $18,000,000; small agricultural industries, $4,000,000; banks, $5,000,000; navigation companies, $1,500,000; mortgages, $3,500,000; and miscellaneous investments, $7,000,000. The English capital invested in the island amounts to $90,000,000, $5,000,000 of which is in steamships and $5,000,000 in real estate.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of April 7, 1909, publishes an interesting report made by the Dominican Secretary of Foreign Relations to the President of the Republic, in which it is stated that at the present time the diplomatic service of the Dominican Republic consists of ten legations, four of which are now occupied, namely: The United States, Haiti, Cuba, and Germany. The Secretary of Foreign Relations recommends that France, Germany, and Italy be combined under the direction of a single minister and the appointment of a chargé d'affaires near the Government of Spain.

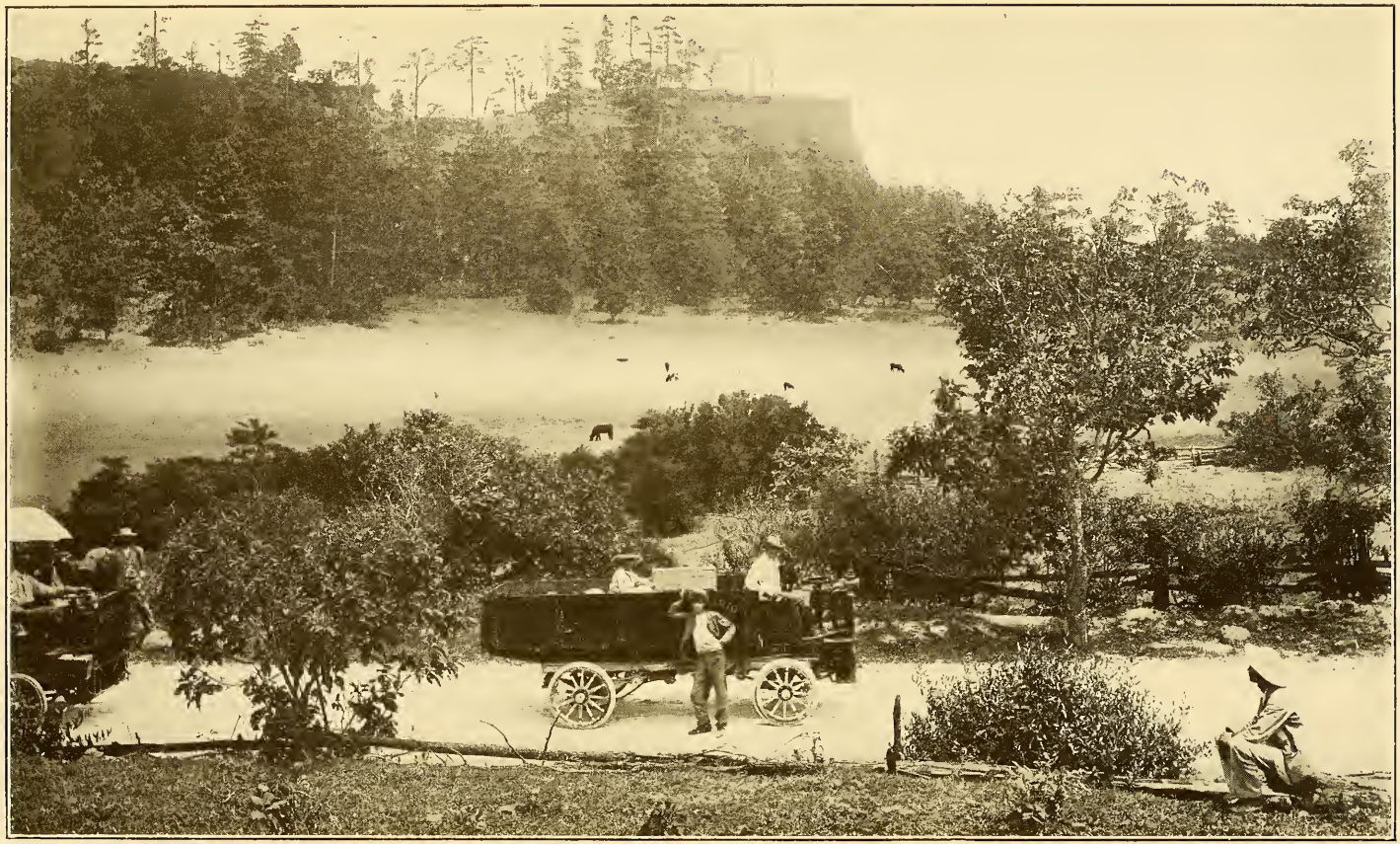
Owing to the increasing commercial relations with Panama and Central America, the secretary suggests that the legation at Caracas, Venezuela, be transferred to Panama, and that the legation at Guatemala be intrusted with the representation of the Dominican Republic for all of the Republics of Central America, and that a legation be established in Bogota, Colombia. The consular service of the Republic consists of 25 consuls-general and 151 consular representatives of lower grades.

The secretary calls attention to the fact that the natural market of the Dominican Republic is the United States, but observes that trade in sugar and tobacco is at present hampered by the operation of the tariff, for which reason a large part of those products are sent to Europe. The same observations apply to cacao and coffee.

Referring to the treaty of extradition between the Dominican Republic and Cuba, the secretary mentions that the same continues in successful operation, and cites a number of instances in which the Dominican Republic has made use of this treaty in the extradition of such citizens as have rendered themselves liable to the effects of its provisions. The American minister resident in Santo Domingo has proposed the celebration of a treaty of extradition with the United States, and the matter is under consideration by the representatives of the two Governments.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE, QUITO, ECUADOR.

The capital of the Republic, although situated on the equator, enjoys a climate approaching that of continual spring. It is embellished with many handsome private residences.



HIGHWAY FROM TEGUCIGALPA TO SAN LORENZO, HONDURAS.
This road, recently completed, is one of the best highways of the Republic.

ECUADOR

SCHEDULE OF TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

According to "*El Telégrafo*," of Guayaquil, Ecuador, on and after April 1, 1909, the charge for telegraphing over the state telegraph lines was fixed at 3 centavos a word, provided the messages are sent in the Spanish language, double that rate if in a foreign language, and triple that rate for coded messages, no charge being made for the date and address. The charges to the press are one-third the aforesaid rates.

RAILWAY FROM HUIGRA TO CUENCA.

The construction of the railway from Huigra to Cuenca, Ecuador, contracted for by Mr. Edward Morley, is, according to the "*Diario del Ecuador*," still in its preliminary stage, the contractor not having been able to proceed with the work owing to the fall of Ecuadorian securities in the markets of the world. Because of this unforeseen circumstance, the contractor has requested a modification of the contract on the part of the Government, with the object of removing the difficulties encountered in building the line, and in order to enable him to proceed at once with the work of construction. The Government has taken the modifications of the contractor under consideration, and it is hoped that a decision will be reached that will be equitable to all the parties in interest, and that active construction may soon commence on this important railway.

GUATEMALA

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS OF THE THIRD PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

The Government of Guatemala ratified on February 15, 1909, the following conventions adopted by the Third International Conference of American States, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906: Convention establishing the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin; convention on international law, and the convention on patents of invention, drawings and industrial models, trade-marks, and literary and artistic property.

HAITI

RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL CONCESSIONS.

United States Consul John B. Terres, of Port-au-Prince, reports at length on the concessions granted in Haiti, and the need of foreign capital to advance the work already started. He states that the Plain-Cul-de-Sac Railroad Company has four concessions that hold out promises of reward if the grants can be properly developed. The first of these is a fifty-year franchise for street tramways in the city of Port-au-Prince. On this concession 6½ miles of track have been put down and cars are run on a fifteen-minute schedule. The line is well patronized and will develop into a remunerative enterprise. With the restoration of the country's currency upon a stable basis this franchise will become a valuable property. The material for the equipment and maintenance of this tramway is purchased in the United States.

The second concession is for a railroad extending northward from Port-au-Prince through the plains of the Cul-de-Sac to the lakes, a distance of 27 miles. This line has been completed and is in operation, with every promise of becoming a valuable property to its owners as well as a great stimulus to the development of the region through which it passes. A plan is on foot to rebuild the large reservoir in the plain, which in former years irrigated that entire section during the dry season. With the reestablishment of irrigation agriculture will regain its former productiveness, and then the railroad will be taxed to its utmost to carry the freight to the city.

The third concession is also for a railroad which is to be built from Port-au-Prince to Leogane, a distance of 22 miles through one of the richest agricultural sections of the island. About one-third of this line has been completed. Good returns are confidently looked for as soon as the line is put into operation. The other concession held by this company is for a copper mine which shows signs of large deposits of a high-grade ore. The company is also developing a manganese mine located on its concession.

The Plain-Cul-de-Sac Company is composed of five or six members, two of whom are Americans, and a considerable part of the sums invested in these various enterprises is American capital. The company has a representative house in New York, where the president, an American, is now endeavoring to effect a reorganization of the company on a stronger financial basis for the purpose of more fully exploiting these properties.

Concessions have been granted: (1) For a railroad from Port-au-Prince to Petionville, a summer resort about 10 miles from the city and up in the mountains; (2) for construction of wharves at Port-au-Prince, Cape Haiti, and St. Marc; (3) for the erection, by parties of Port-au-Prince, of a paper factory, with workshop for printing, bookbinding, etc., attached; (4) for electric-light plants at Port-au-Prince, Cape Haiti, Port de Paix, Aux Cayes, and Jeremie. Practically nothing has been done toward developing this group of concessions for want of capital.

Concessions, which have been transferred to an American company, have been granted for two railroads. One of these is to run from the city of Gonaives on the coast to the town of Hinche, about 70 miles in the interior, near the Dominican frontier, with a branch line of 20 miles running to the village of Gros Morne. The other concession is for a line running from Cape Haiti on the northern coast and passing through the interior of the island at a short distance from the Dominican frontier and connecting with the first-mentioned road at Hinche. From the latter place it passes through the plains of l'Arcahaie to Port-au-Prince, a total distance of 200 miles. On this trunk line, between Cape Haiti and the town of Grande Riviere, a line will branch off to Ouanaminthe on the Dominican boundary, passing through the rich plains of the northern portion of the island.

On the first of these lines, from Gonaives to Hinche, about 15 miles have been finished and trains are run, while on the trunk line from the Cape of Haiti to Port-au-Prince 20 miles are completed and in operation, and surveys are being made for the rest of the line. This company has a guaranty from the Government of 6 per cent per annum on the estimated cost, $15,000 per kilometer (kilometer=0.62 mile), of the road when completed and in operation.

Concessions have been granted for two copper and gold mines at St. Michael de l'Atelaye, and for coal mines at Maissade and Hinche. The copper and coal mines are along the route of the proposed railroad, and have been sufficiently developed to give promise of becoming valuable property.

Nearly all these concessions, the most promising ones, perhaps, ever granted by the Republic of Haiti, are now the property of corporations which are controlled by an American company.

HONDURAS

CONCESSION FOR RAILROAD FROM TRUJILLO BAY TO JUTICALPA.

The Government of Honduras granted a concession on February 15, 1909, to Dr. James P. Henderson for the construction of a railroad from a point on Trujillo Bay, or Guaimoreto Lagoon, to Juticalpa, with a branch line to Tegucigalpa. The line is to be a wide-gauge road, and construction is to begin not later than August of the present year.

According to the terms of the concession, the concessionaire is to receive alternate lots of 500 hectares (1,235 acres) of public lands for each kilometer of railroad constructed, and the Government agrees not to sell the public lands situated in the strip of territory 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) on each side of the railroad for a period of three years from the date of the granting of the concession. If for any reason the concession should lapse, persons acquiring lands thereunder may perfect their titles in conformity with the agrarian law of the Republic.

The concessionaire has the right to the free use of national timber in the construction of the road and the use of water in the adjacent streams for motive power. The materials required in the construction and equipment of the railroad may be imported free of duty and laborers for construction purposes, with the exception of Chinese, may be freely brought into the country.

CABINET AND DYE WOODS ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The law of March 4, 1909, concerning cabinet woods and useful trees on government lands, promulgated by the President of Honduras on the 20th of the same month, reserves to the State the ownership of cedar, mahogany, ebony, walnut, and other fine woods exported from the Republic, as well as rubber, balsam, liquidamabar, medlar trees, and all trees producing dyes, gums, or resins. Concessions made by the Executive under the powers granted him by the mining code, the agrarian and agricultural and other laws, or concessions or contracts made by the legislative power, do not include the ownership of the aforesaid precious woods and useful trees. Persons desiring to exploit these products on the government lands of the Republic must describe in detail the land to be exploited and the number of trees it contains, and after their statements have been verified by the Government special arrangements must be made for the exploitation of the property, and permission must be obtained by competitive bids in the open market.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

On January 29, 1909, the Secretary of Agriculture made an interesting report to the Congress of Honduras, in which he stated that for the purpose of encouraging the development of the agricultural resources of the country a new bureau had been established under date of March 2, 1908, for the purpose of giving careful attention to the extension and development of all branches of the agricultural industry.

Touching upon some of the most important agricultural products of the country, special attention was called to the tobacco industry and of the favorable results that could be derived from the proper and careful cultivation of that crop, so greatly in demand at high prices both at home and abroad, and to the adaptability of the soil of Honduras for the raising of the highest quality of tobacco. All the conditions being favorable for the development of this industry in the Republic, the Government decided to found a school in the district of Danli to teach the most approved and scientific methods at present in use in the cultivation of this product. This school was placed under the direction of Mr. Antonio Bernal Brito, an able agriculturist, who had had several years' experience as a tobacco planter in Cuba, and the instruction imparted by him has given a considerable impetus to tobacco raising in the Republic, and the outlook is most promising at the present time in this particular branch of agriculture.

Regarding the cultivation of coffee, the Secretary believes that the lack of good roads has prevented the extension of this industry. In order to encourage its development, about eleven years ago the exports of coffee were made free of export duties for a period of ten years. It was recommended that this period of time be extended, and the President of the Republic, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by the agricultural law of 1895, decreed, under date of April 28, 1908, that exports of coffee should not be subject to an export duty for a period of ten years from May 1, 1908. This wise measure, it is hoped, will greatly increase within the next few years the area of coffee now under cultivation.

Attention is called to an important contract made by the Government on April 21, 1908, with Andres Cortes Melgares, for the exploitation of Peruvian balsam in the Department of Cortes, in a zone contiguous to the Chamelecon River comprising an area of about 4,500 hectares (111,195 acres). Before the Melgares concession was granted the extract and export of balsam was open to anyone without the payment of a tax or duty to the State, but under the terms of the concession referred to, balsam extracted is subject to a tax of 10 *centavos* per pound, plus such export duty as may in future be levied.

A government official recently sent a flask of balsam extracted from the area covered by the MELGARES concession to the department of agriculture, and this balsam was found to be equal in quality to the best balsam of Peru or Salvador.

At the present time wheat flour is imported into Honduras in considerable quantities. Wheat grows in many parts of the Republic, and in order to encourage the raising of this cereal, concessions were granted in 1908 to THOMAS W. TROY and DANIEL FORTIN, authorizing them to grow wheat on a large scale and to erect flour mills in different parts of the country.

In 1908 a concession was granted to Mr. COE for the use of 10,000 hectares (24,710 acres) of land for the establishment of a large banana plantation near the Ulua River. Mr. COE failed to make the deposit called for under the terms of the concession, and a forfeiture resulted. Mr. ALLEN C. BRUNER requested that the concession be granted to him, which was done, with slight modifications, and the latter gentleman has taken steps to engage in the cultivation of bananas, on a large scale, on the lands comprised in the concession.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

An interesting report made by the Minister of Public Instruction to the National Congress of Honduras on January 28, 1909, states that in 1908 there were 648 schools devoted to primary instruction; in May, 1907, there were 775 schools in the Republic, 720 of which were public schools. The number of teachers employed in these schools was 912, and the average attendance 47,000 pupils, of both sexes. The school census of the Republic shows that there were 109,353 children of scholastic age in Honduras in 1908. During the year referred to there were 105 graduates of higher institutions of learning employed in the Republic. Of the 739 buildings in use in 1908 for primary schools, 555 belonged to the municipality and 184 were leased.

In 1907, on the recommendation of the President of the Republic, a mixed school for small children was established in the capital. The matriculation in this school in 1908 was 212 pupils, of which 122 were in the infant grades. The state supports this school at a cost of Ps. 530 ($199) per month.

The two normal schools—one for males and one for females—are well patronized. The monthly cost of maintenance of the normal school for males in 1908 was Ps. 4,500 ($1,687). This school, which was founded in 1907, had, on July 31, 1908, graduated 36 teachers, who are now teaching in the Republic. The normal school for females has graduated 39 teachers, all of whom are rendering excellent service in the cause of public instruction. The monthly cost of this insti-

tution to the state is Ps. 2,014 ($755). The normal schools provide 102 scholarships for males and 54 for females.

The National Institute is an important school supported by the Government at a monthly cost of Ps. 2,330 ($874).

During the period covered by the minister's report public instruction in the professions was only given in the university in the branches of jurisprudence and political science.

The cost of public instruction to the state in the year 1906–7 was Ps. 66,109.50 ($24,791), and in 1907–8, Ps. 214,754 ($80,533).

The number of classified works in the National Library in Tegucigalpa is 3,754 in 6,295 volumes, and the unclassified books, pamphlets, and reviews in the same institution numbered 6,961.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Congress of Honduras, under date of February 12, 1909, reduced the rates of the present customs tariff 20 per cent on imports of cotton goods known as drill, domestic, calico, and lawns or madapollam. This reduction will remain in force one year from April 5, 1909, and may be extended for a longer period at the option of the President of the Republic.

WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CONTRACT.

"*La Gaceta*" of March 24, 1909, publishes a contract which JULIO VILLARS proposes to make with the Federal Government for uniting the water in the La Tigra and Jutiapa canyons, near Tegucigalpa, for the purpose of bringing it to the latter city for public consumption and in order to generate electricity to be used as motive power and for electric lights in the capital of the Republic. The plan embraces the delivery of potable water to all the buildings in Tegucigalpa whose owners may desire the water service. The proposed contract requires the sanction of the Congress.

RATIFICATION OF TREATY OF COMMERCE AND AMITY WITH MEXICO.

The Department of Foreign Relations of Mexico has notified the Minister Resident of that Republic in Honduras that the treaty of amity and commerce made between Mexico and Honduras at the beginning of 1908 was ratified by the Mexican Congress in May of the same year.

MEXICO

RATES FOR COAL TRANSPORT.

In accordance with the terms of a circular issued by the Mexican Minister of Communications and Public Works, the rate charged for the transport of imported coal and coke over the National Railways is to be $1 silver per ton in excess of that charged by the great merger system for the native product.

The ports of entry specified in the circular are Veracruz, Tampico, and Laredo, whence the coal and coke is transported to Mexico City and all intermediate points over the Mexican Central, the Mexican National, the Mexican International, and the Interoceanic.

The regulation does not include the importations of fuel via El Paso.

DISCOVERY OF HIGH-GRADE OIL.

What is said to be the highest gravity oil product in the Republic, and possibly the finest in America, is reported by the "Mexican Herald" to have been struck in the State of Tabasco in a Pearson oil field at Sarlat, about 160 miles from Frontera.

The oil shows a gravity test of 43, the highest in Mexico, the next highest test of an American product being that of a Texas field showing 42.

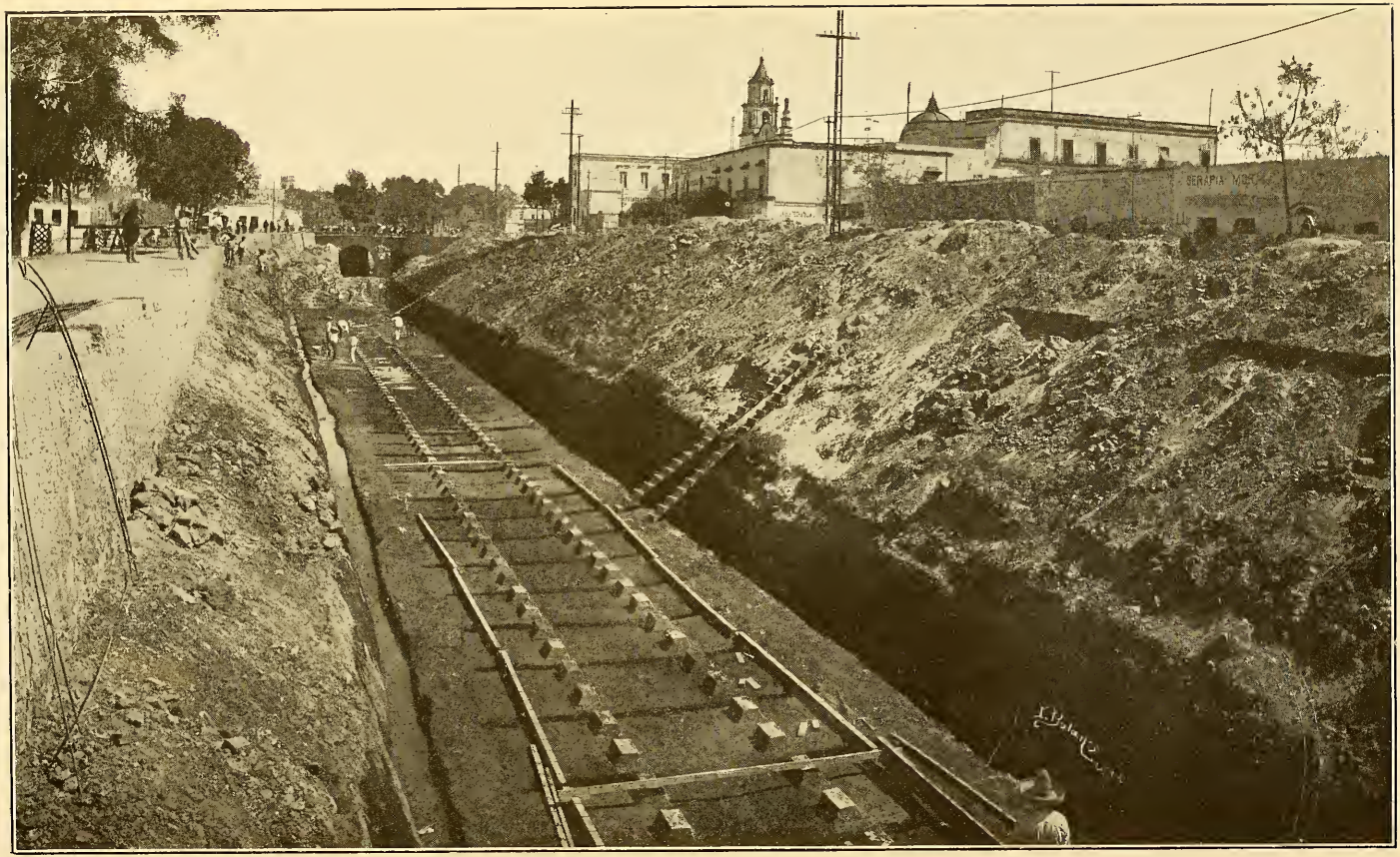
The capacity of the well is conservatively estimated at 500 barrels a day, but the quality rather than the quantity is the striking feature of the discovery. Should the flow continue satisfactory and should the new well being sunk near by yield good returns, it is proposed to greatly enlarge the operations of the field, locate a refinery, and build a railway from Sarlat to the landing on the Grijalva River, 35 miles distant. The construction of a pipe line to the same point is also in prospect.

NEW RAILWAY PROSPECTUS.

The prospectus of the Mexico Transportation Company, whose board of directors comprises such well-known names as F. S. Pearson, E. D. Kenna, Enrique C. Creel, Sir William Van Horne, and Julio Limantour, has been issued in London, according to the "Wall Street Summary." The lines which the company has acquired and purposes to build will traverse one of the most populous and progressive regions in the Republic and will open up the whole northwestern section; in fact, the name is to be changed to the "Mexico Northwestern Railway Company."

AVENIDA 5 DE MAYO, MEXICO CITY.

This avenue is named to commemorate the repulse of the French at Puebla on May 5, 1862, by a Mexican force under General Zaragoza.



PUBLIC WORKS IN GUADALAJARA, MEXICO.

Excavation work preparatory to conducting the San Juan de Dios River through an underground passage in connection with public works under construction in the Guadalajara district.

The company offers £2,400,000 5 per cent first-mortgage fifty-year gold bonds of £100 each at £90. Interest will be paid half-yearly by means of coupons attached to the bonds, and provision is made for redemption on March 1, 1959, or earlier, by annual drawings at par. The share capital of the company is $40,000,000, and the mortgage bonds offered constitute a specific charge on the immovable property of the company and a general floating charge upon the enterprise.

The timber lands acquired cover 2,500,000 acres and are valued at $20,000,000, while mineral and agricultural sections of immense possibilities will be opened to exploitation.

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF MEXICO.

The "*Economista Mexicano*" states that the Mexican Transportation Company of Canada, of which Dr. F. S. Pearson is the head, has bought the Chihuahua to the Pacific and the Sierra Madre and Pacific railways, as well as the rights of the Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company. In future the aforesaid lines will be known as The Northwestern Railway Company of Mexico (*La Compañía Ferrocarrilera del Noroeste de México*). The price paid for the properties is said to have been about $13,500,000.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CONNECTIONS.

The advantages offered by steamer connections with the Tehuantepec Railway ports are shown by the following facts, recorded by consular officers of the United States at various points.

Several trial shipments of coffee for San Francisco, California, have recently been made over an entirely new route. The coffee came from the Cordoba district, in the State of Veracruz, and was then carried by the Veracruz and Pacific Railway, which is now in excellent condition and makes schedule time, to Santa Lucrecia, on the Isthmus, and thence by a short haul over the Tehuantepec Railway to Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminal of that road. At Salina Cruz the coffee was sent by vessel to San Francisco.

There is no doubt that this route was selected by reason of lower freight rates secured as compared with those obtainable over the all-rail route direct. American exporters on the Pacific coast, therefore, have a new route to Mexican markets for their products which ought to be taken advantage of, for with a lower cost of transportation than formerly a fresh impulse to trade ought to result, more especially in the importation of wines.

Mexico is a heavy consumer of wines and liquors, now mainly imported from Spain and France. The custom of taking wine with meals is general, among the poor as well as the well to do. Spanish table wine may be purchased at Veracruz for about 25 cents United

States currency per bottle. If California can get this trade an immense business would result to the American exporter.

La Compañía Transatlántica de Barcelona, which operates between Genoa, Barcelona, Cadiz, New York, Havana, and Veracruz, with connections for Puerto Limon, Colon, Cartagena, Sabanilla, Curaçao, Puerto Cabello, and La Guaira, has now added Coatzacoalcos, the gulf terminus of the Tehuantepec Railway, to its itinerary. The steamer *Antonio Lopez*, of this line, which sailed from Veracruz on her return trip on March 23, was the first vessel to call at Coatzacoalcos.

The new Mexican line between Puget Sound and Mexican ports, via Victoria and San Francisco, is now in successful operation, with the result that there is now semi-monthly service between British Columbia and Central American ports. Large shipments are being made of grain from Alberta and Manitoba, as well as of lumber and general merchandise. These steamers connect with the Tehuantepec Railroad at Salina Cruz.

The Mexican project for the construction of a railroad between Monclova, Coahuila, and Chihuahua, in Chihuahua, is progressing, as the following: Arrangements have been made with French banking interests for the sale of the bonds necessary to complete the road. It will be about 300 miles in length and will be an independent concern, though ultimately the line may be acquired by the national system according to the terms of the federal concession which has been obtained.

PROPOSED NEW CENSUS.

According to "*Economista Mexicano*," the House of Deputies of Mexico has appropriated ₱75,000 ($37,500) for preliminary expenses connected with the next census, which is to be taken on October 27, 1910.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN PROGRESO AND NEW ORLEANS.

On March 21, 1909, the Government of Mexico made a contract with Avelino Montes, of Merida, Yucatan, for the establishment on April 1, 1909, of a trimonthly steamship service, under the name of the "Montes Line," between Progreso, Mexico, and New Orleans. The new line will transport passengers, freight, and the mails, and may, if desirable, make more than three trips monthly. The company agrees to transport on each trip government freight, not in excess of 10 tons, free of charge. The contract is binding for one year and may be renewed for additional periods of twelve months if mutually agreeable to the parties in interest.

IRRIGATION IN THE CHAPALA DISTRICT.

Arrangements have been made by Manuel Cuesta Gallardo, of Guadalajara, and Fernando Pimentel y Fagoaga, of Mexico City, for the organization of a company capitalized at $5,000,000 gold to take over and work the Cuesta concessions for the use of the waters of Lake Chapala for irrigation purposes and for the development of power on the Santiago River.

It is believed that more than 200,000 hectares can be irrigated from Lake Chapala (which is 1,300 square miles in extent). The company will receive $10 gold per hectare (2.47 acres) from the Government for irrigation. They will also be allowed to claim all land reclaimed by the lowering of the level of Lake Chapala.

The power developed on the Santiago River will be used principally for pumping purposes. Last year Mr. Cuesta made a contract with a German house, Siemens-Schuckertwerke, for power and pumping machinery amounting to several million dollars, and the consignment of goods is now en route to Mexico.

It is stated that the new company will receive money from the *Caja de Prestamos.* Mr. Cuesta will be general manager of the organization.

The contract signed with the Secretary of Fomento grants a concession of 100,000 hectares, all of which tract it is proposed to put into immediate cultivation and subsequently an adjoining area of 250,000 hectares owned by the company will be worked. Each hectare under cultivation is to receive 4,000 cubic meters of water annually, and cotton, corn, beans, etc., are to be grown. Another condition of the contract embraces the establishment of at least 5,000 families on the land.

NICARAGUA

BANANA EXPLOITATION ON THE WEST COAST.

A concession granted by the Nicaraguan Government to Messrs. Guichard and Salazar provides for the extensive cultivation and export of bananas and other products in western Nicaragua and for the establishment of a line of steamers on the Pacific coast for the transfer of the products.

As reported by the United States consul at Managua, José de Olivares, the firm is granted the right of cultivation of 50,000 hectares (about 125,000 acres), of which one-half must be under cultivation during the first ten years of the concession, which is to run

for thirty years. Failure to meet this condition is attended with a fine of $50,000 gold.

The exclusive right of exporting bananas from the district bordering on the Pacific is granted to the firm, which agrees to pay 30 cents gold for every full bunch of bananas delivered alongside its vessels.

The privilege of constructing the necessary railroads and docks for the proper handling of the fruit is accorded, as also the free importation of all machinery, construction materials, and supplies that may be required in establishing and conducting the enterprise.

IMPROVEMENT CONTRACT WITH THE CUKRA RIVER PLANTING COMPANY.

An important contract signed by the Government of Nicaragua and the representatives of the Cukra River Planting Company on March 6, 1909, contains the following provisions:

For five years from the date of the contract import duties on certain specified articles of food and general utility for the use of the company on the Atlantic coast shall be exempt from increase.

The company is to establish a line of tugs and barges for the transport of passengers and cargo from the Cukra River, its tributaries, and the shores of Bluefields lagoon to the steamers at Bluff and return.

Authority is granted to establish telegraph and telephone lines connecting the plantations with the city of Bluefields.

The Government guarantees to the company for twenty-five years the right of free navigation of the Tuswanie and Cukra rivers and their tributaries; free export for their banana products, and the right to introduce free of duty all machinery and materials necessary for the construction of steamers, launches, houses, etc.; also such railway materials as may be required for the exclusive use of the company.

NEW RAILWAY CONTRACT.

A contract entered into and approved by the Nicaraguan National Assembly in January, 1908, but not published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" until February 20, 1909, provides for the construction of a railroad between the Pacific port of San Juan del Sur and the port of San Jorge or other ports on Lake Nicaragua, which would open up rich agricultural country and greatly facilitate transportation in southeastern Nicaragua. The parties holding the contract have up to the present time been unsuccessful in securing the capital necessary to the consummation of the project.

PANAMA

SCHOOL PHYSICIANS IN PANAMA.

An Executive decree of January 18, 1909, relating to the duties of the school physician in the city of Panama, prescribes that the public educational institutions of the capital of the Republic shall be visited by said officer twice a week for the purpose of ascertaining if the rules and regulations concerning hygiene in the public schools are being observed, and in case of a violation of the same to report the infraction to the office of the superintendent of public instruction, in order that the latter may investigate and apply the remedy. It is also the duty of the school physician to give medical attention to any poor pupil who may be in need of the same.

CHINESE BUSINESS EMPLOYEES IN PANAMA.

On February 6, 1909, the National Assembly of Panama enacted a law modifying the Chinese immigration law of 1904, so as to permit the entrance of Asiatics who come into the country for the purpose of becoming employees of commercial concerns established in the Republic doing business as branches of Chinese firms. A register must be kept of the number of firms affected by this law and of the personnel of which they are composed. Asiatics residing in the country in conformity with the law of 1904 may, on securing the proper passport, absent themselves from the country without prejudicing their right to return thereto within a period of two years.

TAX ON PETROLEUM LANDS AND MINES.

The Congress of Panama passed a law, promulgated on February 10, 1909, allowing entry in accordance with the provisions of the mining code, on petroleum lands 2 kilometers wide by 5 kilometers long, or 3 kilometers square, subject to the payment of an annual tax of $10 per square kilometer or fraction thereof.

The annual tax on alluvion mines and mines of precious stones is $5 per square kilometer or fraction thereof, while that on manganese mines is $2.50 per square kilometer or fraction thereof.

MINING OPPORTUNITIES.

The mining laws of Panama are among the most liberal in the world. From Santiago, United States Consular Agent Nathaniel I. Hill reports as follows concerning the mineral resources of certain provinces of Panama:

Perfect titles to mining properties can be secured, and sufficient labor in the province of Veraguas, where some good mining property is located, can be obtained at reasonable wages. The gold mining possibilities in the districts of Canazas, San Francisco, and Santafe are encouraging. The richness of many of the quartz and placer mines is a matter of history. The Spaniards in the early days worked them to such extent as their primitive mining machinery would admit.

The climate in the mining region is all that can be desired, and cart roads exist from the ports of Aguadulce and Puerto Mutis to many of the mines. Veraguas Province has no copper mines worthy of mention, but there can be no doubt that the gold mining industry will figure as an important and interesting feature in its development.

El Remance mine (quartz), belonging to an English syndicate, the Veraguas Mining Company (Limited), is situated in the district of San Francisco, about 20 miles from the town of Santiago de Veraguas. A cart road leads to the property, which has a healthy location on the foothills of the Cordillera range.

There are some 7 miles of reef upon the property. Development work, which has been conducted by tunnels, has been confined to the main lode which runs at a width of from 4 to 5 feet and has been proved, by actual treatment of more than 16,000 tons, to assay over 6 pennyweights. About 45,000 tons of ore are in sight. The plant installed is a dry crushing one and the treatment is by direct cyaniding, which has attained an extraction averaging about 75 per cent of gold contents. The consumption of cyanide has been in the proportion of 1 pound to a ton of 2,240 pounds of ore.

Including about $50,000 worth of gold obtained from the operations, there has been spent upon the property by the company some $400,000. The plant has failed to give the output of 100 tons a day, which was expected of it, and the expenditure has so discouraged the present holders of the property that they are disinclined to put up more capital to supply necessary crushing machinery.

The fuel used is wood, and until this is superseded by water power the Remance mine will not be brought to the paying stage. The installation of a water-power plant on the Santa Maria River at a place known as Las Filipinas, 2 miles distant from the mine, where there is an ample supply of water, is feasible. The best time to inspect mining properties of this province is during the dry season which begins about January 1 and lasts to about May 15.

PARAGUAY

LAW FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES.

The Congress of Paraguay enacted on January 28, 1909, an important law for the government of the municipalities of the Republic. This law, which consists of 8 sections and 55 articles, was promulgated by President Gonzalez Navero on February 2, 1909. It treats of the power of municipalities, their organization, functions, and duties, finances, public works, personal safety, hygiene, charity and morality, and everything relating to the efficient government of a well-ordered municipality.

STATUS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

There are in Paraguay at the present time 400 public and private schools for both sexes, attended by 40,000 pupils and employing a faculty of 850 teachers. The course of primary instruction covers a period of six years. There are two normal schools—one for males and one for females.

The "*Rundschau*" of Asuncion states that since November 1, 1881, the attendance in the primary grades of instruction in the public schools has been obligatory on both sexes. The different grades of public instruction, which is free to all persons of scholastic age, are primary, secondary, and higher instruction.

The public schools are supported out of the funds appropriated for that purpose in the budget and from the proceeds of local taxation. Secondary and higher instruction are under the supervision of a board composed of the rector of the National University, two of the deans of its faculty, and three members appointed by the president. In Asuncion secondary instruction is given by the national colleges, a six years' course being prescribed in science and letters in the metropolis, and a three years' course in the other principal towns of the Republic. A proposition has been made to turn the national colleges into industrial and professional schools.

Higher education is provided for in the University of Asuncion, which has a six years' course in the departments of law, social sciences, and medicine, and three years in pharmacy and obstetrics. The matriculants now number over 200. Medical students who graduate in Asuncion are given an allowance of 120 pesos monthly for two years, for the purpose of completing their studies in Europe. The Government also maintains a number of scholarships in North America and Europe in some of the principal institutions of those

countries that teach engineering, agriculture, mechanics, chemistry, and belle letters.

Near the capital of the district of Trinidad there is an agricultural school conducted by the State. Asuncion has a church seminary and a school of arts and trades, as well as a number of private colleges and ecclesiastical institutions. It also has a library containing 10,000 volumes and a large number of pamphlets and magazines, and a museum is now being organized in the capital of the Republic.

PERU

DRY DOCK AT CALLAO.

The large dock constructed in Europe for the Peruvian Steamship and Dock Company arrived at Callao on April 2, 1909. This new dock will be used for the first time by Peruvian war ships, which will enter it for repairs. The maritime authorities have selected the location that the dock will occupy in the bay.

INTERNAL REVENUE, 1908.

The revenues of the Republic of Peru, collected by the National Collection Company, during the first half of 1908 aggregated £407,875, and consisted principally of receipts from the tax on liquors, tobacco, sugar, etc.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND RICE FIRST HALF OF 1908.

From January to June, inclusive, 1908, Peru imported wheat and rice to the amount of 20,494,760 kilos (45,088,472 pounds) and 5,507,179 kilos (12,115,793 pounds), respectively.

SUBSIDY FOR STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Peruvian Congress has granted a subsidy of £30,000 per annum for twenty-one years for a fast steamship service between Callao and Panama.

The law in the case provides:

ARTICLE 1. The term for the annual subsidy of £30,000 is hereby prorogued to twenty-one years, as well as that of the guaranty of the revenue of matches, granted to the Peruvian Steamship and Dock Company, of Callao.

ART. 2. During the aforesaid term all the obligations contracted by the company in its contract with the Government shall remain in force.

BANK OF PERU AND LONDON.

The Bank of Peru and London was founded in Lima, Peru, June 1, 1897, with a capital of £200,000, by the fusion of the Bank of Callao and the branch of the Bank of London, Mexico, and South America. A few years later the capital of this institution was increased to £500,000, with a reserve fund of £275,000. Since 1907 the shares of the Bank of Peru and London have been quoted on the Paris Stock Exchange. The bank has extended its operations, and in 1908 founded the Bank of Bolivia and London, in La Paz, Bolivia, with a capital of £1,000,000. The building occupied by the Bank of Peru and London in Lima is one of the finest of its kind in South America. The bank does a daily business of about £100,000.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN THE NATIONAL COLLEGES.

An executive decree of January 30, 1909, provides that in future primary instruction shall be given in the national colleges of Peru.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1908.

Figures of the foreign trade of Salvador as published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of the Republic give import values for 1908 as $4,240,560.21 gold, and exports are valued at ₱15,433,806.26 ($5,787,677.34), the total trade value being thus shown as $10,028,237.46.

This shows an increase of over $500,000 as compared with 1907, when in a reported total of $9,506,005.11 imports figured for $3,440,721.23 and exports for $6,065,383.88, but does not quite equal the commercial operations of 1906, when $10,696,000 represented the entire trade of the Republic.

The leading articles of export, the quantities shipped, and their value in the currency of the country is reported as follows:

Articles.	Quantities shipped.	Value.
	Pounds.	*Pesos.* [a]
Coffee	55,215,110	10,398,480.03
Minerals	66,068	3,295,560.21
Sugar	7,042,178	669,538.80
Indigo	421,350	525,427.77
Balsam	143,678	206,597.50
Hides	261,895	84,708.12
Tobacco	151,175	81,021.44
Rubber	54,737	53,164.61
Rice	888,843	52,374.03
Miscellaneous	2,571,058	66,933.75

[a] Peso = $0.375

United States Consul-General Arthur Hugh Frazier at Salvador, in a report on the subject of the country's trade, states that $1,984,641 represent shipments to the United States during the year, a slight decrease being noted as compared with the preceding year when $2,018,459 covered export valuations thither. In both instances the figures are somewhat greater than those given by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States, as the value of merchandise received from Salvador during the two years in reference.

The principal items shipped thither were: Gold bullion, $822,181; sugar, $26,680; coffee, $719,455; gold and silver, $387,902; rubber, $10,595; indigo and hides, about $10,000 each, and other articles in lesser valuations.

In gold and silver bullion, rubber, sugar, and indigo, substantial gains are noted, balsam, copper, and miscellaneous items remaining practically stationary, while in hides and lead there was a considerable decline.

As the mining resources of the country are developed increasing quantities of gold and silver bullion will undoubtedly be shipped to the United States, but in regard to coffee it is stated that the product of the country has always found its best market in Europe. Other commodities will advance their shipments with improved communication facilities between Salvador and the northern Republic.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN 1908.

The net revenues of the Republic of Salvador in 1908 amounted to ₱10,676,338.92 ($4,003,626), as compared with ₱8,669,189.12 ($3,250,945) in 1907, or an excess of receipts in 1908 over those of 1907 of ₱2,007,149.80 ($752,681). The gross revenues in 1908 were ₱12,768,276.59 ($4,788,103), and the expenditures ₱12,210,993.41 ($4,579,122), or a credit balance at the beginning of 1909 of ₱557,283.18 ($208,981). The debt of the Republic at the close of 1908 was ₱30,088,494.23 ($11,283,185).

DUTIES ON WINES AND CANNED GOODS.

The President of Salvador has signed a decree, to take effect April 10, taxing imported liquors 50 cents; heavy wines and white wines, 25 cents; and red table wines, 5 cents per quart bottle; canned goods, 10 cents per kilo. This is in addition to customs duties.

THE NATIONAL PALACE OF SALVADOR, UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

This building, which is considered one of the handsomest of its kind in Central America, will cost, when finished, over $5,000,000. The site occupied by the structure measures 320 by 302 feet.

THE TREASURY BUILDING, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

Until 1874 this building was used as a convent by the Order of Carmelites and later occupied by the Government as a treasury. It has recently been remodeled, and is now one of the handsomest structures in the city.

UNITED STATES

FOREIGN COMMERCE, NINE MONTHS, 1908-9.

The last monthly statement of the foreign commerce of the United States issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows the imports and exports by principal articles and countries during the month of March and the accumulated months of the fiscal year 1909. The following table presents an outline of the statement for the nine-month period:

IMPORTS.

	Nine months ending with March—	
	1908.	1909.
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	$110,048,881	$123,410,650
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	98,296,009	108,544,239
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	283,273,918	325,306,947
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	157,614,319	163,019,345
Manufactures ready for consumption	272,493,705	221,113,376
Miscellaneous	9,027,577	7,635,882
Total imports	930,754,409	949,030,439

EXPORTS.

Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	$163,211,480	$118,264,489
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	261,617,923	238,233,959
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	478,394,234	432,587,869
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	199,681,048	162,248,151
Manufactures ready for consumption	371,028,682	322,418,958
Miscellaneous	5,038,308	5,804,233
Total domestic exports	1,478,971,675	1,279,557,659
Foreign merchandise exported	19,464,057	17,536,934
Total exports	1,498,435,732	1,297,094,593

URUGUAY

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN 1908.

The annual report furnished by United States consul at Montevideo, Frederic W. Goding, covering 1908, states that the year was a memorable one for the Republic, every branch of commerce and industry showing unequaled prosperity. Enormous profits are reported for banking institutions, municipal traffic increased 100 per cent over 1907, and customs receipts established a record. Crops and prices

therefor were greater than ever before, and on cattle and sheep splendid profits were realized.

While Uruguay produces foodstuffs and raw materials (mostly animal products) in great abundance, the establishment of manufactories on a large scale is hindered by insufficient supplies of fuels and minerals, not so much by reason of the lack of these articles as on account of their inadequate exploitation. The country is rich in minerals, and commercial coal has been discovered in various localities, but dependence is placed on foreign fuel, machinery, and a large number of primary and secondary materials needed for manufacturing industries.

The Bank of the Republic, which since its inauguration in 1897 has realized profits amounting to $5,183,916.52, reports for 1908 the largest sum on record, $1,054,899.21, representing the year's surplus. Of this amount 10 per cent has been added to the reserve fund, 10 per cent used in paying off bonus shares, $485,980 applied to the 1896 loan, $51,700 set apart for the legislative palace, and the remaining portion added to the paid-up capital of the bank.

With the completion of the free zone a large transit trade will be opened up with neighboring countries, as the relations existing between many of the business houses of Montevideo and those of Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Brazil are such the beneficial results for all are assured.

In addition to continuation of the work of harbor improvements at Montevideo, the Government has decided to develop the port of La Palma, about 150 miles to the east, and about $1,000,000 are to be expended on improvements at Colonia, provided the proposed Pan-American extension from Pernambuco is completed.

There still remain unexpended over $3,500,000 for transit works, to which the chambers have been asked to add $5,170,000, so that not only the original plans may be carried out, but also valuable additions made. Several new bridges are to be built and the canalization of the Rio Negro effected. For sanitary works in the interior $517,000 have been appropriated and other improvements provided for, including $20,680 as a bonus for the establishment of a sugar refinery at La Sierra.

During the year experimental work was carried on for the purpose of developing the fishing industry in Uruguayan waters. At present the leading products of the country are agricultural and pastoral, including live stock, wheat, flour, corn, linseed, barley, hay, tobacco, feathers, soap, cheese, butter, vegetables, fish, preserved and natural fruits, sealskins, fox skins, hard woods, and several minerals.

For the farmer and pastoralist the year was a satisfactory one, the wool clip establishing a record, good prices were received, and in the

northern parts of the country the live-stock trade was greatly stimulated by the cancellation of the duties on cattle, mules, horses, sheep, and goats on the part of the Brazilian Government.

Wine production amounted to 4,904,231 gallons, and shipments of fruits to Buenos Aires and Brazilian ports, as well as elsewhere, reached thousands of tons. While detailed statistics of exports are not available, the port of Montevideo shipped abroad during the year 6,928 tons of flour, 34,662 tons of wheat, 692 tons of corn, 7,799 tons of bran, and 143 tons of barley. A few years ago Uruguay imported cereals and flour. The Government has undertaken a systematic topographic survey of the Republic, it being designed to investigate soils and vegetation for the purpose of advancing agricultural conditions and values.

From 1901 to 1906 the average area cultivated for corn in the Republic was 1,689,089 acres. During the preceding five years 118,997 tons, with a value of $1,968,736, were exported to the neighboring Republics. Experiments in corn planting are being carried on at the agricultural experiment station in connection with the University of Montevideo, new methods being utilized and modern machinery applied.

RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING.

Transit conditions throughout the Uruguayan Republic during 1908 reflect the generally prosperous status of the country.

The Midland Railway reports total receipts of $347,215.60, of which $46,606.51 represent profits, the total length of line in operation being 196.56 miles, with an extension from Alcorta to Fray Bentos, a distance of 78 miles, under construction. The Northwestern Railway, with an extent of 112.82 miles, reports total receipts of $254,942.72 and profits amounting to $52,198.79. The company is now in negotiation with Brazil for the construction of an international bridge to extend across the Cuareim River, which is to cost $329,000. The Northern Railway has a total extent of 72.78 miles and of the total receipts of $103,782.93 profits were $14,148.71. The East Coast Railway is in operation from Omos Junction to La Sierra, a distance of 31 miles, and with the completion of the contemplated extension of 38 miles to Maldonado that important port will be placed in direct connection with Montevideo. The year's receipts were $65,108.52, of which $18,367.04 represent profits. The Northeastern Railway, operated by the Midland, shows a balance from the year's operations of $129,270.68.

The tram line between the salderos in Santa Lucia and Montevideo, mainly for the conveyance of meat products, has a total extent of 21.75 miles, part of which is steam and part animal traction. Profits are reported of $28,912.09, with total expenses of $197,583.69.

Montevideo tramways have installed powerful electric plants, the northern tramway being the only road using traction by horsepower.

Of the steamship lines calling at Montevideo, 18 are under British register, 7 German, 3 French, 4 Italian, 2 Spanish, 1 Swedish, 1 Dutch, 1 Austrian, and 1 Brazilian. Of these, 7 freight and 2 passenger and freight lines run to United States ports.

The total number of steamers entering the port of Montevideo during the year was 3,064, with a tonnage of 6,783,788, and of sailers 259, and 148,925 tons burden; clearances reported being 3,014, with 6,642,128 tons, and 295, with 160,157 tons, for the two classes of vessels, respectively. In the former class, British ships predominated, while in the latter Argentine vessels outranked other nationalities, followed by Italian and native registers.

At interior ports 380 steamers arrived with 243,871 tons burden clearing to the number of 394 with 260,864 tons; while sailing vessels to the number of 1,076 with 39,227 tons entered and 1,078 with 48,541 tons cleared.

The Uruguayan Government is desirous of encouraging the repairing and building of vessels in the Republic, and in accordance with a recently enacted law free entry through the customs is allowed for such materials as are required for the construction, installation, working, and preserving of the dockyards, shipyards, and dry docks existing or to be established during the ensuing twenty-five years.

In the shipping lists Uruguayan vessels figure largely, 102 steamers and 50 sailing vessels having entered Montevideo during 1908 and at interior ports; 194 steamers and 973 sailers were of native register.

EXPORT ITEMS IN 1908.

In the total valuation for Uruguayan exports during 1908, given as $38,548,060.78, the leading items were: Sheep, 23,317; cattle, 288; mules, 304; beef, 94,028 quarters, beef, in bales, 510,760; bones, 2,723 tons; hair, 77,725 bales; hides, cattle and horse, 1,653,245; wool, 94,028 bales; sheepskins, 24,197 bales; tallow, in hogsheads, 15,224; in pipes and bags, 15,939; mutton carcasses, 122,132, and mutton quarters, 1,408.

Shipments to the United States and Porto Rico as recorded in the consular files comprised hides to the value of $2,674,172.34; hair, $553,398.51; dried beef, $137,776.74; bones, $62,751.27; feathers, $24,031.73; glue stock, $6,599.97; leather cuttings, $723.80; quebracho extract, $13,990.02; onions and garlic, $4,289.28; rubber, $3,592.71; and wool, $553,398.51.

MINING AND MINERALS IN THE REPUBLIC.

An important section of the valuable report forwarded by United States Consul FREDERIC W. GODING from Montevideo deals with the mineral possibilities of Uruguay.

In regard to gold, it is stated that alluvial deposits and quartz have been found in the Departments of Minas, Treinta y Tres, Montevideo, and Rivera, though but two mines are effectively operated. From these, during 1908, there were mined 20,514 tons of mineral yielding 2,708.88 ounces, valued at $46,585.63.

The Uruguay Mining Syndicate, an English company, has secured four gold-bearing concessions called collectively the Zapuca mines and four others called Grupo Independencia in the Department of Cerro Largo. They are to be worked by four distinct companies, each being capitalized at $2,433,250.

Coal, whose existence in commercial quantities has frequently been reported, is mined in the Departments of Montevideo, Santa Lucia, and Cerro Largo. In the latter instance a company has been formed for the adequate exploitation of the beds. The Cerro Largo coal as well as that of Santa Lucia is of good quality. Peat coal is found in Maldonado and Montevideo and peat alone also exists near the Bay of Maldonado.

Petroleum, while of known existence, has not been found, as yet, in paying quantities.

Asbestos, antimony, graphite, copper-silver, and copper-iron, as well as iron, are found in various sections.

The Government is liberal in the privileges it offers for the adequate development of its mineral resources, allowing the free importation of requisite machinery and implements and granting ample protection to investing companies.

Gems and various semiprecious stones are also known to abound in the Republic.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Of Uruguay's total area only 2.4 per cent, or 1,182,699 acres, are under cultivation, according to information furnished in a valuable article prepared by C. L. CHANDLER. Wheat culture occupies about 713,804 acres with an annual yield of 4,606,392 bushels; corn, 410,068 acres with 3,011,726 bushels; flax, 45,658 acres; and oats, 37,000 acres, the two crops yielding 11,882 and 37,000 bushels, respectively. The only other considerable harvest is of barley, which is grown on 2,899 acres, yielding about 36,000 bushels annually.

The raising of various kinds of live stock engages 97 per cent of the Republic's area, the number of all kinds at the last census in 1900 being reported as 26,134,896, composed of 6,827,428 cattle,

18,608,717 sheep, 561,408 horses, 22,992 mules, 93,923 pigs, and 20,428 goats. No cattle is as yet bred for export, with the exception of certain shipments to Brazil, though 94 per cent of the country's exports consist of live-stock products, comprising hides, jerked beef, frozen meat, meat extract, tallow, etc. Dairy products are also taking an important place on the export list, European cities and Buenos Aires being the leading purchasers.

Vegetables and medicinal plants are grown profitably, while from the native grape a red wine is produced. A small quantity of tobacco is grown, and the rapid and satisfactory growth of the mulberry indicates that silk culture might be actively undertaken with good results.

VENEZUELA

COMMISSION OF PUBLIC HYGIENE.

An executive decree of March 17, 1909, establishes in Caracas, Venezuela, a commission of public hygiene composed of five physicians, an engineer, and a lawyer. Four of these physicians shall be, respectively, professors of hygiene, biological physics and chemistry, physiology and bacteriology, and the secretary of the academy of medicine in the Central University. The Commission will consider questions concerning the prophylaxsis of contagious and infectious diseases, quarantine, vaccination, naval hygiene, potable water, foodstuffs, medicine, climatology, atmospheric purification, hygienic construction of dwellings, shops, and buildings, etc.

The personnel of the Commission is as follows:

Consultor and presiding officer, Dr. P. Acosta Ortiz; lawyer, Dr. Carlos Leon; engineer, Tomas C. Llamozas; physician, Dr. Carlos de la Cabada.

IMPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE BY PARCELS POST.

The President of Venezuela promulgated, on March 30, 1909, a decree permitting the importation by parcels post in any one vessel of any kind of merchandise up to 20 kilos, the same being subject to the regular tariff duties. If more than 20 kilos of merchandise is imported at one time in any one vessel the merchandise is subject to the regular duties plus a surtax of 10 per cent. Executive decree of April 23, 1907, limiting the importation of merchandise by parcels post, or any other decree contrary to the present one, is repealed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FACTORIES FOR MEAT EXTRACTS.

On March 29, 1909, the Government of Venezuela granted a concession to VICENTE NOGUERA ORTIZ for the establishment, within a period of two years, at some convenient place or places in the Republic, of one or more factories for the preparation of meat extracts. The enterprise is free from federal taxation, and the concession is valid for a period of fifteen years from the time the factory begins to operate, at the expiration of which time the concession may be extended for another term of fifteen years at the option of the contracting parties. The concessionaire has the privilege of importing, free of duty, the machinery, materials, etc., necessary for the construction and operation of the plant.

POPULATION, JANUARY 1, 1909.

The bureau of statistics of Venezuela publishes data showing that the births and deaths in the Republic in 1908 were 71,059 and 57,059, respectively, or an excess of births over deaths of 14,000. During the same period 4,280 persons entered and 3,979 left the Republic, thus showing a gain of 301 in the population of the country from that source, so that the total increase in the population in 1908 was 14,301. This increase, added to the population of 2,649,925 at the close of 1907, makes the total population of Venezuela 2,664,296 on January 1, 1909.

CLOSING OF TUCACAS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The President of Venezuela, under date of March 15, 1909, abolished the custom-house of Tucacas, and ordered the transfer of the records and furniture of said custom-house to the custom-house at Puerto Cabello.

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INDEX TO THE
BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
The AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Vol. XXVIII Nos. 184-189

[The Index to Illustrations will be found on page xxxii.]

Page.
ALVAREZ, ALEJANDRO, CHILEAN JURIST, ON INTERNATIONAL LAW 1019
AMERICAN REPUBLICS, INAUGURATION DAY IN 397
AMERICAN REPUBLICS, INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE. (*See* BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.)
AMERICAN WHEAT PRODUCTION IN 1908 1075
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC:
Agricultural implements, imports of 914
Americanists, Congress of 111
Arbitration treaty with Brazil 309, 498
Area and population 1081
Bank statement, January 31, 1908 917
Beef salting industry, 1907–8 107
Bolivia, transit trade with 109
Boundary with Paraguay, report on 1080
Brazil, arbitration treaty with 309, 498
British capital in 690
Budget for 1909 ..... 107, 696
Buenos Aires—
Botanical garden in 1055
Congress of Americanists in 1910 111
Harbor improvements 109
Industrial census 109
Movement in 1908 915
Municipal statistics 699
Port extension contract, conditions 916
Real estate transfers and mortgages 110
Traffic during 1908 697
Carnegie Institution Observatory at 415
Cereal production, estimate for 1908 699
Cereal season, 1908–9 106
Centennial celebration in 1910 1082
Commerce, foreign—
Nine months, 1908 104
1908 910

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Continued. Page.
Commerce with Great Britain, nine months of 1908 110
Conversion office, by-laws 918
Corn, exports in 1908 1002
Customs revenues, 1908 915
Exports, 1908 697
Famatima mines, working of 310
Financial statistics, 1907–8 696
First United States minister to, tribute of the nation to 878
Frozen-meat industry, nine months, 1908 109
German colonization 108
Gift of the, for new building of the International Bureau 102
Government students in the United States 72
Great Britain—
Commerce with, nine months of 1908 110
Exports to, first half of 1908 311
Meat and cattle trade with 1080
Hides, shipments of, 1908 700
Immigration, 1908 ..... 698, 917
Inauguration day in the Republic 406
Live stock—
American, importation of, prohibited 310
Convention with Paraguay 353
Shipments in 1908 915
Statistics, 1908 309
Meat and cattle trade with Great Britain 1080
Meat exports, 1908 915
Mining industry 501
North American Society of the River Plate 679
Paraguay—
Live-stock convention with 353
Report on the boundary with 1080
Parana River, basin of 280
Population and area 96, 1081
Postal service, 1908 696
Public works authorized 107
Railway concessions 106
Railway Exhibition in 1910 ..... 698, 882
Railways in 1907 700
Receipts and expenditures, 1908 914
Refrigeration Congress, participation in 310
Telegraph service, 1908 696
Textile plants, cultivation of 110
Tobacco industry 311
Transandine Railway, history of 463
United States live stock, importation prohibited 310
Wheat production in 1908 1075
Wireless telegraphy 639
AROSEMENA, SEÑOR CARLOS CONSTANTINO, MINISTER OF PANAMA, RECEPTION OF 271
AUTOMOBILES IN LATIN AMERICA 687
BARRA, SEÑOR DON FRANCISCO LEON DE LA, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR, RECEPTION OF 663

BARRETT, JOHN, DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL BUREAU: Page.
Dinner given by, in honor of Chairman and Members of Governing Board.. 787
Speeches by..... 788, 901, 1017
BASIN OF THE PARANA..... 280
BOLIVIA:
Argentina, commerce via..... 109, 919
Automobile service in the Republic..... 1087
Bank notes, redemption of mutilated..... 503
Bank profits in 1908..... 919
Belgium, extradition treaty with..... 313
Bismuth, export duty on..... 502, 1087
British investments in..... 690
Cattle, import duty on, repealed..... 312
Coca, status of taxes on..... 1087
Coffee, export tax on..... 900
Commerce, foreign, 1908..... 1084
Commerce via Argentina..... 109, 919
Commercial treaty with Germany..... 312
Copper, export duty on..... 502, 1087
Cotton..... 113
Customs duties, repeal of surtax on..... 919
Export duties on copper and bismuth..... 502, 1087
Extradition treaty with Belgium..... 313
Germany, commercial treaty with..... 312
Gold coins, exportation of..... 919
Gold standard, adoption of the..... 502, 1085
Government students in the United States..... 73
Guachalla, name of Puerto Sucre changed to..... 313
Horses, import duty on, repealed..... 312
Imports, origin of, 1907..... 502
Inauguration day in..... 407
La Paz, permanent exhibition at..... 313
Mining in the Republic..... 1086
Penitentiary, proposed..... 313
Population..... 96
Puerto Sucre, name changed to Guachalla..... 313
Railway system..... 111
Railway from Tupiza to Uyuni..... 312
Rice..... 113
Stamp law, new..... 701
Surtax on customs duties, repealed..... 919
Telegraph service..... 312
Tin production, 1908..... 918
Trade-marks, registration of..... 701
Tupiza-Uyuni Railway..... 312
University and newspaper congresses..... 1087
Wireless telegraphy..... 639
BONE, MR. SCOTT C., VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE GRIDIRON CLUB, SPEECH BY.. 1041
BOOK NOTES:
American cities, government of..... 771
Andes, travel notes on..... 379
Argentine Republic, constitution of..... 381
Asphalts, their sources and utilization..... 768
Batten's agricultural directory..... 186
Bolivia, traveler's guide to..... 185

Book Notes—Continued. Page.
Brazil—
Amazon River Valley 379
Constitution of 381
National Exposition of 1908 767
Para, history, resources, and industries 382
Periodical literature in the Republic 185
Chile—
Constitution of 381
Harbor works of San Antonio 771
Religious problems 770
Colombia, expedition across 975
Cuba—
Census for 1907 183
Isle of Pines 769
Population, history, and resources 768
Guatemala—
Explorations in the Department of Peten 383
Maya Indians 383
Hague conferences, texts of The 183
Honduras, monetary system 975
Las Casas, Fray Bartholomew, biography of 378
Latin American woods 770
Mexico—
Antiquities of eastern Mexico 767
Aztec and kindred tribes, origin of 380
Constitution of 381
Map of the Republic 769
Mexican Year Book 380
Picturesque, political, and progressive 770
President Diaz 768
Root, Hon. Elihu, visit of 185
Panama Canal, description of, by an English author 974
Peru—
Historical review of railways 382
History, people, and religion 382
Old and new 383
Religious problems 770
South America—
Historical and literary essays 770
Juvenile literature on 381
Present day conditions in 383
United States—
Domestic engineering 771
Exporters' Encyclopedia 385
Hazell's Annual 385
Isthmian Canal Commission, report of the, for 1908 182
Porto Rico, literature on 769
Red Cross first aid and relief text-book 186
With the battle fleet 181
Uruguay, First International Congress of American Students at Montevideo 184
Venezuela, expedition across 975
Botanical Garden in Buenos Aires 1055
Brazil the Host of Pan-America 1040

BRAZIL: Page.
Agricultural and industrial bureau at Rio de Janeiro 323
Agriculture in 1064
Agronomical Institute 712
Amazonas, State of, cacao exports 118
Amazon Steam Navigation Company 513
Argentina, arbitration treaty with 309, 498
Auriferous alluvials 510
Bahia, port improvements, modification of plans 922
Bank of Brazil, report for 1908 1092
Bankruptcy law, new 1090
Bond issue for Pernambuco port works 317
Bounties for wheat cultivation 706
British investments in 690
Budget, customs provisions in 701
Budget law for 1909 504
Cable communication, German concession for 319
Cacao exports 118
Cacao production 1071
Cattle industry 119
Cement trade 317
Coastwise navigation service, new 923
Coffee—
Export tax on 900
Market in 1908 316
Movement in 1908 921
Sales, committee charged with 315
Valorization loan 314
Commerce, foreign—
First quarter, 1908 314
Means of developing 321
Ten months of 1908 ..... 313, 713
1908 706
Cuba, greeting to new Government of 419
Customs provisions of the budget 701
Diamonds and their bearing upon the future of 229
Dry farming in the Republic 1064
Exports of precious stones and minerals 707
Flour—
Imports, 1908 921
Market, status of 1090
German concession for cable communication 319
Government students in the United States 73
Health congresses, participation in 1093
Hides, exports of 921
Inauguration day in 407
Industrial—
Companies, new 923
Development 507
Notes 509
Irrigation commission and works 505
Live stock, improvement in 316
Madeira-Mamore Railway, lease of 1094
Mandioca flour trade 508

BRAZIL—Continued. Page.
Manganese mine in Minas Geraes 320
Milling industry 507
Minerals and precious stones, exports 107
Miscellaneous notes 713, 1094
Monetary circulation 118
Morro manganese mines 320
Nuts, production and exports of, 1908 ..... 319, 1093
Para—
Agricultural machinery exhibit 115
Cacao exports 118
Description of the city and state of 643
Floating docks 117
Rubber output, 1908 1088
Rubber shipments from 712
Parana River, basin of 280
Pastoral industry 119
Perini fiber cultivation, results of 1091
Pernambuco, bond issue for port works 316
Piassava fiber, the 674
Piauhy, the state of 510
Population 96
Precious stones, exports of 707
President Penna, death of 961
Public contracts, placing of 513
Public debt statement 320
Public works authorized 707
Railways—
Coal for 505
Mileage 506
Notes on 323, 923
Rice culture 709
Rio Janeiro—
Dock system of 1088
Exhibition of sanitary appliances at 115
Floating dock 1089
Municipal organization 30
Milling industry 507
Rivers and ports of 74
Rubber—
Manufacturing 114
Output of Para 1088
Shipments from Para 712
Santos Dock Company, report of 922
Santos, port of—
Foreign trade 114
Trade movement, November, 1908 318
Silk culture, promotion of 509
Steamship service and contract 712
Steamship service, new 922
Sugar of the Republic and the Brussels Convention 921
Sugar production, 1908 705
Tariff concessions to United States products, status of 1088
Tariff revision, projected 920

BRAZIL—Continued. Page.
Textiles, manufacture of 1093
Tobacco production 318
Trade-marks, international 114
United States products, status of tariff concessions to 1088
Whaling in 1048
Wheat cultivation, bounties for 706
Wireless telegraphy 639
Zootechnical and Agronomical Institute 712
BRITISH CAPITAL IN SOUTH AMERICAN MINES 500
BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA 690
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS:
Indorsement of the work of 898, 1068
Director of—
Pan-American dinner given by 787
Speeches by 788, 901, 1017
New building, Argentina's gift for 102
CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH LATIN AMERICA 493
CACAO TRADE AND CONSUMPTION 1071
CALVO, SEÑOR DON JOAQUIN, MINISTER OF COSTA RICA, SPEECH BY, AT PAN-AMERICAN DINNER 796
CANNON, HON. JOSEPH G., SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SPEECH BY, AT THE PAN-AMERICAN DINNER 798
CARNEGIE INSTITUTION, ARGENTINE OBSERVATORY OF 415
CENTRAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE, FIRST 275, 727
CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE, FIRST DECISION OF 276
CHILE:
Agricultural machinery, imports of 328
Agricultural outlook, 1909 717
Alvarez, Señor Alejandro, jurist 1019
American goods, exhibit of, in Santiago 714
Antofagasta, customs revenues 929
Arica-La Paz Railway, award of contract for 925
Banks, government deposits in 717
British capital in mines 500
British investments in 690
Budget for 1909 926
Cement industry 514
Centennial celebration of National Independence 514
Chañarcillo, mining activity at 715
Commerce, foreign, 1908 924
Commercial institute at Valparaiso 1096
Commercial treaty with Ecuador 334
Crops, status of 928
Customs revenues—
Antofagasta 929
1908 326, 716
January, 1909 929
Dairy and farm machinery, imports of 328
Ecuador, commercial treaty with 334
Exports, September, 1908 326
Flag and coat of arms of 91
Government deposits in banks 717
Government students in the United States 73

CHILE—Continued. Page.
Inauguration in 407
Industrial companies, new 1096
Industries and manufactures 714
International Seismological Convention 714
Longitudinal Railway, bids for 926
Manufacturers 714
Mining activity at Chañarcillo 715
Mining industry 927
National holidays of 93
Nitrate—
Industry, status of 1095
Propaganda 121
Report and propaganda 926
Nitrate Propaganda Association, discontinued 1095
Population 96
Punta Arenas, development of 326
Railways—
Construction of, 1908 ..... 716, 929
Finances of 121
Statistics 716
Supplies, bids for 515
Receipts and expenditures 121
Santiago—
Exhibit of American goods in 714
Municipal organization 430
Pan-American Scientific Congress—
Closing session 278
Opening of 123
Seismological Convention, International 714
Steamship company, new 122
Steamship line between Valparaiso and Panama, fast 1095
Tacna district, sulphur in 327
Tariff law of the Republic 514
Transandine Railway, history of 463
Valparaiso—
Abrogation of harbor contract 1096
Commercial institute 1096
Fast steamship line to Panama 1095
Movement in 1908 515
Wheat production in 1908 1075
Wireless telegraphy 639
CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF PAN-AMERICAN HISTORY 27, 197, 395, 577, 783, 987
CHURCH, COL. GEORGE EARL, BIOGRAPHY OF 478
CLARK, HON. CHAMP, REPRESENTATIVE FROM MISSOURI, SPEECH BY, AT THE PAN-AMERICAN DINNER 805
COATS OF ARMS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. (*See* FLAGS AND COATS OF ARMS.)
COFFEE, EXPORT TAX ON 900
COLOMBIA:
Alcohol concession 329
Americans interested in gold mining 933
Barranquilla, street railway to Sledad, extension 934

COLOMBIA—Continued. Page.
Bogota—
Municipal improvements 1100
Railway connections with the coast 932
Bridle path from Manizales to San Juan River 934
British investments in 690
Budget for 1909 515
Bureau of information in New York 328
Cartagena—
Exports to the United States 516
Port charges at 126
Choco mining district, quartz discoveries 126
Commerce, foreign, 1908 931
Emerald mines of 721, 1027
Financial administration 1097
Financial conditions, improved 721
Flag and coat of arms of 262
Flour industry 933
Gold dredging in the Patia and Telembi rivers 934
Gold mining, American interests in 933
Gold output, future 123
Highways, construction and conservation of 932
Immigration law 329
Inauguration day in 407
Magdalena River, new navigation service on 1099
Manizales to San Juan River, bridle path 934
Match industry 126
Message of President Reyes 718, 930
Milling industry, the 933
Mineral resources 123
National holidays 264
Population 96
Postal service 932
President Reyes, message of 718, 931
Presidential work in 422
Public lands and forests 329
Quartz discoveries 126
Railway connections between Bogota and the coast 932
Revenues—
1907 1097
Second half of 1908 1099
Salt—
Exploitation 517
Import duty on 126, 932
Supia and Marmato mines, extension of lease of 517
Tariff modifications 720
Telegraph service 932
Textile plant, new 329
Wireless telegraphy 639
Zapaquira salt mines, revenues, 1908 721
Zulia River (Venezuela) opened to commerce of 541
COLUMBUS STATUE AT WASHINGTON, THE 413
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS IN LATIN AMERICA 99
CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS. (*See* PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.)

Page.

CONGRESS, PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC. (*See* PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.)
COREA, SENOR LUIS F., NICARAGUAN MINISTER, RETIREMENT OF 272
CORN. (*See* MAIZE.)
CORSOS, PASEOS AND PROMENADES IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS 852
COSTA RICA:
Agriculture, National Society of 935
Black beans, free of duty 1101
British capital in mines 500
British investments in 690
Conventions, approval of 127
Corn, free of duty 1101
Customs modifications 1100
Customs revenues 127, 330
Explosives for industrial purposes, contract for 1101
Exports to the United States 722
Flag and coat of arms 489
Government students in the United States 73
Inauguration day in 408
Limon, parcels-post service at 127
Municipal sanitation bonds, issue of 518
National holidays 491
Population 96
United States, exports to 722
Wireless telegraphy 639
COTTON, THE MOST WIDELY USED STAPLE IN THE WORLD 599
CUBA:
Brazil's greeting to new Government 419
British investments in 690
Cabinet of President Gomez 518
Cacao—
Industry, 1907–8 519
Production 1071
Capital, foreign, invested in the Republic 1103
Commerce, foreign 129, 722
Communication facilities in the Republic 1102
Consular tariff law 330
Customs revenues, 1908 723
Export duty on sugar, tobacco, and liquors, suspended 723
Flag and coat of arms of 665
Foreign capital invested in the Republic 1103
Government students in the United States 73
Havana—
Municipal organization 614
New wharf at 128
Proposed improvements at 1103
Sanitary conditions 938
Inauguration day in 408
Message of the President 1102
National holidays 671
Pineapples, exports of 939
Population 96

Page.

CUBA—Continued.
President Gomez—
Inauguration of 266
Message of 1102
Sagua Inlet, dredging of 519
Shoe trade of the Republic 330
Status of the Republic, Señor Quesada's speech concerning 427
Sugar—
Export duty on, suspended 722
Production and export 936
Tobacco—
Crop 937
Plantations, cost of 519
Tariff modifications 128
Wireless telegraphy 640
DIAMONDS AND THEIR BEARING UPON THE FUTURE OF BRAZIL 229
DINNER IN HONOR OF THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU 787
DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. (*See* BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:
Academy of Fine Arts 130
Agricultural inspectors 521
Cacao production 1071
Coffee, export tax on 900
Commerce, foreign, in 1908 657
Flag and coat of arms 904
Foreign Relations, report of the Secretary 1104
Forests, exploitation of 131
Inauguration day 403
Message of President Caceres 939
National holidays 907
Population 96
President Caceres, message of 939
Railway lines 130
Sanitary law, new 331
DRIVEWAYS IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS 22, 852
DRY FARMING IN BRAZIL 1064
ECUADOR:
British investments in 690
Cacao production 522, 940, 1071
Chile, commercial treaty with 334
Coal trade of the Republic 335
Coffee, export tax on 900
Coin shipments and receipts 334
Commercial treaty with Chile 334
Crops, gathering and status of 723
Debt, public, consolidation of 132
Gathering of crops 723
Government students in the United States 73
Guayaquil—
Exports from 524
Financial status of 334
Municipal improvements 941

ECUADOR—Continued.
Guayaquil and Quito Railway— Page.
Approval of contract 132
Water concession to 521
Huigra-Cuenca Railway 1105
Inauguration day 408
Liquor tax 133
National Exposition—
Description, etc 200
Participation of the United States 894
Peru at 133
Population 96
Quito, electric tramway proposed 133
Sanitary law, new 332
Telegraph charges, schedule of 1105
Trade-mark law 133
United States, participation of, in National Exposition 894
Wireless telegraphy 640
EDITORIAL SECTION:
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Bureau's exhibit 546
Anderson, Hon. G. E., United States Consul to Rio Janeiro 377
Argentine Republic—
Exports, character of 372
Exposition at Buenos Aires in 1910 755
Internal development 552
Live stock 172
Trade and industries 8
United States Minister to 172
Arosemena, Señor C. C., new Minister of Panama 176
Bacon, Hon. Robert, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States 7
Barra, Señor Don Francisco León de la, Mexican Ambassador 551
Baxter, Mr. E. M., lectures on Latin America 760
Bolivia—
Communication facilities 8
Commerce with the United States 372
Loan, placing of 172
Tin in 1908 763
Trade in 1908 969
Brazil—
Ambassador from, in the United States, dinner given by 966
Appreciation of courtesies in the United States 16
Budget provisions 552
Commerce of 552
Development of country 174
Finances and industries 372
Industrial development 11
Lecture on, by member of Bureau staff 16
Participation in international conferences 764
President Penna, death of 961
Rio Janeiro 8
United States Consul at Rio Janeiro 377
United States products, preferential rates to 968
Brown, Hon. Philip M., Minister of the United States to Honduras 178
Buchanan, Hon. William I 9

EDITORIAL SECTION—Continued.

Bulletin of the International Bureau— Page.
- Annual review number 968
- Attention of, to different countries 4
- Congratulations for improvement of 543
- Growing popularity of 748

Bureau of American Republics—
- Correspondence 363
- Director of, honored at St. Louis 5
- Exhibit of, at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition 546
- International work of 370
- Newspaper appreciation of 371
- New building of 546, 757
- Popularity of 363
- Resolution of Scientific Congress concerning 370
- Unjust criticisms 169
- Usefulness of 363

Central America, material possibilities 544

Central American Conference in Honduras 176

Central American Court of Justice—
- Building for 12
- First decision of 175

Columbus Memorial Library 169

Conference of American Republics, Fourth 166

Conservation Congress, North American 365

Chile—
- Centenary of Independence 374
- Consul-General of, in New York 967
- Handbook on, new 750
- Industries 553
- Nitrate Propaganda Association, discontinuance of 969
- Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago 167
- Punta Arenas 174
- Railways and commercial development 764
- Satisfactory status of revenues 9

Colombia—
- Commercial relations with the United States 174
- Emerald mines 969
- Explorations in 374
- Internal conditions 553
- Students' Congress at Bogota 763
- Trade and progress 764
- United States Minister to, new 750

Corea, Señor Luis F., Minister of Nicaragua, departure of 377

Costa Rica—
- Economic conditions 970
- Ulloa, Dr. Juan J., Consul-General at New York 757

Cuba—
- Crops in 1908 766
- Economic measures 553
- Minister of to the United States, new 752
- President of, inauguration 162
- President of, messages from 374
- United States Minister to 369

Demers, Hon. Pierre Paul, United States Consul at Bahia 760

Dinner, Pan-American, given by Director of Bureau 747

EDITORIAL SECTION—Continued.

Page.

Dominican Republic—
- Development of country 11
- Message of President Caceres 766
- Trade returns 555

Ecuador—
- Chinese in 555
- Effect of Panama Canal on 12
- National Exposition at Quito 166, 755
- Sanitary Code 174
- United States Minister to 367

Espinoza, Dr. Rodolfo, new Minister of Nicaragua 167
European-South American syndicate 171
Flags, coats of arms, and holidays 7
Fourth Pan-American Congress 166
Fox, Williams C., visit of, to the United States 367
Garcìa, Velez, Señor Don Francisco, new Cuban Minister 752
González, Dr. Pedro, Special Envoy from Nicaragua 964
Grahame, Mr. Leopoldo, editor of the "Buenos Aires Herald" 753

Guatemala—
- Economic conditions in 556
- Promotion of hygienic conditions 175

Haiti—
- Industrial development in 970
- New President 175

Helper, Hon. Hinton Rowan, death of 551
Hicks, Hon. John, retiring United States Minister to Chile 754

Honduras—
- Agricultural development 970
- Central American Conference 176
- United States Minister to 178

Knowles, Hon. Horace G., United States Minister to Nicaragua 555
Knox, Hon. Philander C., selection of, as Secretary of State 3
Lamport & Holt Line, new steamer 963
Landis, Representative Charles B., Pan-American address of 757

Latin America—
- Addresses on 367
- Books on, increase of 967
- Flags, coats of arms, and holidays 7, 549
- Growth of interest in 164
- Improvement of mail facilities between, and the United States 165, 757
- Increase of travel to 5
- Lectures on 760, 963
- Misleading reports on revolutions 544
- Municipalities of 8
- Official opera houses and theaters in 753
- Participation of, in western gatherings 548
- President Taft's views on 1
- Quotation from President's message concerning 1
- Students from, in the United States 7
- Tariff of the United States, and trade with 964
- United States consuls in, reports from 370
- United States-Latin American banking institution, establishments of. 968
- United States National Association of Manufacturers and 549

Meiggs, Henry, work of, in South America 12

EDITORIAL SECTION—Continued.

Page.

Mexico—
- Commerce and development 14
- Conditions in 1908 556
- Economic advance 176
- Message of President Diaz 766
- New Ambassador from 551
- North American Conservation Congress 365
- Railways of the Republic 970
- United States Consul-General in Mexico City 556

Morgan, Hon. E. M., United States Minister to Cuba 369
Nabuco, Senhor Joaquim, Brazilian Ambassador, dinner given by 966
Nicaragua—
- Health Bureau 176
- New Minister to the United States 167
- Special Envoy from 964

Northcott, Hon. Elliot, new United States Minister to Colombia 750
Panama—
- Industrial development 766
- New Minister to the United States 176
- Treaties with United States and Colombia 558
- United States Consul-General at, new 972
- United States Minister to 371
- World's fair at, preliminary plans for 972

Panama Canal, lecture on 762
Pan-American Conference, Fourth 166, 964
Pan-American dinner given in Washington by the Director of the Bureau .. 747
Pan-American Scientific Congress, First—
- Adjournment of 167
- Resolution of, concerning International Bureau 370
- Return of United States delegates to 369

Pan-American Scientific Congresses, past and future 548
Paraguay, pastoral and agricultural industries 178
Penna, President A. A. M., of Brazil, death of 961
Peru—
- Petroleum in 12
- Railway enterprises in 972
- Steamship enterprises in 972

Quesada, Señor Don Gonzalo de, departure of 549
Rodgers, Hon. James Linn, United States Consul-General at Havana 760
Rodrigues, Dr. José Carlos, editor of the "Jornal do Commercio" 752
Rojas, Dr. Ezequiel, Minister of Venezuela 750
Roosevelt, President, views of, on Latin America 1
Root, Hon. Elihu—
- Acknowledgment of books contributed by 546
- Dinner in honor of 365
- Resolutions of Governing Board concerning retirement of 161
- Special meeting of Governing Board for purpose of taking leave of, as its Chairman 161
- Wellman's opinion of 170

Salvador—
- Commerce of 973
- Commercial statistics 178

Sanchez Cruz, Señor Don Ricardo, Consul-General of Chile at New York ... 967

Page.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Continued.
Shanklin, Hon. Arnold, United States Consul-General at Mexico City 556
Sherrill, Hon. Charles H., United States Minister to Argentina 556
Snyder, Hon. Alban Goshorn, Consul-General of the United States at Panama 972
South America—
European syndicate 171
Great tour through 180
Improvement of waterways in 11
Meiggs's work on 12
Methods in trade of 171
New steamship of Lamport & Holt Line 963
Winter excursion to 966
Squiers, Hon. Herbert G., United States Minister to Panama 371
Taft, President, views of, on Latin America 1
Tobacco, interesting story of 14
Ulloa, Dr. Juan J., Consul-General of Costa Rica at New York 757
United States—
Banking institution of the, and Latin America 968
Bolivia, trade with 372
Brazil, preferential rates for American products 968
Commercial relations with Colombia 174
Consul-General at Panama, new 972
Consuls of, in Latin America, reports from 370
Delegates from, to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, return of ... 369
Improved mail facilities between Latin America and the 165
International Club of San Antonio, Texas 966
Lake Mohonk Peace Conference 762
Latin-American students in 7
Merchant marine, campaign for upbuilding 962
National Association of Manufacturers and Latin America 549
North-American Conservation Congress 365
Pan-American Committee, work of 748
President Taft, inauguration of 365
Tariff bill, interest of International Bureau in 763
Tariff and trade with Latin America 964
Uruguay, consular reports on 973
Venezuela—
Governmental decrees 558
New Minister of 750
Patriotic society in 973
Wilson, Hon. Huntington, United States Minister to the Argentina 172
EMERALD MINES OF COLOMBIA 1027
ENGLISH, STUDY OF, IN THE GUATEMALAN SCHOOLS 692
ESPINOZA, DR. RODOLFO, MINISTER OF NICARAGUA, RECEPTION OF 272
FIRST PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS. (*See* PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.)
FLAGS AND COATS OF ARMS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS:
Chile 91
Colombia 262
Costa Rica 489
Cuba 665
Dominican Republic 904

Page.
Flags of the Western World 786
Garcia Velez, Señor Don Justo, Minister from Cuba, Reception of 850
Gomez, Gen. José Miguel, President of Cuba, Inauguration of 266
Gonzalez, Dr. Pedro, Special Envoy from Nicaragua, Reception of 1025
Grace, W. R., Biography of 256
Gridiron Club, Banquet in Honor of 1040
Guatemala:
British investments in 690
Coffee—
Estimated output 134
Export tax 900
Commercial travelers in 99
Condemnation of property 725
Conventions of the Third Pan-American Conference, ratification of 1105
English, study of, in the schools of the Republic 692
Export tax on coffee 900
Expropriation of property 725
Inauguration day 408
Message of President Estrada Cabrera 941
Pasteur Institute, establishment of a 336
Population 96
President Estrada Cabrera, message of 941
Property, expropriation 725
Railway, Los Altos 336
Tariff modifications 725
United States fleet, visit of, to 869
Vaccination, compulsory 335
Haiti:
Agricultural development 943
Cacao production 1071
Coffee, export tax on 900
Exports, 1906–7 943
Inauguration day in 409
License taxes 524
Population 96
President of the Republic, new 337
Railway and industrial concessions 1106
Smuggling, measures to prevent 725
Wireless telegraphy 640
Henequen Plant, The 430
Historical Notes, Pan-American 27, 197, 395, 783, 987
Holidays, National. (*See* National Holidays.)
Honduras:
Agriculture, encouragement of 1109
Balsam, concession for the exploitation of 135
British investments in 690
Cabinet woods on public lands 1108
Cattle concession 728
Central-American Convention of Tegucigalpa 727
Commercial treaty with—
Mexico, ratified 1111
Nicaragua 529

HONDURAS—Continued. Page.
Dye woods on public lands 1108
Economic conditions in 1908 525
Electric and power contract 1111
Government students in the United States 73
Inauguration day in 409
Interior and Justice, report of the Secretary of 529
Juticalpa, railway to 135
Manacca palm, the 338
Message of President Dávila 524
Mexico, treaty of commerce with, ratification 1111
Monetary commission 135
Nicaragua, treaty of commerce with 529
Population 96
President Dávila, message of 524
Public instruction 1110
Railways—
Line to Juticalpa 135
Line from Trujillo to Juticalpa, concession 1108
Statistics, 1906–7 and 1907–8 944
Tariff modifications 1111
Wireless telegraphy 727
INAUGURATION DAY IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS 397
INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT OF CUBA 266
INDIAN CORN. (*See* MAIZE.)
INDORSEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU 898, 1068
INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE. (*See* PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, FOURTH.)
INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. (*See* BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.)
KNOX, HON. PHILANDER C., SPEECH BY, AT PAN-AMERICAN DINNER 788
LANDIS, HON. CHARLES B., REPRESENTATIVE FROM INDIANA, SPEECH BY, ON BETTERMENT OF MAIL FACILITIES WITH LATIN AMERICA 837
LATIN AMERICA:
Automobiles in 687
Betterment of mail facilities 837
British investments in 690
Cable lines to 493
Commerce with the United States (*see* United States).
Commercial travelers in 99
Miscellaneous notes 24, 195, 392, 573, 779, 984
North American captains of industry—
Church, Col. G. E 478
Grace, W. R 258
Meiggs, Henry 77
Public-debt service 899
Students from, in the United States 71, 301
Textile industries in 97
Theaters and opera houses in 811
Wireless telegraphy 529
Yale University's interest in 901
MAGAZINE ARTICLES:
American concert of powers 564
American history, first letter written in America 773

MAGAZINE ARTICLES—Continued. Page.

Argentine Republic—
- Antarctic meteorological station 777
- Argentine music, origin of 566
- Book trade 23
- Buenos Aires, the municipality of 571
- Climatic changes in northwestern section 773
- Entre Rios Province, progress of 192
- Fishes of 778
- Mining in 391
- Normal instruction 22
- Productive capacity of the 188
- Tierra del Fuego, description 387
- Treaty with Chile 979

Bolivia—
- Gold fields of 187
- Mining in 391
- Population, distribution of 978
- Present-day conditions 562
- Resources 565
- Survey work on the frontier 390

Brazil—
- Amazon River, description 387
- Book trade 23
- Cacao output 24
- Cotton and herva matte growing 777
- Economic climatology of 978
- Exposition of National Products at Rio de Janeiro 20
- German colonies and enterprises 190
- Mining in 391
- Pastoral industry, future of the 193
- Pernambuco, the port of 389
- Source of world's food supply 18
- Southern fields of, trip over 16
- Survey work on the frontier 390
- Treaty with Colombia 979
- The new 980

Bureau of the American Republics, appreciation of work of 24

Carib settlements 390

Central America, British capital in mines 19

Central American Bureau, official organ of 568

Chile—
- Arid coast of 773
- Book trade 23
- Climatic changes 772
- Easter Island 774
- Excursions of the Swedish Magellanic Expedition 777
- Iron deposits 982
- Mining in 391
- Nitrate industry 19
- Normal instruction 22
- Resources 565
- Sociedad de Fomento Fabril, history of the 19
- Tierra del Fuego, description 387
- Trade reports for 1908 777
- Treaty with the Argentine 976

MAGAZINE ARTICLES—Continued.

Page.

Coffee—
- Arabian and Abyssinian 191
- Culture and preparation 21
- Industry 778

Colombia—
- Book trade 22
- "*Heraldo Bogotano*," new publication 193
- Mining in 391
- Mining industry of Antioquia 775
- Opportunities offered by 976
- Spanish-American University at Bogota 778
- Treaty with Brazil 979

Copyright Convention, Pan-American 21

Costa Rica—
- Coffee plantations 193
- Sketch of 566

Cuba—
- Coffee plantations, old 191
- Conditions in 777
- Governor Magoon's report 391
- Inauguration of President Gomez 570
- Model prison of 778
- Personal aspect of American intervention 569
- Population of 389
- President Gomez, histrionic latinity of 571
- Restoration of self-government 570, 979

Director Barrett, comments on report of 23

Dominican Republic—
- Monthly review, new 571
- Progress of 20

Ecuador—
- Book trade 23
- "Iris," new publication 194
- Mining in 391
- Opportunities offered by 976

Guatemala—
- Economic progress 188
- Livingston, settlement of 390
- Minerva festivals in 21, 24
- President Estrada Cabrera 776
- Sketch of 777

Haiti—
- General conditions in the Republic 193
- Normal instruction 22
- Topography, geology, and inhabitants 776

Honduras, University of Tegucigalpa, first number of Review of the 982

International Arbitration, list of references on 562

Latin America—
- Educational conditions throughout 192
- France in the emancipation of the Spanish colonies 775
- International law in 979
- Political development of United States compared with that of 773
- Series of articles on, by Director Barrett 17

MAGAZINE ARTICLES—Continued.
Mexico— Page.
American capital in 391
Arising of a greater Mexico 774
Banking law 189
Banking system of 17
British capital in mines 19
Cacao industry 777
Commercial paper in banks of 21
Credit institutions of 389, 569, 778
Cruise after sea elephants near Guadalupe Island 778
Cuernavaca, article on 22
Experiences beyond the Sierras 981
Folklore 22, 391
Guanajuato, article on 22
Guerrero, forests of 22
"Industrias Mexicanas," new publication 571
Manuscripts of, in the study of the development of writing 778
Mine labor and supplies 194
Mineral resources of Chihuahua 194
Mining camps near Topia 571
Mining industry at 777
Oil well of Vera Cruz, ignition of the 192
Old station at Cuautla 777
Opportunities for the investor 777
Porfirio Dìaz, critical analysis of 23
Railroads of northern part 776
Salina Cruz, the harbor of 981
Tehuantepec Railroad, future of 22
Tehuantepec, the town of 192
Trip beyond the Sierras 778
Yaqui land, description of 567
Mineral wealth of America 772
Monroe doctrine, origin and application of 775
Nicaragua, coffee output 193
Panama—
Chagres River, picturesque aspect of the 192
Colonization and development 191
Keystone of the American continent 777
Narration of home-seeking in 565
Panama Railroad, part played by, in building of canal 567
Taboga, the island of 192
Panama Canal—
Answer to critics of, by President Taft 976
Best type of 388, 778, 982
Conditions in the zone 391, 571, 774
Criticism of 388, 569
Investigations in 977
Neutralization of 979
Workers on the 190
Pan-Americanism, services of Elihu Root to 979
Pan-American Scientific Congress, First—
Account of 565, 980
International law at the 979

MAGAZINE ARTICLES—Continued.

Page.

Paraguay—
- Normal instruction 22
- Pastoral and agricultural wealth of 189
- Productive capacity of 188

Peru—
- Arid coast of 773
- Book trade 23
- Conservation of guano 19
- Gold fields of 187
- Indians of, report on 391
- Lake Huasco region, climatic changes 772
- Mining in 391
- Mount Huascaran, ascent of 187
- Old and new 560
- "Peru To-Day," new magazine 565
- Resources 565
- Trip over the river courses of 20
- University of San Marcos 23
- Vanadium deposits of 982

River Plate region, its possibilities 978

Salvador—
- Coffee industry 22
- Normal instruction 22
- Publication of the Department of Foreign Relation 570

Sorolla y Bastida, Señor Don Joaquín, appreciation of his works 977

South America—
- Article on, by the Director of the Bureau 978
- Cable routes to 983
- Mines and minerals of 777
- Mining in 391
- Opportunities for the United States 21
- Value of commerce of, to the United States 776

United States—
- Analogies between political development of, and that of Latin America 773
- Isthmian Canal Commission, report of 980
- Educational tour of inspection 775
- Election methods 568
- Merchant marine of, lack of development 389
- Orange culture in California 18
- Pharmacopæia of, Spanish edition 23, 981
- Politics of the, discussed in Latin American periodicals 193
- President McKinley, recollections of 570
- *Revista Ilustrada*, first number of 22
- War with Spain 561

Uruguay—
- French literary influence 191
- Liebig's meat extract factories 386
- Productive capacity of 188

Venezuela—
- Animal and plant life in 978
- Civil and mercantile societies 983
- Labor conditions on coffee plantations 778
- Mining in 391

MAGAZINE ARTICLES—Continued.
Venezuela—Continued. Page.
Opportunities offered by 976
Orinoco Delta region 569
Yerba maté, trade in 191
Zuloaga, Señor Don Ignacio, appreciation of his works 977
MAGUEY PLANT, THE 445
MAIL FACILITIES WITH LATIN AMERICA, BETTERMENT OF 837
MAIZE, OR INDIAN CORN, THE GREAT NATIVE FOOD SUPPLY OF AMERICA 989
MEXICO:
Agricultural products 340
Ambassador from, reception of 663
Archæologic monuments, preservation of 533
Archæology and History Museum 731
Banks in 1906 732
British investments in 690
Budget expenditures and estimates 530
Capital invested in the Republic 343
Census, new, proposed 1114
Chapala district, irrigation in 1115
Coal and coke in the Republic 347
Coal transportation, rates for 1112
Coffee crop 141
Commerce, foreign—
First quarter 1908–9 136
Five months, 1908–9 530
First half of 1908–9 728
1908–9 343
Commercial travelers in 101
Commercial treaty with Honduras 1111
Cotton tree, exploitation of 145
Customs revenues—
First four months, 1908–9 138
First five months, 1908–9 349
Discovery of high-grade oil 1112
Exports, mineral, 1907–8 343
Financial and economic conditions, 1908–9 339
Gold and silver, production of, 1877–1908 345
Government lands, price of, 1909 731
Government students in the United States 74
Grain elevators, concession for the erection of 732
Immigration law, new 345, 731
Inauguration day in 409
Industries, new, privileges granted to 348
International Oil and Gas Company 140
Irrigation in Chapala District 1115
Honduras, commercial treaty with 1111
Machinery in installments, importation of 349
Maguey plant, the 445
Manzanillo-Guadalajara Railway 531
Marine concession, modification of a 350
Matamoros district in 1908 733
Message of President Diaz 945
Mexico City, municipal organization of 208

MEXICO—Continued. Page.
Mexico Transportation Company, prospectus of ... 1112
Mineral products ... 340
Mineral exports in 1907–8 ... 343
Mining companies, foreign registration ... 139
Munson steamship-line contract ... 532
Museums ... 731
Northwestern Railway Company of Mexico ... 1113
Natural History Museum ... 731
National Railroad, report of, for 1907–8 ... 350
Oil, high-grade, discovery of ... 1112
Packing houses, concession for ... 350
Population ... 96
Postal Code, modification of ... 141
President Diaz, message of ... 945
Progreso, steamship line to New Orleans ... 1114
Public debt, status of ... 531
Quintana Roo, exploitation of forests of ... 141
Railroad, National, report of, for 1907–8 ... 350
Railway and steamship connections ... 1113
Railway company, new, prospectus ... 1112
Railway merger, operation of the ... 138
Railways—
Hacienda de San Antonio-Huilpico ... 141
Manzanillo-Guadalajara ... 531
Traffic of, 1907–8 ... 531
Receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 1907–8 ... 349
Rubber industry, encouragement of ... 732
Shipping facilities on the Pacific coast ... 140
Silver, production of ... 345
Steamship line between Progreso and New Orleans ... 1114
Sugar of the Republic and the Brussels Convention ... 732
Sugar production, 1907–8 ... 947
Tariff modifications ... 140, 350
Tehuantepec Railway—
Traffic in 1908 ... 1074
Terminals, ports of call ... 532
Trade relations with the Orient, extension of ... 345
Tree cotton, exploitation of ... 145
Water concession, modification of a ... 350
Wheat—
Production in 1908 ... 1075
Reduction of duty on ... 138, 949
Wireless convention, ratification of ... 730
Wireless telegraphy ... 642
Zinc mining ... 143
MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON LATIN AMERICA ... 24, 195, 392, 573, 779, 984
MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION IN LATIN-AMERICAN CAPITALS:
Havana ... 614
Lima ... 856
Mexico ... 209
Montevideo ... 1003
Rio Janeiro ... 30
Santiago de Chile ... 430

NABUCO, SENHOR JOAQUIM, BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR: Page.
Banquet given by, in honor of Senhor Rodrigues and the Gridiron Club.. 1040
Speeches by..... 75, 792, 1040
NATIONAL EXPOSITION AT QUITO, ECUADOR..... 200, 894
NATIONAL HOLIDAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS:
Chile..... 93
Colombia..... 264
Costa Rica..... 491
Cuba..... 671
Dominican Republic..... 906
NICARAGUA:
Banana exploitation on the west coast..... 1115
Belgium, parcels-post convention with..... 735
British investments in..... 690
Bureau of chemical analysis at Managua..... 351
Cape Gracias á Dios, trade and industries..... 949
Coffee—
Crop..... 146
Export duty on..... 533, 900
Commercial index of..... 352
Commercial travelers in..... 102
Commercial treaty with Honduras..... 529
Corea, Señor Luis F., Minister of, retirement..... 272
Customs law, new..... 735
Espinoza, Dr. Rodolfo, Minister of, reception..... 272
Exports to the United States, 1908..... 734
Gold production, 1908..... 351
González, Dr. Pedro, Special Envoy to the United States, reception of.... 1025
Government students in the United States..... 74
Honduras, commercial treaty with..... 529
Inauguration day in..... 409
Improvement contract with Cukra River Planting Company..... 1116
Mining outlook..... 146
Parcels-post convention with Belgium..... 735
Population..... 96
Railway contract, new..... 1116
Rubber exploitation, regulations for..... 352
Steamship line to Seattle..... 533
Tariff reduction on merchandise imported, Atlantic coast..... 949
United States, exports to..... 734
NORTH AMERICAN CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY IN LATIN AMERICA:
Church, Col. George Earl..... 478
Grace, W. R..... 256
Meiggs, Henry..... 77
NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE RIVER PLATE..... 679
OBSERVATORY OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. 415
OIL PIPE LINE FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC..... 828
PANAMA:
Agricultural colonies for immigrants..... 353
Arosemena, Señor C. C., Minister of, reception..... 271
Articles placed on free list..... 534
Brewery, establishment of a..... 951
Budget for 1909–10..... 950
Cable from Colon to Panama, overland..... 736

PANAMA—Continued. Page.
Cattle, import duty on 535
Census of the Republic 534
Chinese employees, admission of 1117
Electric light in Panama city 530
Fiscal conditions 148
Free-duty articles 534
Government students in the United States 74
Historic buildings, care of 536
History of the Republic, proposed 353
Import duties refunded on reexported merchandise 951
Inauguration day in 410
Italy, postal convention with 951
Mines, tax on 1117
Mining industry 147
Mining opportunities 1117
Mortgage and loan bank 536
National Navigation Company, subsidy to 536
Native tribes, civilization of 537
Oil pipe line from Pacific to Atlantic 828
Panama city—
Electric light 536
School of Medicine 1117
Panama-David railroad, proposed 147
Patent and trade-mark law 353
Petroleum lands, tax on 1117
Population 96
Postal convention with Italy 951
Property exempted from taxation 951
Public improvements 950
Railroad from Panama to David, proposed 147
Sugar factories, establishment of 735, 951
Telegraph and telephone lines 535
Trans-Isthmian traffic in 1908 1074
Wireless telegraphy 640
PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, FOURTH:
Committees for 279
Programme 685
PAN-AMERICAN DINNER GIVEN BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS 787
PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS:
Account of 580
Opening of 123
PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS, SECOND, TO MEET AT WASHINGTON, D. C. 278
PAN-AMERICAN HISTORY, NOTES ON 27, 197, 395, 577, 783, 987
PARAGUAY:
Agricultural exports, 1907–8 354
Argentine Republic—
Boundary with, report on 1080
Live-stock convention with 353
Asuncion—
Municipal improvements in, transfer of contract for 149
Revenues of 952

PARAGUAY—Continued. Page.
British investments in 690
Central Railway report 149
Contract for improvements in Asuncion, transfer of 149
Curapay, wood, industrial value of 537
Electric tramway contract, transfer of, to an American company 149
Exports, agricultural, 1907–8 354
Export tariff, new 736
Foreign companies in the Republic 737
Government students in the United States 74
Inauguration day in 410
Live-stock convention with the Argentine Republic 353
Municipalities, law for the government of 1119
Population 96
Public and private instruction, status of 1119
Tobacco culture 737
PARANA RIVER, BASIN OF THE 280
PARÁ, THE STATE AND CITY OF 643
PENNA, DR. AFFONSO AUGUSTO MOREIRA, PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL, DEATH OF 961
PERU:
Bank of Peru and London 1121
British capital in mines 500
British investments in 690
Callao, dry dock at 1120
Consular convention with Holland 539
Dry dock at Callao 1120
Fertilizers in 952
Government students—
Abroad 539
In the United States 74
Holland, consular convention with 539
Inauguration day in 410
Internal revenue, 1908 1120
Lima, municipal organization 856
Loans, proposed 740
Mining—
Companies, fusion of 153
Statistics 739
Paita-Marañon Railway 353
Pearl fishing concession 153
Petroleum belt 149
Population 96
Primary instruction in national colleges 1121
Railway from Paita to the Marañon River 355
Railways, projected and in operation 538
Rice imports 1120
Steamship line, subsidy for 1120
Subsidy for steamship line 1120
Sugar production and exports 741
Wheat imports 1120
Wireless telegraphy 642
PIASSAVA FIBER OF BRAZIL, THE 674
POPULATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS 96

Page.

PORTELA, SEÑOR DON EPIFANIO, MINISTER OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, SPEECH BY, AT THE PAN-AMERICAN DINNER 800
PRESIDENTIAL WORK IN COLOMBIA 422
PROMENADES IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS 852
PUBLIC-DEBT SERVICE IN LATIN AMERICA 899
QUESADA, SEÑOR DON GONZALO DE, SPEECH BY 427
QUITO EXPOSITION, PARTICIPATION IN 894
RAILWAY EXHIBITION IN 1910, ARGENTINE 882
RECEPTIONS OF LATIN-AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES:
Arosemena, Señor C. C., Minister of Panama 270
Barra, Señor Don Francisco Leon de la, Mexican Ambassador 663
Espinoza, Dr. Rodolfo, Minister of Nicaragua 274
Garcia, Señor Don Justo, Minister of Cuba 850
Gonzalez, Dr. Pedro, Nicaraguan Special Envoy 1025
Rojas, Dr. Pedro, Venezuelan Minister 1024
RIVER PLATE, THE NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE 679
RODNEY, HON. C. A., FIRST UNITED STATES MINISTER TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, TRIBUTE TO 878
RODRIGUES, SENHOR J. C., EDITOR OF THE "JORNAL DO COMMERCIO":
Banquet given in honor of 1041
Speech by 1044
ROJAS, SEÑOR DR. PEDRO, VENEZUELAN MINISTER, RECEPTION OF 1024
ROOT, HON. ELIHU, SPEECHES BY 803, 1042
ROWE, PROF. L. S., OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, ADDRESS OF, ON TRADE CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA 1077
SALVADOR:
British investments in 690
Canned goods, duty on 1122
Coffee, export tax on 900
Commerce, foreign, 1907 and 1908 ..... 356, 1121
Commerce with the United States 742
Commercial travelers in 102
Consular invoices not required with parcels-post 540
Financial conditions in 1908 1122
Imports, first quarter of 1908 153
Inauguration day in 410
Map, official 742
Maritime traffic, nine months of 1908 357
Message of President Figueroa 953
Parcels-post, consular invoices not required with 540
Population 96
Postal parcels, consular invoices for 154
Postal regulations 540
President Figueroa, message of 953
Salvador Railway Company 741
Stamp revenues, 1908 954
Tariff modifications 1122
United States—
Fleet, visit to 877
Trade relations with 742
Wine, duty on 1122
SANNON, M. H. PAULEUS, MINISTER OF HAITI, RECEPTION OF 664
SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS, PAN-AMERICAN. (*See* PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.)

Page.
SHERMAN, HON. JAMES S., VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, SPEECH BY, AT PAN-AMERICAN DINNER 794
SHIPPING FACILITIES BETWEEN EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA 1075
SOUTH AMERICA:
British capital in mines of 500
Lamport and Holt Line, new steamer of 1015
Shipping facilities between Europe and 1075
Trade and credit conditions in 1077
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA 97
THEATERS AND OPERA HOUSES IN LATIN AMERICA 811
TOBACCO, THE AMERICAN INDIAN'S GIFT TO CIVILIZATION 52
TRADE AND CREDIT CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA 1077
TRANSANDINE RAILWAY, HISTORY OF THE 463
TRANS-ISTHMIAN TRAFFIC IN 1908 1074
UNITED STATES:
American goods—
Brazilian tariff concessions to 1088
Exhibit of, at Santiago 714
Annapolis, Latin-American students at 301
Argentina, tribute of, to first United States Minister 878
Brazil, tariff concessions to American products 1088
Colombia—
Americans interested in gold mining in 933
Exports from 516
Colombian bureau of information at New York 328
Columbus statue at Washington, D. C 413
Commerce with Latin-America 155, 357, 540
Commerce, foreign 1123
Consular reports, subject-matter of 95, 306, 499, 695, 908, 1069
Cornell University, Latin-American students at 304
Corn, exports of 1002
Costa Rica, imports from 722
Ecuador, National Exposition, participation in 895
Farm products in 1908 359
Guatemala, Fleet of the United States, visit to 869
Inauguration day in 397, 410
Latin America, trade with 155, 357, 541
Latin-American students in the 71, 301
Mexico, steamship line from Progreso to New Orleans 1114
Mineral production 156
Nicaragua—
Exports from 734
Steamship line from, to Seattle 533
Panama Canal, nationality of employees 541
Pan-American Scientific Congress, Second, to meet in Washington, D. C 278
Pennsylvania University, Latin-American students at 301
Population 96
Salvador—
Trade relations with 742
United States fleet's visit to 877
Trans-Isthmian traffic, 1908 1074
Wheat production in 1908 1075

URUGUAY: Page.
Agricultural industry 360
Argentina, consular correspondence with 361
Bank of the Republic in 1908 958
British investments in 690
Business methods, successful 359
Central Uruguay Railway in 1908 158
Coal mines, exploitation of 361
Colonia to Brazil, railroad from 360
Consular correspondence with the Argentine Republic 361
Customs revenues 157, 158, 743
Docks and yards projected 744
Economic conditions, 1908 1123
Exports in 1908 1126
Food products, regulations for importation of 743
Hides and skins, exports of 156
Inauguration day in 410
Live stock and agricultural industry, 1907–8 360
Message of President Williman 954
Midland Railway, 1908 957
Mining and minerals 1127
Montevideo—
Administration of port of 361
Municipal organization 1003
Tramways in 1908 958
National College, reorganization of the 157
Population of the Republic 96, 360
President Williman, message of 954
Railway from Colonia to Brazil, proposed 360
Railways and shipping 1125
Salesman, experience of a 359
School of commerce, establishment of a 743
Shipping 1125
Surplus for fiscal year 1907–8 157
Trade and industry, characteristics of 1127
Wheat production in 1908 1075
Wireless telegraphy 642
Wool shipments in 1908 156
VENEZUELA:
Asphalt concession, forfeiture of 362
British capital in mines 500
British investments in 690
Census returns 744
Cacao production 1071
Coffee, export tax on 900
Colombian commerce, Zulia River opened to 541
Commerce—
Foreign, first half of 1908 958
Ports opened to 542
Escalante River, opened to traffic 744
Fibers, exploitation of 159
Foreign debt, payments on account 746
Laws, revision of 746
Immigration, first six months of 1908 745

VENEZUELA—Continued. Page.
Inauguration day in 411
Meat extracts, establishment of factories for 1129
Oil-factory concession 159
Parcels post, importation of merchandise by 1128
Population of the Republic 96, 1129
Ports, opening of 746
Public hygiene commission 1128
Railway—
Statistics 745
Traffic, first quarter of 1908 362
Revenues, federal, allotted to the States 746
Rojas, Dr. Pedro, Minister to the United States, reception of 1024
Salt—
Exploitation of 746
Transportation of, in national vessels 542
Stamp and postal card concession 745
Tariff modifications 159, 542
Tobacco industry, decrees concerning 746
Tucacas custom-house, closing of 1129
Wagon road between Puerto Cabello and San Felipe 159
Zulia River, opened for Colombian commerce 541
WANDS, MR. ERNEST H., UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER TO THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF ECUADOR 201
WHALING IN BRAZIL 1048
WHEAT PRODUCTION OF AMERICA IN 1908 1075
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS 629
YALE UNIVERSITY'S INTEREST IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES 901

89961—09——3

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

Page.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition:
- Government building 984
- International Bureau's exhibit 985

Alcorta, Señor José Figueroa, President of the Argentine Republic 406
Alfaro, Gen. Eloy, President of Ecuador 408, 895
Álvarez, Dr. Alejandro, Chilean jurist 1020
Amador-Guerrero, Dr. Manuel, President of Panama 782
Anderson, Hon. George Everett, United States Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro. 376
Arango, Señor Don José Augustín, First Vice-President and Secretary of State of Panama ..... Facing 752
Argentine Republic:
- Buenos Aires—
  - Avenue of palms 108
  - Boathouse at El Tigre ..... Facing 914
  - Botanical Garden, photographs of 1055–1062
  - Brewery in suburbs of Quilmos ..... Facing 311
  - Central Produce Market, hide and wool section 104
  - Colon Theater 812
  - Inaugural review of troops 401
  - Palermo Driveway ..... Facing 854
  - Recoleta Cemetery ..... Facing 110
  - San Martin Square ..... Facing 310
  - St. John's Anglican Church 879
  - United States Minister Rodney, monument to the memory of, in St. John's Anglican Church 881
  - Valentin Alsina, statue of 696
- Cordoba, river and tunnel near 697
- Christ of the Andes, statue marking the boundary line with Chile 468
- Iguazu Falls 281, 297
- La Guayra Falls 297
- North American Society of the River Plate, executive committee 681
- Trans-Andine Railway—
  - Avalanche shed 467
  - Mountain scene 468
  - Sleeping car 463
  - Stone refuge 470
  - Uspallata Station 464
- Villa-Jardin, view of 465

Arosemena, Señor Don C. C., Panaman Minister 177
Bacon, Hon. Robert, Assistant Secretary of State 6
Barra, Señor Don Francisco L. de la, Mexican Ambassador ..... Facing 369
Beata-Neves, Mr. L., Brazilian Delegate to Third Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress 1064
Black diamond, largest ever found 238

Page.
Bolivia, Congress, opening session of ..... Facing 111
Bone, Mr. Scott C., Vice-President of the Gridiron Club ..... Facing 1045
Borja, Dr. Cesar, Minister of Foreign Relations of Ecuador 895
Borts diamond, largest ever found 238
Brazil:
Black diamond, largest ever found 238
Convoy of diamonds from the mines 232
Coquillo nuts, delivery of, at warehouse 675
Diamantina district—
Diamond cutting establishment 254
Diamond dredge 251, 253
Diamond mining, photographs 230–255
Diamond River 230
Iguazu Falls 281, 297
Jequitinhonha River—
Diamond washing 250
Manaos, Amazonas Theater 819
Minas Geraes, Rio Manso Falls 248
Palms 116
Para—
"A Provincia do Para" building 646
Da Paz Theater 818
Frei Caetano Brandao Square 645
General Bittencourt Institute—
Exterior view 653
Group of students ..... Facing 923
Governor's residence 650
Municipal building 652
Palm avenue 650
Panoramic view of ..... Facing 648
Praça da Republica 655
Prudente de Moraes Square 1090
Quay in the harbor of 647
Water front 649
Pernambuco—
Opera house 817
Piassava palm 675
Rio de Janeiro—
Assemblea street 39
Avenida Central 31, 34, 35, 46, 507
Avenue and park in ..... Facing 706
Beira Mar avenue ..... Facing 855
Botanical gardens 36
Canal do Mangue 707
Carioca street 43
Corcovado Summit, road to ..... Facing 506
Cotton factory in 608
Fire department, central station 42
General Ossorio, statue of ..... Facing 319
Gloria Garden ..... Facing 114
Gonçalves Dias School 44
Harbor of ..... Facing 922
Inspection of firemen 40

Brazil—Continued.
Rio de Janeiro—Continued. Page.
Isabel Asylum ..... Facing 318
Jornal do Commercio building 34
Misericordia Hospital 48
Municipal Theater 816
Palace of the Ministry of Public Works 37
President's palace 50
Treasury building 41
Water front 32
São Paulo—
Pipe line for water supply 119
State Theater 820
Whaling in, photographs illustrating article on 1048
Brown, Hon. Philip M., American Minister to Honduras 179
Bryan, Hon. W. J 163
Buchanan, Hon. William I., United States special commissioner to Venezuela. 10
Bureau of the American Republics:
Decorations of present building of, during inauguration week 576
Exhibit of, at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of Seattle 985
New building of—
Design for ..... Facing 363
Views 307, 568
Cable tape, diagram of a 493
Cáceres, Gen. Ramón, President of the Dominican Republic 161, 408
Calvo, Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo, Minister from Costa Rica to the United States 797
Cannon, Hon. Joseph G., Speaker of the House of Representatives 798
Central American Bureau, International, members of 15
Central American Court of Justice, plan for palace of 13
Central American Peace Conference of Tegucigalpa group of members of 764
Chile:
Aconcagua River 476
Administrator of an estate ..... Facing 716
Cavalry soldier 440
Christ of the Andes, statue marking the boundary line with the Argentine Republic 469
Coat of arms of ..... Facing 92
Corral, port of, view 717
Flag and coat of arms of ..... Facing 92
Juncal—
Hotel and construction buildings 474
Road to 474
Laja Falls ..... Facing 515
Nitrate, loading of, in the W. R. Grace mines 260
Overseer of an estate 716
Palm (*jubea spectabilis*) 122
Puerto Montt, view of ..... Facing 326
Railway bridge on line between Valparaiso and Santiago 78
Salto del Soldado Bridge 472
Santiago—
Ahumada street 582
Alameda 438

Chile—Continued.
Santiago—Continued. Page.
Cathedral 591
Congress, Palace of 442
Estado street 597
Government Palace 587
Independencia square 434
Municipal building 583
Municipal Theater 822
Museum of Natural History 593
National Congress 589
National Library 439
Plaza de Armas 433
Private residence 595
Senate chamber 436
University of Chile 437
View of city 430
Talcahuano—
Bay and town of Facing 514
Dry docks, section Facing 121
Naval academy Facing 926
Transandine railway views 468–477
Valdivia, brewery in Facing 115
Viña del Mar, view of Facing 927
Church, Col. George Earl, portraits of 479–481
Clark, Hon. Champ, minority leader of the House of Representatives 806
Colombia—
Barranquilla, street scene 125
Bogota—
Bolivar Square, illuminated 719
San Carlos Palace 425
Street procession Facing 120
Coat of arms of Facing 262
Emerald—
Débris containing 1031
In matrix 1034
Mining 1038
Strata containing 1036
Washing débris for 1039
Flag and coat of arms of Facing 262
President Reyes and Diplomatic Corps reviewing troops 423
President Reyes and his Cabinet 421
Corea, Dr. Luis F., Minister of Nicaragua 273
Corn, photographs illustrating article on 989–1002
Costa Rica:
Coat of arms of Facing 490
Coffee drying Facing 935
Flag and coat of arms of Facing 490
Irazu Volcano Facing 518
Military band Facing 519
Monument celebrating triumph over William Walker Facing 331
Northern Railway, scene on the Facing 722
Orosi Valley Facing 330

Costa Rica—Continued.
Puerto Limon— Page.
Wharf at.... Facing 126
Wireless telegraph station at.... 641
Regiment of soldiers.... Facing 723
San Jose—
Cathedral.... Facing 934
National Park.... 1101
National Theater.... 813
Waterfall in.... Facing 127
Cotton, photographs illustrating article on.... 599–613
Creel, Señor Don Enrique C., Governor of Chihuahua.... Facing 368
Cuba:
Automobile in.... 688
Flag and coat of arms of.... Facing 668
Havana—
Ballroom in clubhouse of Business Clerks' Association.... 625
Band stand on Malecon.... 1091
Botanical gardens.... Facing 938
Cabañas Fortress.... Facing 939
Columbus Cathedral.... 619
El Prado Promenade.... Facing 852
House of Representatives in session.... 623
Illuminated arch commemorating restoration of the Republic.... Facing 419
Letter carriers.... 620
Malecon drive.... 621
Obispo street.... 626
President's Palace.... 617, 618
Produce Exchange building, new.... 616
Templete, The.... 627
United States battle ships *Maine* and *Mississippi* entering the harbor.... Facing 268
View of the city and the water front from Cabaña Fortress.... 615
Inauguration of President Gomez, scenes of the.... 262–269
President Gomez—
Arriving at Caballeria Wharf together with Governor Magoon and Vice-President Zayas.... 267
Group of, and other officials after bidding good-by to Governor Magoon.... Facing 418
Leaving the Palace with Governor Magoon.... Facing 266
Portrait of.... 266
Taking the oath of office.... Facing 267
Cullinan, diamond:
Cleaving the.... 235
Finished.... 237
First cleaving of.... 236
In the rough.... 234
Dávila, Gen. Miguel R., President of Honduras.... 409
Demers, Mr. Pierre Paul, United States consul at Bahia.... 761
Diagrams:
Argentine Republic—
Area and population.... 1081
Commerce.... 911
Bolivia, tin production.... 918

Diagrams—Continued.
Brazil— Page.
Para, population 654
Sugar production 705
British investments in Latin-America 691
Cable tape 493
Cacao production of the world 1072
Colombia—
Emerald mines 1029
Exports from Cartagena 517
Corn exports of the world 1002
Corn production of the world 999
Cotton production 607
Cuba—
Foreign commerce 722
Sugar production 936
Dominican Republic—
Commerce 658, 661
Honduras, commerce 526
Mexico—
Agricultural and mineral products 340
Capital invested in the Republic 344
Commerce 137, 729
Henequen exports 451
Sugar production 948
Nicaragua, exports to United States 734
Peru, construction of Oroya Railway 84
Population of American Republics 97
Tobacco production of the world 63, 64
United States, farm products 358
Uruguay, wool shipments 157
Venezuela, commerce 959
Diamond mining, photographs illustrating article on 230–255
Dìaz, Gen. Porfirio, President of Mexico 409
Dominican Republic—
Banana plantation Facing 133
Flag and coat of arms Facing 904
La Vega, central park 660
Puerto Plata, landing wharf 662
Santo Domingo, street scene 657
Ecuador:
Guayaquil, loading cacao Facing 332
National Exposition of Quito, views of 202–206
Quito—
National Theater 821
Private residence 1104
San Francisco Church Facing 132
Street scene Facing 333
United States Minister Fox and Consul-General Dietrich surrounded by representative Chinese 522
Egyptian cotton field and boll of cotton 601, 605
Emerald, South American, in matrix 1034
Espinoza, Dr. Rodolfo, Nicaraguan Minister 168
Estrada Cabrera, President Manuel, President of Guatemala 408

Page.
Figueroa Alcorta, Señor Don José, President of the Argentine Republic..... 406
Figueroa, Gen. Fernando, President of Salvador..... 410, 961
Garcia Velez, Señor Don Carlos, Minister of Cuba in the United States..... 548, 850
Godoy, Señor Don José F., Mexican Minister to Cuba..... Facing 171
Gomes dos Santos, Señor José, Consul-General of Brazil at New York..... 969
Gomez, Gen. José Miguel, President of Cuba..... 266, 408
(*See also* Cuba.)
Gomez, Gen. J. Vicente, President of Venezuela..... 411
González, Dr. Pedro, Special Envoy from Nicaragua..... 965
González Víquez, Señor Don Cleto, President of Costa Rica..... 407
Grace, William R..... 256
Guatemala:
Country road..... 100
Country scene..... Facing 134
Guatemala city—
Bull Monument in the Paseo de la Reforma..... Facing 539
Colon Theater..... 811
La Antigua, ruins of cathedral..... Facing 337
Mazatenango Railway..... Facing 336
Mining region in the interior..... 538
Prehistoric relic..... 384
Quezaltenango, municipal theater..... 823
Railway map..... 336
San Jose, Central Railroad Station..... 869
Visit of the United States fleet to, photographs of..... 869–876
Haiti:
Cape Haitien, union club..... Facing 724
Port-au-Prince—
Cathedral..... Facing 524
Market houses..... Facing 525
National Bank of..... 134
Statue of General Dessalines..... Facing 725
Helper, Hon. Hinton Rowan, ex-Consul-General of the United States in Buenos Aires..... 550
Henequen industry, photographs illustrating article on..... 444–463
Hicks, Hon. John, former United States Minister to Chile..... 754
Honduras:
Picturesque scene in the interior..... Facing 135
Sabana Grande, wagon road construction..... 136
Tegucigalpa-San Lorenzo highway..... 1105
Indian corn. (*See* Maize.)
Joubert, Señor Don Emilio C., retiring Minister of the Dominican Republic in the United States..... 965
Kimberley, South Africa:
Sorting rough diamonds from the De Beers mines..... 247
Wesselton mine..... 244, 245
Knowles, Hon. Horace G., United States Minister to Nicaragua..... 554
Knox, Hon. Philander C., Secretary of State of the United States..... 2, 790
Lamport & Holt Line, S. S. Vasari, photographs..... 1016–1018
Landis, Hon. Charles B., Congressman from Indiana..... 837
Latin-American embassies and legations in Washington, D. C..... Facing 4
Latin-American students:
Cornell University..... 304
Society of, at Annapolis, officers..... 302
University of Pennsylvania..... 303

Page.
Léger, M. J. N., Haitian Minister..... Facing 170
Leguía, Dr. Augusto B., President of Peru..... 410
Lincoln, Abraham, sixteenth President of the United States..... Facing 164
Lincoln and his Cabinet..... 165
Magoon, Hon. Charles E., Provisional Governor of Cuba..... 268
Maguey industry, photographs illustrating article on the..... 444–463
Maize, photographs illustrating article on..... 989–1002
Maps:
Argentine Republic, location of Carnegie Observatory..... 417
Bolivia, railway system..... 112
Brazil—
Area, population, and diamond-producing States..... 233
Railway system..... 325
Cable lines of the American Republics..... 496
Colombia, emerald mines..... 1029
Guatemala, railway system..... 336
Parana River Basin..... Facing 284, 288
Steamship connections, proposed, between Yokohama and New York..... 346
Western Hemisphere—
Cable lines of American Republics..... 496
Wireless telegraphy in the American Republics..... Facing 638
Martinez Aguirre, Dr. Francisco J., Minister of Public Instruction of Ecuador... 896
Meiggs, Henry, railway constructor..... 77
Mexico:
Artesian well in Mexico City..... Facing 531
Cotton tree..... 607
Cuernavaca Valley..... Facing 338
Federal District, La Viga Canal..... 224, 225
Guadalajara—
Degollado Theater..... 825
Public works at..... 1115
Guanajuato—
Juarez Theater..... 825
Panoramic view of..... Facing 732
Henequen industry, photographs..... 444–463
Mexico City—
Artesian well..... 531
Avenida del Dos de Mayo..... 1114
Cathedral..... Facing 138
Chapultepec..... 222
Colonia Juarez..... 212
Columbus, statue of..... 221
Cuauhtemoc, statue of..... 220, 222
Driveway in..... Facing 853
Holiday procession..... 209
Home of American Ambassador..... 144
Letter carrier..... 213
Looking south from the cathedral..... 210
Moorish pavilion..... 227
Mounted police..... 226
President's Palace, Chapultepec..... 222
National Palace..... 208
New National Theater..... 826

Mexico—Continued.
Mexico City—Continued. Page.
Parade of carriages..... Facing 139
Paseo de la Reforma..... 219
Post-office building, new..... 211
Primary school building..... 217
Street construction..... 215
Tomb of Juarez..... Facing 339
Young Men's Christian Association..... 216
Pulque, cultivation, extraction, etc., photographs..... 453–463
San Luis Potosi, La Paz Theater..... 825
Strawberry gathering..... 148
Tinacal, exterior and interior of a..... 459, 462
Tropic of Cancer, sign indicating..... Facing 530
Zacatecas, old aqueduct..... Facing 733
Montes, Señor Don Ismael, President of Bolivia..... 406
Montt, Señor Don Pedro, President of Chile..... 407
Morgan, Hon. Edwin, United States Minister to Cuba..... 368
Nabuco, Senhor Joaquin, Brazilian Ambassador in the United States..... 793
Nabuco, Senhor Joaquim, Brazilian Ambassador, flashlight photo of dinner given by, in honor of Senhor Rodrigues and the Gridiron Club..... Facing 1040
North American Society of the River Plate, executive committee 681
Northcott, Hon. Elliot, United States Minister to Colombia..... 750
Obaldìa, Señor Don Domingo de, President of Panama..... 410
Panama:
La Boca, S. S. Santa Maria discharging oil..... 835
Oil pipe line from Pacific to Atlantic coast, photographs..... 828–836
Panama city—
Government Palace 535
Market square..... Facing 534
National Theater..... 822
Pan-American Dinner:
Flashlight photograph of..... Facing 788
Menu card, reproduction of design on..... Facing 802
Notices in Washington papers..... Facing 803
Pan-American Scientific Congress, First, medal commemorating..... 581
Paraguay:
Asuncion, Government Palace..... Facing 955
Nacundai Falls..... 291
Upper Parana River..... 291
Penna, Dr. Affonso A. Moreira, President of Brazil..... 1, 407, 961
Peru:
Cerro de Pasco..... 89
Cotton mill near Peru..... 259
Cotton picking by Chinese..... 600
Cotton-winding machine..... 612
Lima—
Bank of Deposits and Consignments..... Facing 863
Cathedral, exterior..... Facing 862
Cathedral, interior..... Facing 864
Health Institute..... 858
Inaugural review of troops..... 403
Medical School..... 867
Panoramic view of..... 868

Peru—Continued.
Lima—Continued. Page.
Paseo de Colon 853
Police, squad of 864
Post-office and telegraph building 860
Principal square 857
San Francisco Church 858
Senate Building ..... Facing 865
Statue of Columbus ..... Facing 741
Statue of Colonel Bolognesi ..... Facing 740
Street scene 866
Torre-Tagle House 861
Mountain road in ..... Facing 327
Oroya Railway—
Andean station 88
Infiernillo bridge 85
Scene on 86
Section of 81, 83
Tunnels 84
Sugar refinery of W. R. Grace & Company 258
Portela, Señor Don Epifanio, Minister from the Argentine Republic to the United States 801
Pulliam, Hon. W. E., Receiver-General of Customs for the Dominican Republic 659
Purdie, Mr. F. B., President, North American Society of the River Plate 682
Quesada, Señor Don Gonzalo de, ex-Minister of Cuba 559
Reyes, General Rafael, President of Colombia 407
River Plate, North American Society of the, executive committee, group of 681
Rodgers, Hon. James Linn, United States Consul-General at Habana 758
Rodrigues, Mr. J. C., Director of the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio de Janerio ..... Facing 1044
Rojas, Dr. Don Pedro Ezequiel, Venezuelan Minister to the United States 748
Root, Hon. Elihu, Senator from New York 804
Russell, Hon. William G., United States Minister to Venezuela 547
Salvador:
San Salvador—
National Theater 821
Palace of the President 154
Treasury Department Building 1120
Sanchez Cruz, Señor Don Ricardo, Consul-General of Chile at New York 968
Sannon, M. H. Pauleus, Minister from Haiti ..... Facing 374
Sherill, Hon. Charles Hitchcock, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic 545
Sherman, Hon. James S., Vice-President of the United States 365, 795
Simon, Gen. Antoine F. C., President of Haiti 409
Snyder, Hon. Alban G., United States Consul-General at Panama 971
South Africa:
Colesburg Kopje, interior of 238
Gong and Gong diamond diggings, Vaal River 246
Native laborers in compound 241
Sorting rough diamonds 247
Vaal River diggings 242, 246
Wesselton mine, Kimberley 244, 245
Squires, Hon. Herbert G., United States Minister to Panama 372

Taft, William H., President of the United States: Page.
Cabinet 579
Group of various photographs of ..... Facing 364
Inauguration of, views 563, 572, 576
Portrait of 411
Returning with Mrs. Taft after inauguration 563
Tobacco, photographs illustrating article on 53–70
Transandine Railway. (*See* Argentine Republic; Chile.)
Ulloa, Dr. Juan J., Consul-General of Costa Rica at New York 756
United States:
Alaska, wireless telegraph station at Fairbanks 631
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition 984, 985
Annapolis, Latin-American students at 303
Bales of Texas cotton 611
Battle-ship fleet, homecoming of—
President Roosevelt delivering a speech on board the Connecticut. Facing 371
President Roosevelt, Secretary Bacon, and Admiral Sperry on the Mayflower 370
Battle-ships Maine and Mississippi entering the harbor of Habana .... Facing 268
Capitol at Washington 397
Corn Palace, Mitchell, South Dakota 1001
Cotton photographs 602–611
Inauguration of President Taft, views of 563, 572, 576
Inauguration of President Roosevelt 402
Mount Vernon 400
New York, statue of Washington 399
North American Conservation Commission, President Roosevelt and guests of 365
President Lincoln—
Inauguration of 398
Portrait of 164
President Roosevelt—
Cabinet ..... Facing 372
Inauguration of 404, 405
Group of, Secretary Bacon and Admiral Sperry on board the Mayflower ..... Facing 370
North American Conservation Commission and 365
President Taft and his Cabinet 579
President and Mrs. Taft returning from the Capitol after the inauguration. 563
Triumph cotton from Yazoo City 603
University of Cornell, Latin-American students at 304
University of Pennsylvania, Latin-American students at 303
Washington—
Columbus statue at, models for 412–415
Court of Honor on Pennsylvania avenue ..... Facing 400
Inaugural decorations 400, 576
Pennsylvania avenue, inaugural decorations 400, 402
Potomac Drive 855
Washington Monument 412
Wireless telegraph station at 633
Wireless telegraphy, stations, etc 630–638
Uruguay:
Automobile in 687

Uruguay—Continued. Page.
Montevideo—
Almshouse 1005
Argentine legation 158, 1012
Atheneum 1126
Cathedral 1006
Central Railway Station 1008
City Hall 1010
Custom-house 360, 1013
Fountain at Constitution Square 1127
Liberty Square 1003
President Williman leaving the military hospital ..... Facing 915
Paseo del Prado, bridge in the 1011
Solis Theater 814
Stock Exchange 744
Zabala square 361, 1007
Zabala street ..... Facing 954
Pocitos, pier at ..... Facing 542
Vasari S. S., of the Lamport and Holt Line, group of captain, officers, and guests. 1016
Views of 1017, 1018
Caracas—
Municipal Theater 815
National Theater 815
View of city 543, 745
Maracaibo, Columbus statue ..... Facing 158
Valencia, Bolivar Square and statue ..... Facing 159
Villazón, Señor Don Eduardo, President-elect of Bolivia ..... Facing 747
Wands, Hon. Ernest H., United States Commissioner to the National Ecuadoran Exposition 201
Williman, Dr. Claudio, President of Uruguay 410
Wilson, Hon. Huntington, Assistant Secretary of State 172
Wireless telegraphy, photographs illustrating article on 630–641
Zayas, Señor Don Alfredo, Vice-President of the Republic of Cuba ..... Facing 543
Zelaya, Gen. José Santos, President of Nicaragua 409

O